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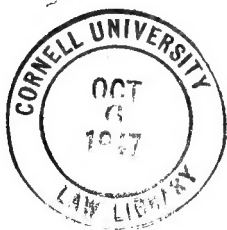
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A history of the ancient town and manor



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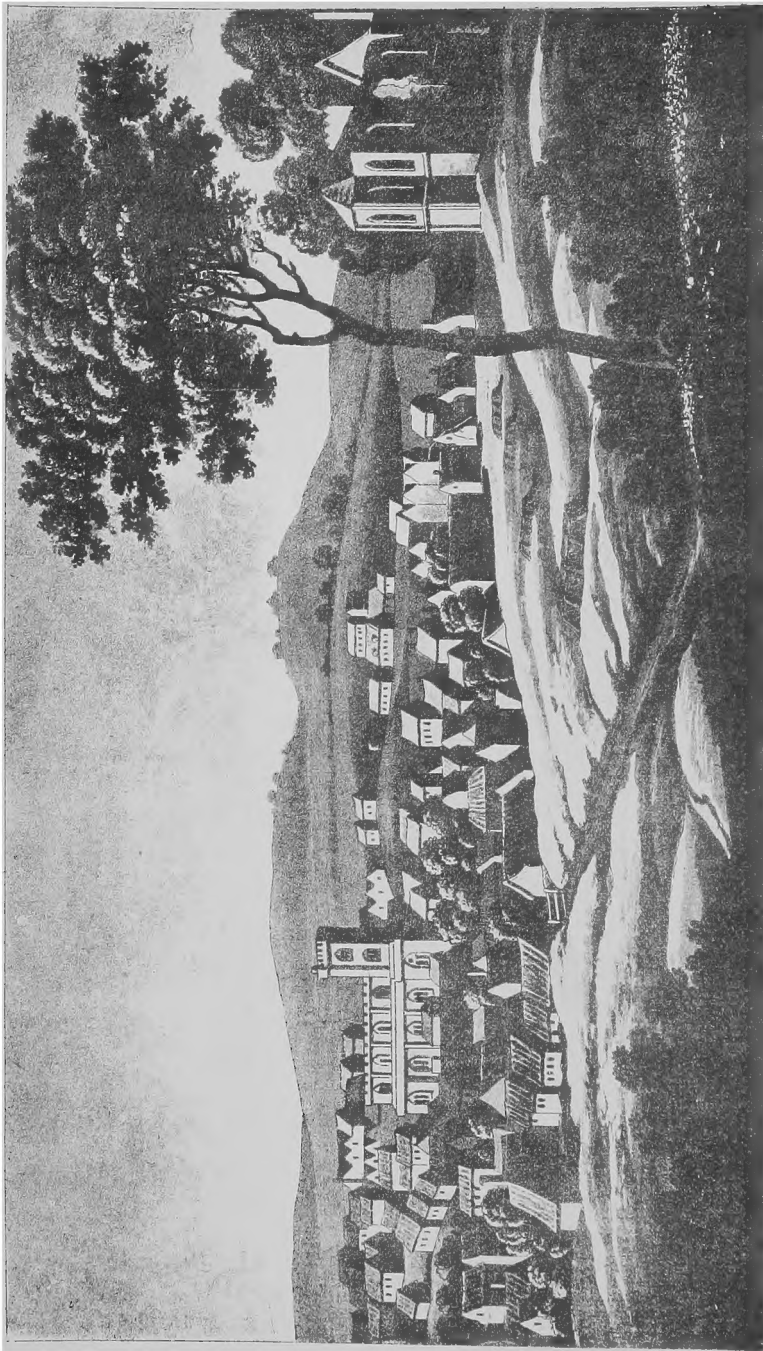




The Town and Manor  
of  
Basingstoke.







C. F. KELL PHOTO-LITHO 8 1/4 x 11 1/4 IN. 57 HOURS 1/2 E

*Basingstoke?*

AND HOLY GHOST CHAPEL AS IT APPEARED IN 1669





A HISTORY  
OF THE  
ANCIENT TOWN AND MANOR  
OF  
BASINGSTOKE  
IN THE COUNTY OF  
SOUTHAMPTON;

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF  
THE SIEGE OF BASING HOUSE, A.D. 1643-1645,

BY  
FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT  
AND  
JAMES ELWIN MILLARD.

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1889.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY C. J. JACOB, BASINGSTOKE.  
LONDON:—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND Co.

B 66827





TO THE  
MAYOR AND CORPORATION  
OF .  
BASINGSTOKE  
AND  
THE INHABITANTS  
OF THE  
TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD,  
THIS VOLUME  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.



## PREFACE.

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AS an introduction to this book, which has so outgrown its intended size as to considerably exceed the ordinary number of pages assigned to an 8vo. volume, only a few explanatory words are necessary.

It is the history of an inland market town, in an agricultural district, which has never been thickly populated, but has gone on in the quiet tenor of its way for centuries; its greatest distinction arising from its having formed a portion of the ancient demesne of the crown of England. It has also, for the last 240 years, attracted attention from its proximity to a place which, though nothing more than a fortified manor house, defied for years the Parliamentary forces of England in rebellion against its King, and displayed the Royal Standard until the great Parliamentary general himself came in person with his picked troops to capture it, and not till then did Basing House fall and the plunder of some £200,000 reward his followers.

What has hitherto appeared in print relating to Basingstoke consists of the short notices given in gazetteers and Post Office Directories, with a few pages in Brayley and Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales." In Warner's History of Hampshire all that is said about it is contained within the compass of two pages, and Woodward's History of Hampshire contains hardly anything more than a collection of excerpts taken from some of the volumes issued many years ago by the late Record Commission. The Rev. Samuel Loggon compiled a small octavo volume of 43 pages, (printed at Reading in 1742) entitled '*The History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost, in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost near Basingstoke in Hampshire.*' The next publication is called, '*The Ruins of a Temple, a*

*Poem ; by the Rev. Joseph Jefferson, to which is prefixed an account of the Antiquity and History of the Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, Hants, with an Appendix containing Historical and explanatory notes.*—4to. 20 pages, 1793. Of this work a second edition was published at Basingstoke in 1808, printed and sold by J. Lucas, and entitled, '*A Sketch of the History of Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, to which is added the Ruins of a Temple. Second edition improved and enlarged.*'—8vo. 35 pages. The next and last edition is entitled, '*The History of the Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, and of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost in the said Chapel.*' Printed by Samuel Chandler in 1819.—8vo. 94 pages. This was an enlargement of the previous edition and included the whole of Mr. Loggon's History, with some particulars respecting St. John's Hospital, and biographical notices of eminent persons. The name of the editor is not given.

In 1873 one of the authors (long associated with the town as its Vicar) published a small quarto of 29 pages, entitled, '*A Short Account of Basingstoke, Basing, and its Neighbourhood.*' The publisher was desirous of issuing a second edition of this little work, and thus an opportunity presented itself of making a few additions, with which intention the first sheets of this work were passed through the press, with an account of the Ecclesiastical history of the parish as an external contribution.\* After this and a few subsequent pages were printed, it was thought that something of a permanent character, more worthy of the present day, ought to be written. It was then resolved to go more fully into the History of the town, and to consult every available source of information. This of course could not be done without the indulgent kindness of many friends, and we have to tender our thanks among those of the University of Oxford, to the authorities of Magdalen College, especially to the Librarian, (the Rev. H. A.

\* "This was the origin of the use of the marks of quotation " " which are continued throughout the volume. See note \*, page 38.

Wilson) and to the Warden (the Hon. G. C. Brodrick) and Fellows of Merton College, and to Mr. Esson, the senior Bursar, who afforded us every facility during several somewhat protracted visits for the examination and careful perusal of their Muniments. From the Librarians and Officials of the Bodleian and British Museum; of the Public Record Office, and Probate Registries, and of the Consistory Court of Winchester, we have received frequent and innumerable acts of kindness, and an attentive and courteous consideration, and they are one and all asked to accept our grateful thanks. To the Corporation and Mayors of Basingstoke, during the time this work has been passing through the press, we are under still more lasting obligations, for without their indulgence of free access and full opportunities of studying their local records, the book could not have been written, and the extent to which we have availed ourselves of this privilege affords ample proof of our appreciation of their liberality.

We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Cooksey for the main portion of the account of the Siege of Basing House, and to Mr. J. S. Attwood, of Plymouth, (a native of Basingstoke) for the elaborate and carefully prepared Index, and we regret that the necessity of restricting the number of our pages compelled us to omit his alphabetical list of the inscriptions on the grave stones and tombs at the Holy Ghost Litten, and the burial space around the parish church, which he kindly placed in our hands.

We must also offer our thanks and best wishes to Mr. C. J. Jacob who has taken such interest in the progress of the work, and to whom we are indebted for the admirable manner in which it is printed and placed before the public. It is a credit to his enterprising spirit, and a proof of the efficiency of a local press.



**ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BASINGSTOKE.**

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## “THE CHRONOLOGY OF BASINGSTOKE.

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(A brief summary of the principal historical events mentioned in the pages of this work.)

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- A.D. 870. Battle fought at Basing between the Saxons and the Danes.
904. Encounter at Basingstoke between King Edward the elder and his cousin Ethelwald.
946. King Edmund the elder grants Lickpit to Ethelnod his chaplain.
950. (*circa*) Ethelnod grants it to the New Minster (Hyde Abbey).
1061. Walter, rector of Basingstoke, consecrated Bishop of Hereford at Rome by Pope Nicholas II.
1077. Death of the Rector, Bishop Walter, whereupon William the Conqueror granted the advowson to the Abbat and Convent of Mount St. Michael in Normandy.
1086. The Domesday Book certifies Basingstoke to be a royal manor, possessing a church and market, and that the church belonged to the Abbat and Convent of Mount St. Michael.
1110. (*circa*) Shirborne Priory founded by Henry de Port, Lord of Basing.
1156. Pope Adrian IV. confirms to the Abbat and Convent of Mount St. Michael in Normandy, the patronage of the churches of Basing and Basingstoke.
1167. An aid levied for the marriage of Princess Matilda to the Duke of Saxony, and the town of Basingstoke assessed for it.
1203. The market day changed from Sunday to Monday.
1207. The town becomes surety for the debts of the Sheriff of the county to the amount of 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.)
- 1208-1214. The Papal Interdict, and the burial of the dead on the hill, now called Holy Ghost Hill, owing to the subsequent consecration of the ground and the erection of the chapel.
1209. Scutage levied for the army in Ireland.
1210. The manor of Basingstoke, with the six hundreds, granted to the town at the yearly rent of £104 12s.
1212. The town provided ten armed horsemen well equipped for the King's service.
1214. The market day changed to Wednesday.
1216. The manor granted by the King to Baldwin de Ayrye.

- A.D. 1217. The custody of the manor granted to Bartholomew Peché.
1220. The rent due to the crown ordered to be paid to Luke de Drummar.
1225. The five external hundreds separated from the manor and hundred of Basingstoke, and the rent reduced to £70.
1226. Henry III. visited the town.
1228. The King granted the custody of the manor to Sir John de Gattesdon.
1228. Henry III. granted the manor and hundred of Basingstoke to the men of the town for the yearly rent of £72 12s.
1229. Sir John de Gattesdon ordered to restore to the men of Basingstoke the cattle which had been taken for arrears of rent.
1230. Henry III. at Basingstoke.
1233. Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, purchased the advowson of the churches of Basing and Basingstoke of the Abbat and Convent of Mount Saint Michael.
1234. The Bishop founds a priory of Augustinian Canons at Selborne, and grants to them the advowson of the churches of Basing and Basingstoke.
1235. The Bishop's gift of the advowson of the said churches confirmed to the priory of Selborne by Pope Gregory XIII.
1236. The fee farm rent of the manor assigned to Queen Eleanor as a part of her dower.
1237. The Bailiffs cited to appear before the King's Justices to show why they had borrowed £20 of a Jew without the consent of the town.
1237. The manor intrusted to the care of Walter de Burgh, the King's Bailiff, owing to the continued and increasing arrears of rent.
1238. An enquiry held as to the lands and tenements belonging to Walter de Merton in Basingstoke.
1239. (*circa*) Walter de Merton endows the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and places it in the family mansion, which he inherited from his mother.
1240. The manor of Basingstoke granted to Walter de Merton for five years at the yearly rent of £80.
1241. The Sheriff of the county ordered not to interfere with the hundred of Basingstoke.
1244. William de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester, makes an ordination as to the endowment of the Vicarage, and the duties of the Vicar, and the division to be made of the oblations at the Holy Ghost Chapel.
1246. The Sheriff of the county has charge of the manor.
1250. The Bailiffs ordered to send certain provisions for the King's use to Winchester Castle for the Christmas festivities.
1251. Henry III. grants his protection for life to St. John's Hospital.

- A.D. 1253. Henry III. confers upon the Hospital the right to have in their chapel a perpetual chantry.
1256. The Prior and Convent of Bromholme transfers a certain rent to St. John's Hospital, to maintain a lamp to burn night and day before the Cross in the Hospital chapel.
1256. Frithmead in Basingstoke granted to Walter de Merton.
1256. Henry III. grants to the men of Basingstoke the manor with the in hundred, and other privileges, for the yearly fee farm rent of £80.
1256. The men of Basingstoke confirm to Walter de Merton the marsh of Iwood.
1257. The ancient custom of common of pasture ordered to be observed.
1261. William le Newman, charged with robbing the church of Steventon and with breaking from the prison of Basingstoke, sentenced to be hanged, but escapes by the breaking of the cord.
1262. Henry III. places St. John's Hospital and all its property under the protection of the crown for ever.
1267. The men of the manor ordered not to cut their corn before it was ripe.
1268. The Papal Legate, Cardinal Othobon, amplifies the right of the perpetual chantry in the chapel of St. John's Hospital; and Henry III. forbids any molestation of its rights and privileges.
1270. Henry III. grants the fee farm rent of the manor to his consort Queen Eleanor.
1274. An inquisition held at Basingstoke as to the rights of the crown.
1275. An inquisition taken at Winchester as to the rights and revenues of the crown, and the encroachments thereon in the hundred of Basingstoke. The men of Basingstoke declared to possess the return of writs, a gallows, assize of bread and beer, and other liberties; and Walter de Merton the assize of bread and beer within the town.
1277. Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and founder of the Hospital, died on 27th October.
1277. The crown takes possession of Basingstoke mill because it had been alienated without the King's licence.
1278. Pope Nicholas III. places St. John's Hospital and its possessions under the protection of the Apostolic See.
1280. Trials at Winchester as to the rights and claims of the crown within the hundred of Basingstoke.
1283. Edward I. gives permission to the warden of Merton College to assign 176 acres of land to St. John's Hospital.
1291. Queen Eleanor died on 24th June, and the fee farm rent reverted to the crown. Pope Nicholas IVth's Ecclesiastical Taxation drawn up.

- A.D. 1295. The borough returns two members to Parliament.
1299. Edward I. grants the fee farm rent to his consort Queen Margaret for life.
1300. (*circa*) William de Bentworth, a roll containing an account of his lands in Basingstoke.
- 1302 & 1306. The borough again returned two Burgesses to Parliament.
1309. The Bishop of St. David's held an ordination in the Holy Ghost chapel.
1313. Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester, issued a monition against the parishioners.
1317. Edward II. grants the water mill to William de Ewer at the yearly rent of 6d.
1319. The King grants the fee farm rent of the manor to his half brother, Edmund de Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and to his heirs for ever.
1329. Edward III. confirms the charters granted by Henry III. in 1256.
1336. St. John's Hospital exempted from taxation and payment of subsidies.
1340. Assessment made of the ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb of the parish.
1344. Edward III. appoints a warden of the Hospital, but afterwards revokes it, as the crown had no right of appointment.
1352. Death of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, and the fee farm rent passes to his widow.
1386. Date of the earliest existing Court Roll of the manor (in possession of the Corporation).
1389. Indentures drawn up containing the Regulations and Constitutions of the manor.
1392. A serious fire broke out in the town, and Richard II. in consideration of the great loss it occasioned, granted the inhabitants the rights of a corporation and the use of a common seal.
1395. The Hospital estate leased by Merton College to the Vicar for twenty-five years.
1399. The date of the earliest existing Roll of a View of Frank Pledge for the manor and hundred.
1401. Henry IV. orders an inquiry to be made as to the state and administration of the Hospital.
1410. A return of lands in Basingstoke, extent and owners' names.
1411. The fee farm rent inherited by the four daughters and heiresses of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.
1414. The alien priory of Shirborne dissolved: and Henry V. confirms the charter granted to the town in 1329.
1449. Henry VI. confirms the charter of 1414.
1453. An ordination held at the chapel of the Holy Trinity, Basing.

- A.D. 1463. Lands given for the anniversary of John Betts and the keeping of his obit at the Holy Ghost chapel.
1464. Chancel of the Parish Church rebuilt by Selborne Priory.
1465. An agreement drawn up and sealed, as to the customs and usages of the manor, and an arbitration arranged for the settlement of certain disputes with Sir John Wallop, knight.
1470. A contention about the tithes.
1481. Date of the earliest existing subsidy Roll.
1485. Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland died seized of a fourth part of the fee farm rent of the town.
1486. Selborne Priory dissolved and its possessions transferred to the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen's College, Oxford, who thus acquired the patronage of the vicarage and possession of the rectorial tithes.
1499. Magdalen College makes its first presentation to the vicarage. Henry VII. visited the town.
1509. Katherine of Arragon slept at Mr. Kingsmill's house.
- 1510-21. Nave and Aisles of Parish Church built.
1519. Royal pardon to Edward Kingsmill, for having killed Robert Redhat in defence of himself and of Edward Cook in Longfield.
1519. Sir John Paulet erects a chantry in Basing Church, and dies in 1525.
1523. Manumission of John Cowlade, a Devonshire man, who had settled at Basingstoke.
1524. Henry VIII. grants a charter of incorporation to the Holy Ghost Guild, at the request of Lord Sandys and the Bishop of Winchester.
1525. A new priest's door inserted in north wall of the chancel.
1535. Henry VIII. Ecclesiastical Taxation, called '*The King's Book*,' compiled.
1535. An ordinance made for the regulation of the common.
1536. Contract for the Sandys tombs, made and signed at Antwerp.
1539. The church porch built.
1540. The Court of Exchequer releases the wardens of the Holy Ghost Guild from the payment of tithes.
1541. Death of William, Lord Sandys, K.G., on 4th December.
1543. Terrier of lands in Basingstoke belonging to Winchester College (122½ acres).
1547. Edward VI. grants the share of the fee farm rent which he had inherited from Lady Somerset, to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John of Basing.
1550. The Holy Ghost Guild dissolved by Edward VI., and its lands sold to John Bodington and William Warde.

- A.D. 1550. Henry Nevill, 5th Earl of Westmoreland, sells his share of the fee farm rent to Sir William Paulet, and the other shares having come into his hands he became possessor of the entire fee farm rent of the town.
1556. Certain vestments, &c. restored to the parish church on 26th June.
1556. Queen Mary restores the Holy Ghost Guild with its lands, and constitutes it a perpetual corporation.
1559. Date of the second existing subsidy Roll.
1572. Death of Sir William Paulet, the first Marquess of Winchester, aged 97.
1601. Queen Elizabeth visits Basing, and a great fire breaks out in the town.
1607. Sir James Deane, founder of the Almshouses, &c. establishes a Divinity Lectureship.
1609. The Holy Ghost School made a Free School.
1618. Sir James Lancaster bequeaths money to the Guild and Corporation, and increases the stipend of the Divinity Lecturer.
1622. A charter of incorporation granted by King James I. on the 1st July. The corporation to consist of two bailiffs and fourteen chief burgesses.
1623. The seal of the town and the names of the bailiffs and chief burgesses, noted in the heraldic Visitation of the county.
1625. The bailiffs and burgesses ordered to provide themselves with gowns, decent and fit for their places, and to wear them at assemblies and meetings.
1626. Money lent to Charles I.
1630. The bailiffs and burgesses to meet at the Town Hall on the first Monday of every month.
1631. The clothiers complain of the decrease in the making of broad cloths and kerseys, and the consequent fall in the price of wheat.
1635. Extensive repairs carried out at the parish church, and the arms of benefactors painted on the walls, also figures of Adam and Eve at the west end of the church.
1636. Proceedings taken against the Vicar for repelling Mr. George Baynard from the Sacrament, &c.
1637. Dispute between the Churchwardens and Mr. George Baynard as to his right to certain seats in the church.
1638. The parish registers begin on 25th March.
1640. The charter of the Holy Ghost Guild confirmed by Charles I.
1641. Charles I. grants a new charter to the town, dated 20th August, appointing a mayor, seven aldermen, and seven burgesses, and other officials.

- A.D. 1642. The House of Commons orders the Vicar to allow Mr. John Brockett, clerk, the use of the pulpit on Lecture days.
1642. A commission held as to whether the charter of the Holy Ghost Guild had lapsed by default or not.
1643. Charles I. appoints Edward Webbe, M.A., minister and school-master, and gives him a grant of the Guild lands.
1643. The siege of Basing House commenced in August.
1645. The church seriously injured by the explosion of some barrels of gunpowder stored in it.  
The Communion plate stolen by the Parliamentary soldiers.  
Basing House taken by Oliver Cromwell on 14th October. \*
1646. Articles exhibited against the Vicar and referred to the Committee of Parliament.  
Richard Aldworth founds the Blue Coat Hospital School.
1656. The Town Hall and a great part of the town consumed by fire.
1657. A new Town Hall erected on the old site.
1666. The plague breaks out in the town with great severity.
1669. Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, visits the town.  
Bishop Morley makes his award as to the Holy Ghost School.
1670. Three new bells cast for the parish church.
1671. Charles II. grants a charter for two new fairs to be held on Basingstoke Down, one on Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, and the other on the 10th and 11th September.
1674. Mrs. Blunden's premature burial in the Holy Ghost Litten.
1675. John Paulet, the 5th Marquess of Winchester, the defender of Basing House, died on 5th March, 1674-5, aged 76, and was buried at Englefield, Berks.
1686. The Heraldic Visitation of the county. Sir Henry St. George, Clarendieux king of arms, holds his court at the Maidenhead Inn. The royal arms set up in the church.
1718. Affidavit made as to the severity of the Rev. John James, master of the Holy Ghost School.
1723. A new clock set up in the tower of the church.
1724. Death of the Rev. Sir George Wheler, who bequeathed his Divinity Books to the parish.
1727. Every burgess on being elected an alderman was to be allowed £10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to purchase a gown, the same to be deducted from his allowance of £50 when elected mayor.
1730. A silver bason purchased, to be used as a font and for the collection of alms.
1731. The mayor's allowance raised to £60, for seven years.
1733. The arms of William Blunden, Esq. set up in the church.  
The corporation and inhabitants send a petition to the King for a lease of the Holy Ghost School property.



- A.D. 1735. Lord Lymington and others send in a petition against the corporation relating to the Holy Ghost School and other charities. A new bell cast for the parish church.
1744. The mayor's allowance reduced to £40 until further order.
1745. The town clerk directed to take proceedings against the Rev. Samuel Loggon, for neglecting his duties as schoolmaster of the Chapel School.  
The corporation sends a petition to the Lord Chancellor that Mr. Loggon should be obliged to attend to his duties or be discharged from his office.
1764. A new regulation made as to market hours in winter and summer.
1778. Two mayors elected, both of whom accepted office as mayor and were sworn in, and two justices of the peace chosen by the contending sections of the corporation.
1778. New buildings erected on the site of St. John's Hospital. (These were pulled down in 1888.)  
The Act of Parliament passed for making the canal from Basingstoke to the river Wey at Chertsey.
1786. The common fields and waste lands enclosed.
1789. The London and Basingstoke Canal opened.
1802. Almshouses founded by Joseph Page.
1815. The paving and lighting Act passed.
1817. The two monumental effigies discovered within the ruins of the Holy Ghost Chapel.  
Basingstoke Savings' Bank established 28th October.
1820. The Duke of Kent's remains brought through Basingstoke.
1823. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (the late Lord Eversley) elected Recorder of Basingstoke.
1829. Bishop Sumner revives the office of Rural Dean, and divides the ancient Deanery of Basingstoke into three divisions.  
An Act of Parliament passed for enlarging the market place and for establishing a cattle market.
1832. A new Town Hall erected.
1834. The Gas Works constructed.
1835. The Municipal Corporations' Act passed on 9th September. On the 26th December the first election of councillors, and the aldermen and mayor elected on 29th December.
1837. The mayor's badge presented to the town by Mr. Charles Lyford.
1839. The South Western Railway opened from London to Basingstoke on 10th June.
1840. The Railway opened to Southampton on 11th May.
1841. The Mechanics' Institute established.
1841. The parish church repaired.

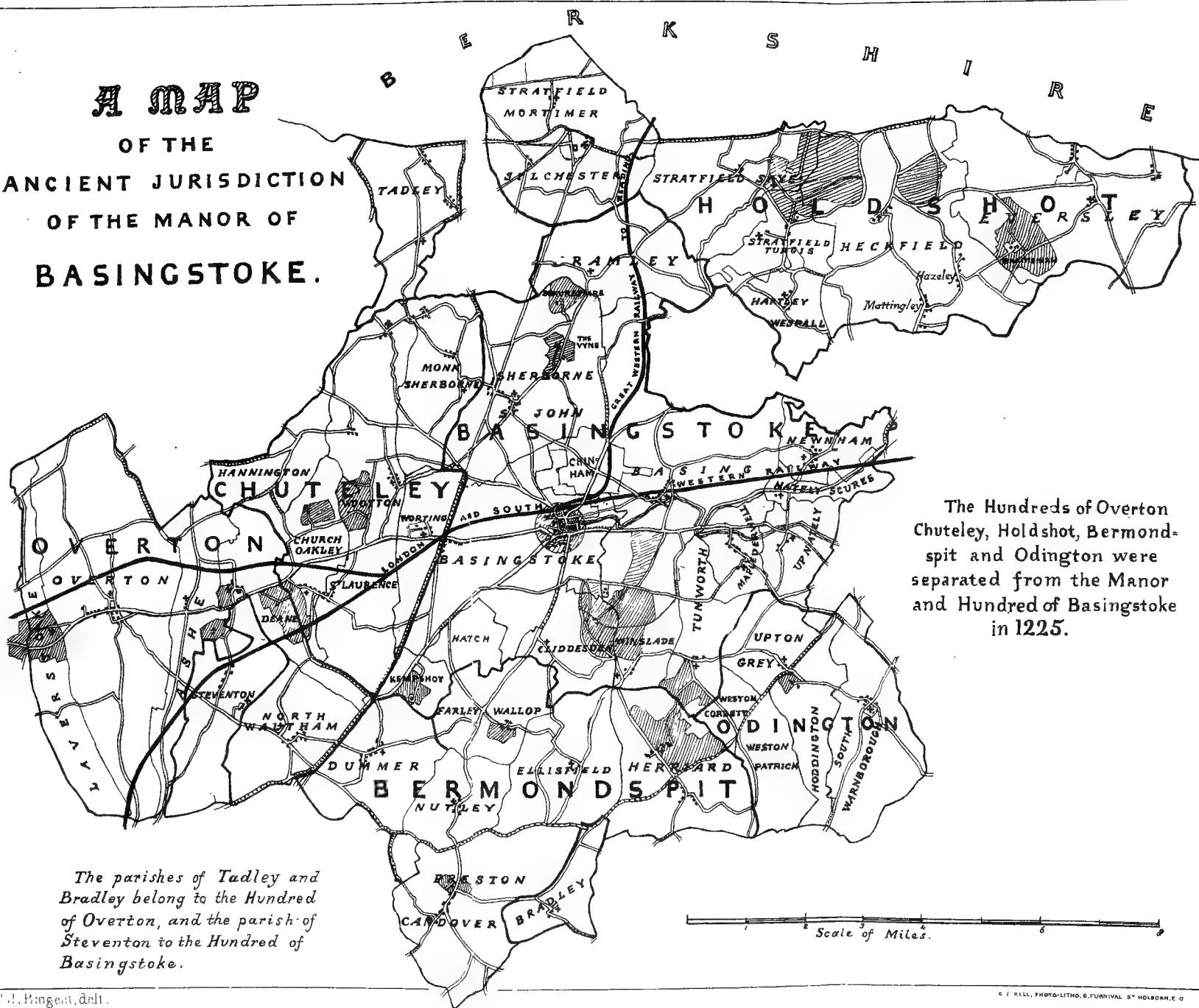
- A.D. 1848. The Great Western line from Basingstoke to Reading opened.
1852. The estates of the Holy Ghost Guild transferred to the Trustees of the Queen's Free School of Basingstoke, and a new Scheme of administration approved by Court of Chancery.
1855. The Holy Ghost School transferred from the Litten to the new buildings on the Salisbury road.
1858. The Litten enlarged in order to form a public cemetery, and two funeral chapels erected. Consecration of a portion of the ground by the Bishop of Winchester.
1864. The chapelries of Basing and Up-Nately separated from the vicarage of Basingstoke.
1865. The open space beneath the Town Hall enclosed and the *facade* modified and improved.
1865. The new Corn Exchange opened 22nd March.
1870. The new Mechanics' Institute building opened.
1879. The turrets of the church tower erected.
1879. The Cottage Hospital opened.
1885. The School Board established, and the members of the first board elected in May.
1886. A new scheme for the management of the Queen's Grammar School issued by the Charity Commissioners.
1887. A memorial clock and tower erected at the Town Hall, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, by Major John May, the Mayor.
1888. The newly erected Board Schools opened on 16th February.





# A MAP

OF THE  
ANCIENT JURISDICTION  
OF THE MANOR OF  
BASINGSTOKE.



The Hundreds of Overton  
Chuteley, Holdshot, Bermond-  
spit and Odington were  
separated from the Manor  
and Hundred of Basingstoke  
in 1225.

The parishes of Tadley and  
Bradley belong to the Hundred  
of Overton, and the parish of  
Steventon to the Hundred of  
Basingstoke.

Scale of Miles.

“MAP OF THE ANCIENT JURISDICTION OF THE MANOR OF  
BASINGSTOKE.

“A list of the Hundreds and Parishes.

OVERTON HUNDRED.

Laverstoke  
Overton  
Dean  
North Waltham  
Tadley  
Bradley

BERMONDSPIT HUNDRED.

Dummer  
Farley Wallop  
Nutley  
Preston Candover  
Ellisfield  
Herriard

CHUTELEY HUNDRED.

Monk Sherborne  
Hannington  
Church Oakley  
Wootton St. Laurence

ODINGTON HUNDRED.

Upton Grey  
Weston Corbet  
Weston Patrick  
Hoddington  
South Warnborough

BASINGSTOKE HUNDRED.

Bramley  
Sherborne St. John  
Chinham  
Eastrop  
Basing  
Basingstoke  
Hatch  
Kempshot  
Cliddesden  
Winslade  
Tunworth  
Mapledurwell  
Up-Nately  
Nately Scures  
Newnham  
Steventon

HOLDSHOT HUNDRED.

Stratfield Mortimer  
Silchester  
Stratfield Saye  
Stratfield Turgis  
Hartley Wespall  
Heckfield  
Eversley

“The ordnance map designates *Hatch Parish* as a portion of Cliddesden, and *Kempshot parish* as a part of Winslade. The Hundred of Odington was united to Bermondspit Hundred in the thirteenth century. The two small detached areas near Basingstoke represent the parish of Eastrop.

“THE NORTHERN OR BASINGSTOKE PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION  
OF THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

“List of the Polling Districts with the parishes and places included in each district, in accordance with the ‘Redistribution of Seats Bill’ of 1885.

## BASINGSTOKE.

Basingstoke  
Cliddesden  
Eastrop  
Worting

## BASING.

Andwell  
Basing  
Mapledurwell  
Nately Scures  
Newnham  
Up-Nately

## ALDERSHOT.

Aldershot

## CHURCH OAKLEY.

Church Oakley  
Deane  
North Waltham  
Wootton St. Laurence  
(except those parts included in Monk's Sherborne district.)

## CRONDAL.

Crondal (except those parts which are included in the Ecclesiastical districts of Crookham and Fleet.)

## CROOKHAM.

Crondal. (Ecclesiastical districts of Crookham and Fleet.)

## DUMMER.

Dummer with Kempshot  
Farley Wallop  
Nutley  
Popham  
Preston Candover  
Woodmancot

## FARNBOROUGH.

Cove  
Farnborough

## HARTLEY WINTNEY.

Elvetham  
Hartley Wintney  
Mattingly  
Winchfield

## HERRIARD.

Bradley  
Ellisfield  
Herriard  
Tunworth  
Winslade

## MONK SHERBORNE.

Monk Sherborne  
Pamber  
Sherborne St. John  
Wootton St. Laurence  
(Ecclesiastical district of Ramsdale and Upper Wootton Hamlet.)

## ODIHAM.

Dogmersfield  
Greywell  
Long Sutton  
Odiham

## SHERFIELD.

Bramley  
Hartley Waspale  
Rotherwick  
Sherfield-on-Loddon

## STRATFIELD SAY.

Heckfield  
Mortimer West End  
Silchester  
Stratfield Saye  
Stratfield Turgiss

## UPTON GREY.

South Warnborough  
Upton Grey  
Weston Corbet  
Weston Patrick

## YATELY.

Eversley  
Hawley  
Yately







# HISTORY OF BASINGSTOKE

## AND BASING.

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The Town of Basingstoke and the Village of Basing are near neighbours, standing less than two miles apart. They are sometimes regarded as rivals in their undoubted claims to great antiquity. The title of *Old Basing*, by which the village is often distinguished, may seem to incline the scale in its favour. On the other hand, as far back as the reign of William the Conqueror, Basingstoke appears to have been, as now, the greater in size and importance, for in Domesday Book Basing is enrolled as in the Hundred of Basingstoke.

The growth of Basingstoke, however, has to a great extent occurred during the present century, as appears from the following Census returns. Population.

Census of 1801.	Population of Basingstoke,	2589.
„ 1811.	„ „	2656.
„ 1821.	„ „	3165.
„ 1831.	„ „	3581.
„ 1841.	„ „	4066.
„ 1851.	„ „	4263.
„ 1861.	„ „	4654.
„ 1871.	„ „	5574.
„ 1881.	„ „	6681.

It will be seen that, amidst all the vicissitudes of British and local history, the increase of the town has been, during this period, unvarying and continuous.

Prehistoric  
Remains.

Of prehistoric times the relics are seldom, in this part of England, very numerous or important. Flint implements, however, both of the palæolithic and neolithic periods, and also bronze hatchets, have been found, by friends of the author, in Basingstoke or within a circuit of a few miles. In our present state of knowledge, or want of knowledge, with regard to this period of Man's history, little can be learnt from such objects beyond the fact that the district in which we live was inhabited by men with some scant amount of civilization before the use of iron was introduced. Whether the interval is to be measured by thousands of years only, or, as some learned men believe, by hundreds of thousands, is a question which cannot be fitly discussed here.

Roman  
Remains.

Within two miles of the town are some traces of the Roman occupation of Britain between B. C. 55 and A.D. 410, in a Roman road which forms the boundary between Basingstoke and Worting, and runs for some miles, with characteristic straightness, in the direction of the great Roman City at Silchester. During the progress of the drainage works in 1880 fragments of pottery and other Roman remains were found in the town itself.

Danish  
Invasion.  
870.

The regular stream of history touches Basingstoke and its neighbourhood first at the time of the invasion of Britain by the Danes in the ninth century, circa A.D. 870. No less than six of the early Chronicles contained in the valuable series issued in 1848 under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*) refer to Basingstoke or Basing as the scene of a battle between the Danes and Ethelred, son of King Ethelwulf and brother of Alfred the Great. In the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" (M. H. B. p. 353) the event is briefly recorded thus. "About fourteen

days after this, (*i. e.* after a battle at Ashdown in Berks, in which the Danes had been defeated) King Æthered (Ethelred) and Ælfred, his brother, fought against the army at Basing, and there the Danes obtained the victory." Asserius Menevensis, "*de rebus gestis Ælfredi*," (in the same volume, p. 477) is more explicit. "Fourteen days after, King Æthered with his brother Ælfred, uniting their forces in order to fight against the Pagans, advanced to Basing, (*Basengas adierunt*.) The Pagans, assembling together from various quarters and making a stubborn resistance, gained the victory, and remained masters of the field." In the Chronicle of Ethelward (M. H. B. p. 513,) the battle is said to have taken place "in loco Basingon." Florence of Worcester (M. H. B. p. 555,) repeats the words of Asser in effect. The other references are found in Henry of Huntingdon (M. H. B. p. 738,) and Gaimar's *L'Estoire des Engles* p. 802. The Battle is also mentioned in Lingard's History of England, vol. i. 188, and other Histories of later date.

The large encampment at Winklow Bury, between Basingstoke and Worting, (often called the "Bury Ring") is perhaps of this period, and the farm of *Lickpit* near Basing is the reputed burial-place of those slain in the encounter. The name (from *lich*, a corpse) is in favour of the tradition. Another neighbouring farm, *Battledown*, near which there is a large *tumulus*, is also said to have been the scene of a conflict with the Danes.

From the various forms in which the names of Basing and Basingstoke appear in these early records it may be presumed that the district, of which Basingstoke is now the centre, was then the settlement of a Saxon tribe, to which the chroniclers give the Latinized name of Basingæ, and that from this both town and village

have derived their designation. *Basing* is found as a prefix to the names of several other places in various counties, *e.g.* Basingthorpe and Basingham in Lincolnshire, Basingwick in Flintshire, and Basington in Northumberland. There is also a Manor called Basing in the parish of Froxfield, in Hampshire, which has often been confused with Basing near Basingstoke, and which gave the surname to the old knightly family of the De Basings. The termination *stoke* generally implies a fortified position, "a place *stockaded*," (see Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, 4th Edit. p. 80) or fenced with stakes.

War between  
Edward and  
Ethelwald.

Polydore Vergil, an Italian who, in the sixteenth century, wrote in Latin a History of England first printed at Basle in 1534, speaks of another occasion on which Basingstoke suffered from the inroads of War. This was about thirty years after the battle fought with the Danes. Edward, the son and successor of Alfred the Great, was then at war with his cousin Ethelwald, and the latter, after laying waste the kingdom of Mercia, crossed the Thames in A. D. 904, and made a savage attack on the country as far as Basingstoke (*pagus quem vocant Basingstochum*.) \*

Domesday  
Book.

Proceeding to the times of the Norman Conquest, we find the following statements in Domesday Book.

"The King holds in demesne Basingstoches. It has always been a royal manor. It never paid tax nor was divided into hides. The land contains 20 ploughlands.† There are 3 ploughlands in demesne and 20 villeins‡ and 8 boors§ with 12 teams. There are 6 serfs and 3 mills

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\* Pol. Verg. Basil. 1534 p. 106.

† i. e. is sufficient to employ 20 teams of oxen.

‡ Labourers on the manor (*villa*.)

§ Bordarii, a class inferior to the villeins.

which pay 30 shillings, and 12 freedmen\* with 4 ploughlands. There is a Market paying 30 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow, and in Winchester 4 suburban tenants paid 13 shillings all but one penny. The land of one of these is held by Goisfridus, (Geoffry) the Chamberlain, but neither the Sheriff (vice-comes) nor (the court of) the hundred had ever seen the king's writ to that effect. There is a wood providing 20 hogs.

“The three manors of Basingstoches, Clere (Kingsclere) and Essebourne (Hurstbourne) pay one day's *firm*, (contribute the amount of one day's entertainment for the King.)

“The Church of Saint Michael on the Mount holds of the King one Church with one hide,† and the tithe of the manor of Basingstoke. One priest is there, and two villeins, and four boors with one ploughland, and a mill let at 20 shillings, and 2 acres of meadow. The whole is worth 4 pounds and 5 shillings. Bishop Walter held the land under King Edward, but it did not belong to his bishopric.”



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\* Coliberti, a particular class of tenants or occupiers.

† The average “hide” consisted of about 145 acres of profitable or 255 of unprofitable land.

## Ecclesiastical History.

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For the following very valuable and interesting particulars (hitherto unpublished) relating to the Ecclesiastical History of Basing and Basingstoke, the Author is indebted to Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent of Winchester.

“The Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, records that the King (William the Conqueror) held Basingstoke in demesne; that it had been always a royal manor; and that Basing was held by Hugh de Port; and lastly, that the Abbey of Mount Saint Michael, in Normandy, held of the King (and apparently as of his gift) in the hundred of Basingstoke, a Church with one hide of land and the tithes of the manor of Basingstoke; and that in the time of King Edward the Confessor, this Church was held by WALTER, Bishop of Hereford, (chaplain to Queen Eadgitha) who was consecrated at Rome by Pope Nicholas II. in 1061, and died in 1079. The Bishop held it of King Edward, and it is expressly stated, that it did not belong to his bishopric. Henry de Port, the son and heir of the above-named Hugh de Port, in the early part of the following century founded a priory in the adjoining parish of Shirborne, and granted towards its endowment the tithes of Basing in every right, and the acre of land upon which the soldiers were encamped and entertained.\* His son,

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\* In a History of Basing House published in 1815 are some notes relating to Basing House, made by Mr. Barton Legg, of Basingstoke, in 1799. “Pitch Croft, a piece of ground, the more proper name of which is *Priest Croft*, appears to have been a fort. There was a house, &c. there formerly, said to have been the residence of a priest who officiated at Basing House.” This may have been the old encamping ground mentioned, or the site of the Free Chapel.

John de Port, in a charter whereby he ratifies his father's gifts to the Priory of Shirborne, enumerates among them the Chapel of Saint Michael and the land of the Old Castle of Basing, with an acre of land and the tithes of the demesne of the same village and of all tithable things. From this it would appear that there was at this date a Chapel at Basing dedicated to Saint Michael distinct from the Church mentioned in the Domesday Book, as endowed with a hide of land and the tithes of the royal manor of Basingstoke. This Chapel was probably built within the walls of the Old Castle, and the same as was afterwards known as the Free Chapel. In the year 1310, Richard Roket, Rector of the Free Chapel of Basing, was ordained a sub-deacon, and in the same year a deacon as Richard Roket, Rector of the Free Chapel of St. Michael of Basinge.\* The patronage of the Chapel continued in the possession of Sherborne Priory till its dissolution as an alien Priory in 1414. An entry on the Patent Roll records that on the 8th November, 1348, King Edward III. gave and granted to John de Beausale, chaplain, the vacant Chapel of the Castle of Basyngge,—in the King's gift owing to the temporalities of the Priory of Sherborne being in his hands, by reason of the existing war with France. He was to hold it for life in the same manner as the other chaplains of the Chapel had been accustomed to hold it. In the following year, on the 28th of July, the Chapel being again vacant, the King made a similar grant to Henry de Southwell, chaplain, designating it as 'the Church of the Chapel of Saint

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\* At Merton, on the 31st December, 1310, he was instituted by Bishop Wodelok to the Vicarage of Monk's Sherborne, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Sherborne; and as Vicar of Monk's Sherborne he was promoted to the priesthood on the 6th March, 1310-11.

Michael of the Old Castle of Basynge, in the Diocese of Winchester.' \*

"The Free Chapel within the manor of Basynge, of the annual value of sixty-six shillings and eight-pence, is returned, as a part of the possessions of Edmund de St. John, who died at Calais on 18th August, 1347. In 1429, Thomas Poyninges, Lord St. John of Basing, died seized of the manor of Basing, together with the advowson of the Free Chapel of Basyng belonging to the said manor: and in 1442, Constanca, relict of Sir John Paulet, Knight, granddaughter and heiress of the before-mentioned Thomas Poyninges, died holding in demesne, as of the fee, the manor of Basinge with its appurtenances, together with the advowson of the Free Chapel of the said manor. (A Free Chapel was an endowed Chapel which had no parochial duties attached.)

"The Bull of Pope Adrian IV., dated 18th February, 1155-6, whereby he confirms to the Abbot and Convent of Mount Saint Michael, in Normandy, their possessions and revenues, recites that they held, in the bishopric of Winchester, three Churches, one in the town (villa) which is called Basinges, the Church of Basingestoches and the Church of Selborne. The Church belonging to the Monks of Mount Saint Michael, is described as their Church of Basinges, in a charter granted between the years 1155 and 1162, by which they conferred the Church upon Gervase de Chichester, for the love of King Henry II., on the petition of Thomas à Becket, the Chancellor. He was also Rector of Selborne, and had to make a yearly payment of £2, for each of these two Churches, to the Abbot and

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\* Ad ecclesiam capellæ Sancti Michaelis veteris castri de Basynge, Wyntoniensis diocesis.



Convent of Mount Saint Michael. Selborne in 1086 was held by the King and it formerly belonged to Queen Eadgitha; its grant to the Monks of Mount Saint Michael must therefore have been a subsequent transaction. 'Master Gervase de Chichester, parson of the Church of Basinges,' is also named in a deed executed between the years 1183 and 1189. This Rector appears to have died before 1197, in which year Philip de Lucy \* is met with as Rector of Selborne, who in 1204 was instituted to the Rectory of Basingstoke, which he held for upwards of thirty years, probably till 1244. He was the last of its canonical rectors, as thenceforth the rectorial tithes formed a portion of the income of the Canons of Selborne Priory.

"In 1275, at Winchester, in a trial concerning certain infringements of the rights of the crown, the jury gave a verdict: 'That Ralph Toke gave his land at Basingstoke to Philip de Lucy, then Rector of the Church of Basingstoke in alms, for which the King was accustomed to receive annually 10s. as rent, and the said rent was subtracted by the same Rector, and by the Prior of Selborne, now Rector of the said Church.'

"In the time of Henry III., (A.D. 1233) Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who was consecrated at Rome by Pope Innocent III. on 25th September, 1205, a prelate of considerable note and great influence, the founder of several religious houses, purchased the advowson of these Churches of the Abbot and Convent of Mount Saint Michael. The charter thereupon made

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\* Philip de Lucy was a relative of Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, 1189-1205, the predecessor of Peter de Rupibus. In 1206 we find mention of a brawl between his retainers and those of Adam de Port in the streets of Winchester, in which one of De Lucy's servants is slain.

recites that Ralph called Abbot of Mount Saint Michael\* in the peril of the sea, and the Convent of the same place, with unanimous consent and voluntary agreement, had given and granted to the venerable Father, PETER, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, the advowson of the Churches of Basinges and of Basingstoke, and Seleburne,† with appurtenances, and all the beneficial rights and pensions received from them. This charter had the confirmation of King Henry III. on the 9th June, 1233.

“The Bishop purchased these Churches for the purpose of founding and endowing a Priory of Augustinian Canons at Selborne, and by a charter dated from his palace of Wolvesey, on the feast of Saints Fabian and Sebastian (January 20th) 1233–4, granted to its Canons the Church or Rectory of Selborne, and the Churches of Basing and Basingstoke, with all their Churches and Chapels, liberties and other appurtenances, saving an honest and sufficient maintenance for the Vicars ministering in the aforesaid Churches, whose presentation was to belong to the Prior and Convent for ever. The gift of these Churches to the Prior and Convent of Selborne was confirmed by a Bull of Pope Gregory IX., dated 1st September, 1235. Bishop Peter de Rupibus died at Farnham Castle, June 9th, 1238, and on the 28th July, 1244, his successor, William de Raleigh, drew up an ordination concerning the endowment of the Vicarage of Basingstoke and Basing, and of the Chapel of Nately. A Vicar was to reside at Basingstoke (in the house lately belonging to the Vicarage) who was to serve

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\* Raoul (Ralph) de Villedieu, 22nd Abbot, (1225–36) built the beautiful cloister of the Abbey. (See Macquoid's "Through Normandy," p. 490.)

† Ecclesiarum de Basinges et de Basingstoke et de Seleburne.

the cure by himself and two other Chaplains ministering in the Church of Basingstoke; one to celebrate for the living and the other for the dead, as was wont to be done in past times. The Chapel of Nateleggh was to be served as in olden time by the Vicar or by his Chaplain; but in the Church of Basing the Vicar was to find two fit Chaplains, and these Chaplains were to dwell together in the house which the Vicar occupied, and to continue to reside there, ministering in the aforesaid Church. To the use of the Vicar for the time being and of his Chaplains, were assigned all the oblations, obventions, profits and legacies, and whatsoever should arise from the altar. The tithes of the curtilages of the aforesaid Churches and of the Chapel of Nateleggh were also to belong to the Vicar for the time being; and to the Prior and Convent of Selborne should perpetually remain the tithe of wheat and of every kind of corn growing in the fields and gardens of the parishioners, and the free lands and meadow of either Church and of the Chapel, the rents of the tenants with all appurtenances, and a moiety of the tithe of hay of each parish, and the oblations offered on Trinity Sunday and its vigil in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity of Basing. The oblations of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost of Basingstoke, excepting those which were offered for the dead buried there, or of parochial right, were to be divided into three portions, one third part to belong to the Prior and Convent of Selborne, the second to the Vicar, and the third to be set aside for the repairs of the Churches. The maintenance of the chancels of both Churches and of the Chapel of Nateleggh, and all the ordinary burdens, as well in books as in ornaments and the rest, with the episcopal and archidiaconal payments, were to be borne by the Vicar for the time being, but, with respect to extraordinary burdens, they were to be defrayed by the Prior and Convent, as well as by the Vicar, each discharging

their portion, saving this, that the Prior of Selborne should competently maintain the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. This is the only settlement or endowment of the Vicarage of Basingstoke I have met with, and it was still in force at the time of the Reformation.

“In earlier times the Church of Basinges, as it was designated, was a Rectory and the Church of Basingstoke belonged to it. It was converted into a Vicarage only, when it was given to Selborne Priory; though it is not unlikely that before this period it possessed a Vicar as well as a Rector. The Vicar appears to have resided at Basing until the final endowment of the Vicarage in 1244, when it was arranged that the Vicar should reside at Basingstoke, and Basing was to be served by two Chaplains, who were to reside in the house hitherto occupied by the Vicar at Basing. In the earliest institution to the Vicarage I have met with, it is termed ‘the Vicarage of Basing and Basingstoke,’ which no doubt was the old form used from the time of its appropriation to Selborne Priory. In the next institution, twenty-two years later (1332) it is styled, ‘the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Basingstoke,’ and this form is followed in all subsequent appointments to the Vicarage, except in the institution of 1474, in which instance it is styled, ‘the perpetual Vicarage of Basyng.’ \*

“In the return of the Ninths, made in 1340, it is designated as the parish of Basyngo, and the jury, John Herierd, John Germanyn, John Atte Hale, and

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\* ‘Basyng’ is used occasionally to denote Basingstoke. The places were originally distinguished as Old Basing and New Basing. When the latter became the more important of the two, as a royal borough with a market, &c., it probably acquired the name of Basingstoke as the chief town of the hundred.

Robert Baldok, parishioners, return that the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs of the parish of Basing was worth in the above-named year £21 5s., and that the aforesaid ninth did not amount to the tax of the said Church, because it was endowed with a messuage, three virgates\* of land, and rents of assize, which were worth yearly £9 2s. and that the tithe of hay and other small tithes with oblations and mortuaries were worth yearly £15 16s.

“The patronage of the Vicarage continued to belong to Selborne Priory till 1486, in which year the Priory was dissolved by a Bull of Pope Innocent VIII., and its possessions transferred to Saint Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, with all the obligations and burdens annexed, and both the property and patronage remain to this day in the possession of Magdalen College by the gift of its founder.

“In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. A.D. 1291, the Churches of Basinge and Basingstoke with the Chapel are assessed at the yearly value of £40, and its Vicarage at £16. The Bishop of St. David’s [David Martyn] by the authority and on behalf of Brother Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester, held an ordination in the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Basingstoke, on Ember Saturday, 24th May, 1309, at which he ordained 31 Acolytes, 21 Sub-deacons, 20 Deacons, and 23 Priests. In 1313 the Bishop issued a monition against the parishioners of Basingstoke for withholding certain tithes and oblations, and for carrying away trees and herbage growing in the burial ground of the Holy Ghost, of Basingstoke, which notoriously belonged to the Vicar of Basingstoke, contrary to the will of the said Vicar.

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\* A *virgate* was the fourth part of a hide.

“In 1535, King Henry VIII. appointed commissioners in every diocese in England, to take upon oath the particulars of the valuation of all the ecclesiastical benefices of the country, with the intention of superseding the only existing record of a similar nature, known as the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., taken in the year 1291. The valuation thus made in the time of Henry VIII. is known as ‘the King’s Book.’ It contains an abstract of the returns made by the commissioners, which were very valuable, as detailing the particular sources of income, as well as specifying each separate sum. These returns were made on sheets of paper, either in a book form or stitched together in a roll form. The returns for the diocese of Winchester are unfortunately lost, and consequently we can only give the abstract made from them, which simply records, ‘The Vicarage of Basingstoke, Richard Gosmer now Vicar. The Rectory appropriated to the College of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, Oxford. The Vicarage is worth in the farm of land called the glebe lande, in tithes, oblations and other casualities as appears by the said roll, £31 7s. 1d. Repayments in procurations and synodals as appears by the said roll, 10s. 8½d. The tithe of the same is therefore £3 1s. 7¾d. The Chapel of the Holy Ghost is worth in a stipend paid to the Chaplain by the hands of the Wardens of the Guild of the Holy Ghost, as appears by the said roll, £6 13s. 4d. No reprisals—so the clear value is £6 13s. 4d., and the tithe thereof 13s. 4d.’

“In 1332 the executors of Henry le Rede, late Chaplain of the Old Castle of Basing, commenced proceedings against the Vicar of Odiham, for the detention of his breviary, which the Vicar claimed as a heriot. On 22nd September, 1453, one William Bishop was ordained a deacon in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity of Basing. This was probably the Chapel within the

Castle, if not a building standing in the burial ground, like the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke. In 1470, owing to a contention about the tithes, Bishop Waynefleete directed the Vicars of Farnham and Basingstoke to sequestrate the fruits of the Church or Parochial Chapel of Basing. In 1517 and in 1520, the Chapel of Basing was served by a Curate, a Chantry Priest and two Chaplains; there was also a Curate at Up-Nately, and at Basingstoke a Vicar and four Priests. In 1543 there was only the Curate and Chantry Priest at Basing, and a Curate at Up-Nately, and at Basingstoke a Vicar, a Pensioner, (the ex-Vicar, Richard Gosmer) two Curates and a Chantry Priest. In 1551 (the time of Bishop Poynt's intrusion) it had dwindled down to a Vicar and a Curate at Basingstoke, also to a curate at Basing and another at Up-Nately, and shortly afterwards a Curate was no longer kept at Basingstoke.

“ Sir John Paulet, who died in 1525, built the eastern half of the Church at Basing about the year 1519, and founded a Chantry in honor of Christ, and Saint Mary, in its northern chancel: and as he had not completed the arrangements for its endowment, he gave directions in his last will that the Parsonage of Abbotston should be appropriated to his Chantry of Basing, or the same be always given with the Chantry; and the Chantry Priests were to enjoy the Free Chapel lands of Basing with the tithes of the same to the yearly value of 40s., or as much land be given to the Chantry as should amount yearly to £5 6s. 8d. in lieu of the said Parsonage and Free Chapel land: and by a codicil dated only three days before his death, he charged his son and heir to finish and endow the Chantry in all things then lacking.

“The following is a list of the Vicars of Basingstoke, instituted to the Vicarage on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Selborne, with the precise date of their institution if extant :

SIMON, named as Vicar in 1244 in the ordination or composition drawn up by Bishop William de Raleigh.

\* SIR PETER occurs in 1250 as its Vicar, and

RICHARD LE BEL, in 1277—a member of a well-known family of that name, located at Frensham, in Surrey.

SIR VINCENT, in 1310, died in possession of the Vicarage. Thomas de Warblington (lord of the manor of Sherfield-on-Loddon) and Thomas de Meonstoke,† his executors, were cited to appear before Bishop Wodelok, for the non-payment of £20 for the defects in the chancel, books, ornaments, and houses belonging to the Vicarage, at the time of his death. He was also indebted to the Archdeacon of Winchester to the amount of £9 19s. 6d. for synodals, Peter’s pence, and other archidiaconal fees received by him as Dean of Basingstoke.

SIR GEOFFREY ROC DE WATESFORD, priest, was instituted on 25th October, 1310. In accordance with the Constitution made at the Council held in St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, in 1268, by Cardinal Othobon, as legate of the Apostolic See, he was sworn, on his institution, to personal residence and ministration. This oath was also taken by his successors.

SIR JOHN TYNCTOR, priest, on 9th September, 1332.

\* The prefix “Sir” (*Dominus*) was given, in the Middle Ages, to all the secular clergy who had not taken the degree of Master of Arts.

† He died Rector of North Waltham in September, 1339.



SIR JOHN DE INSULA,\* his successor, exchanged the Vicarage for the Rectory of Barkham in Berkshire, with

THOMAS DE BABYNGTON, priest, who was instituted on 29th August, 1343. This Vicar died in 1349, and on the 13th April his will was proved before Bishop Edyndon at Farnham Castle. His successor,

GREGORY DE STOKEBRIDGE, priest, was instituted on 7th April, 1349. He probably died of the plague, as well as his predecessor, 1349 being the year of the great pestilence.

THOMAS DE ALTON, priest, instituted by Bishop Edyndon, at Esher, on 3rd June, 1349.

JOHN CHAPELAIN DE BASINGSTOKE, priest, on 3rd September, 1351. This incumbent also fell a victim to the plague in 1361, (the year of the second great pestilence) and

THOMAS BOURNE, priest, was instituted as his successor on 25th October, 1361.

SIR JOHN CARTER was the next Vicar, and, on his resignation,

SIR EDMUND WESTON, priest, was instituted 10th September, 1398, and, on his death,

SIR RALPH BURGEYS, priest, 26th September, 1403, who was still Vicar in 1414. In 1402, William of Wykeham granted a licence to John Fynche and Agnes his wife, to have divine service celebrated in the private oratory of their mansion house within the parish of Basingstoke. In 1406, Sir William, chaplain of William Vyners, of Basingstoke, and Sir William, chaplain of William Pagenham, of Basingstoke, are named in a taxation return.

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\* He was probably a kinsman of Walter de Insula, Prior of Selborne from July, 1324, till November, 1339.

The next Vicar whose name has been preserved, (the records of appointments from 1414 to 1447 being lost) is

JOHN HOWKYN, who was instituted to the Vicarage before the year 1447. In 1449 Bishop Waynefflete granted a licence to Daniel Torre and Alice his wife, to have divine service celebrated within their mansion house at Basingstoke. In 1456, John Howkyn exchanged the Vicarage of Basingstoke for the Rectory of Shaw, in Berkshire, with

MASTER HENRY ELWYKE, M.A., who was instituted in September, 1456, and his successor,

MASTER THOMAS RAYNYS, M.A., on 20th June, 1474, was the last Vicar instituted on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Selborne. He held the living until his death in 1499.

“The following Vicars have been instituted on the presentation of the President and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.

RICHARD GOSMER, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, instituted December 13th, 1499. About the year 1530, he was also instituted to the Rectory of Ewhurst, which he continued to hold till his death in June, 1547. Six years before this he resigned the Vicarage of Basingstoke and was pensioned.

EDMUND KENE was instituted August 4th, 1541, and was still Vicar in 1551, when he swore obedience to Bishop Poynt.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, King's Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, was instituted June 28th, 1554. In 1565 he was instituted also to Kingsclere, and held both Vicarages at the time of his death.\* He

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\* The inventory of his goods was taken on 10th August, 1587.

was the founder of an Alms-house at Kingsclere, and also a benefactor to the Town of Basingstoke. In 1559, he conformed to the ecclesiastical changes made by Queen Elizabeth, and was the first of the non-resident Vicars.\*

RICHARD ESTON, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, 1578–1587, was instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, November 18th, 1587, and died in 1593.

AMBROSE WEBBE, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, instituted October 18th, 1593, born in Gloucestershire in 1561. In 1636 he inducted Roger Percivall into the Rectory of Worting.

“An order was made by the House of Commons, on the 12th March, 1641–2,—that upon reading the humble petition of George Baynarde, gentleman, mayor of the town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, as well on behalf of himself as of the rest of the town. ‘It is this day ordered, that Ambrose Webb, Vicar of the parish Church of Basingstoke aforesaid, shall permit Mr. John Brockett, clerk,† the free use of the pulpit in the said Church to preach on the lecture days in the said parish Church,

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\* From this period until the episcopate of the late Dr. Sumner, the parish suffered more or less from the non-residence of its Vicars. The following is a list, taken in 1543, of the Clergy who ministered to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants during the incumbency of Thomas Browne's predecessor. *At Basingstoke*, Mr. Edmund Kene, Vicar; Nicholas Swyfte and Thomas Auncel, Curates; Richard Hynde, Chantry Priest. *Basing Chapel*, Richard Skelton, Curate; Edward Mothe, Chantry Priest. *Up-Nateley Chapel*, Robert Shepherd, Curate.

† Mr. John Brockett, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of Ellisfield on the 14th July, 1634, on the presentation of William Brockett, of London, Esq., its patron for that turn. He either died or resigned the Rectory in 1648.

according to the intention of the benefactors for the maintenance of that lecture, from time to time; and also to permit such succeeding lecturers as shall be hereafter to preach in the said Church.'

"In 1646, the Vicar having given dissatisfaction to the Parliament and the parishioners, on the 23rd of July, the committee for plundered Ministers ordered, 'That the articles exhibited against Ambrose Webb, Vicar of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, be referred to the Committee of Parliament for the said County and division in which the said parish is situated, or to any three of them who are desired; to receive Mr. Webb's answer to the said articles, and to call before them and examine the witnesses that shall be produced, as well for the proof of the said articles, as of the said Mr. Webb's defence, and to certify the said articles, answer and examinations to this committee.'

"The result of these proceedings does not appear, though we may presume that they terminated in the exculpation of Mr. Webb, as he continued in possession of the Vicarage until the time of his death, which occurred in 1648.\* His successor was

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\* In Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," (page 405, ed. 1714) the name of Edmond Webbe, A.M., of Balliol College, Vicar of Kingsclere and Basingstoke, is given as one of the Clergy ejected from their benefices during the usurpation of Cromwell. This evidently refers to *Edward Webb*, a younger son of the above-mentioned Ambrose Webb. He was born at Basingstoke in 1612, entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and in 1643 became Vicar of Kingsclere. In the same year he was licensed *Curate* of Basingstoke by the Bishop, but was never Vicar. The part which he played in the History of the Holy Ghost School will be described hereafter. He died Vicar of Kingsclere and Rector of Newington Bagpath, Gloucestershire, March 6th, 1679-80.

STEPHEN EVERED, *alias* Webb, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, a Wiltshire man, born in 1593. On Friday, 22nd September, 1648, it was ordered by the House of Lords, that Doctor Aylett, (surrogate in the diocese of Winchester to Sir Nathaniel Brent, the Vicar-general of Canterbury\*) give institution and induction unto Mr. Stephen Evered, *alias* Webb, clerk, to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, with all the Chapels thereunto annexed, in the County of Southampton, void by the death of Ambrose Webb, the last incumbent, *salvo jure cujuscunque of Mary Magdalen College*, patrons. On the 25th November, 1656, in an entry of marriage in the parish register, he is called Mr. Steven Webb, minister of God's word in the town of Basingstoke; on the 12th May, 1657, "Mr. Steven Webb, Vicar of the town." Lastly, his burial is recorded on March 4th, 1659-60; "Mr. Steven Webb, Minister, was bured." He was succeeded by

RICHARD WHITE, M.A., born at Coggs in Oxfordshire, and of St. John's College, Oxford; an elder brother of Sir Sampson White, knight, great grandfather of Gilbert White, the celebrated Naturalist of Selborne. He was ordained priest on 21st December, 1628, by Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford. He occurs as Curate of Estrop in 1633, a Curacy which he probably accepted soon after his ordination, as on the 14th February, 1632-3, he was married to Elizabeth Butler, daughter of the Rev. Charles Butler, Vicar of Wootton St. Lawrence. On the 28th March, 1639, he was instituted to the Rectory of Worting,

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\* It was necessary for Dr. Aylett to have an order from the Lords, under the hand of the Clerk of the Parliament, without which he would not, nor could lawfully institute or induct an incumbent.

and to the Vicarage of Basingstoke on the 20th February, 1660-1.\* This Vicarage he resigned in 1685, and was succeeded by

SIR GEORGE WHEELER, Knight, M.A., of whom a biography is given hereafter. He was ordained priest by Bishop Morley, May 25th, 1684, and instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, November 20th, 1685.

WILLIAM BROWNE, M.A., of Magdalen College, son of Edward Browne, of London, Gentleman, was born in 1650. The Parish Register records his burial in the briefest manner. "1697, 19th April, Mr. Browne, Vicar, was buried." His institution to the Vicarage of Basingstoke took place on the 20th February, 1694-5.†

JOHN JAMES, M.A., of Magdalen College, son of John James, of Great Marlow, Bucks, was born in 1649, and instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, June 5th, 1697. He held the appointment of Master of the Holy Ghost School before this.‡

UMFREVILE FAYRER, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, was a son of the Rev. James Fayrer, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, and Rector of Sulhampstead, Berks. He was born in 1680,

\* The Parish Register records a marriage by "*Mr. White, minister, of Basingstoke, 12th November, 1660,*" which shows he was in possession of the Vicarage long before he received canonical institution from the hands of Bishop Duppa.

† He married at Basingstoke on the 2nd January, 1695-6, Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Coleman, and her burial occurs in the Parish Register, "*Mrs. Browne, widow, (the Vicar's wife) was buried 26th August, 1725.*"

‡ The Parish Register records the Baptism of his Children—four sons and three daughters—and "*Mrs. James, wife of Mr. John James, Vicar, buried 29th May, 1712.*" In 1717 he resigned the Vicarage of Basingstoke, upon his presentation to the Rectory of Stratfield Turgiss. His burial appears in the Register of the latter parish, on February 20th, 1732-3.

instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, July 12th, 1717, and resigned it in 1723, upon accepting the Rectory of Beaconsfield, Bucks, of which benefice he was the first incumbent presented by the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, by whom the advowson was purchased in 1705. He died in 1730.

THOMAS WARTON, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, succeeded, and was instituted September 26th, 1723. He was afterwards (1730) Vicar also of Chobham in Surrey, and died in possession of both benefices, September 10th, 1745, *ætat* 58.

WILLIAM HENCHMAN, B.D., a grandson of Bishop Henchman, and Fellow of Magdalen College, previously Vicar of East Worldham, (also in the gift of that College) from 1737 to 1743, was instituted to Basingstoke, February 17th, 1745-6. He died *ætat* 64, 11th May, 1768. His successor was

THOMAS SHEPPARD, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Rector of Quarley, 1762-1814, and instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, November 17th, 1768, who was a benefactor to the charities of the Town. He died, at the age of 86, January 29th, 1814.

JAMES BLATCH, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, was instituted July 19th, 1814. He also was a liberal benefactor to the Town. He died, *ætat* 90, June 23rd, 1864. His successor,

JAMES ELWIN MILLARD, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College from 1853 to 1865, and Head Master of Magdalen College School, 1846-64, was instituted October 5th, 1864.

“At the time of this last presentation, the Chapelries of Basing and Up-Nately, with the consent of the

College, as Patrons, and of the incumbent (Dr. Millard) and with the approval of the Queen in Council, (dated 23rd Nov. 1864) were separated from the Vicarage of Basingstoke, and the Rev. Robert Falkner Hessey, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, was appointed the first incumbent of the new benefice thus created.

“An interesting addition to the foregoing list of Rectors and Vicars is supplied by an ancient deed in the muniment-room of Magdalen College, Oxford. It contains the resignation of his rights in the Church of Basinges by “Sir William de St. Mary Church” in the year 1193, whereas he is still found in possession of the Rectory in 1194, and apparently retained it till the appointment of Philip de Lucy in 1204. An explanation may probably be found in the following circumstances. William de St. Mary Church occurs as Clerk of the King’s Chamber (*clericus de camera domini Regis*) from 1183 to 1189, and during this period Robert (de Thorigny) Abbot of Mount St. Michael, granted him the reserved pension of three silver marks, (£2) due to the Abbey from the Church, which was to be paid to him by Gervase de Chichester, parson of the Church of Basinges. On the Church becoming vacant by the death or retirement of Gervase de Chichester, the Convent probably appointed William de St. Mary Church to the Rectory, requiring of him beforehand the formal resignation of his previous claims on the benefice. He would thus be in possession at a date subsequent to that of the above-mentioned deed of resignation. In 1177 he was Dean of St. Martin le Grand in London. He is named, from 1193 to 1199, as one of the justiciars before whom fines were levied in the King’s Court. In September, 1198, he was elected Bishop of London, and was consecrated 23rd May, 1199. He was therefore a second instance of a Bishop holding the Rectory of Basingstoke with



his bishopric.\* On 25th January, 1221, he voluntarily resigned his bishopric; † and, after living in seclusion for rather more than three years, died at St. Osyth, on 27th March, 1224. While he held the bishopric of London he collated William de Basinges to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

“William de Sancta Maria Ecclesia, probably a nephew of the bishop, was appointed official of the bishopric of Winchester by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, and is named as such in various documents, and as a witness to the foundation-charter of Selborne Priory, on 20th February, 1233-4. He was Dean of St. Paul's in 1241, and died in 1243.

“The following extracts, selected from the wills of some of the ancient Worthies of Basingstoke, are given, not only as illustrative of the history of the Church, but of the piety and zeal of our forefathers in the maintenance and decoration of God's house.

“On the 10th January, 1450-1, John Howe, of Basingstoke, says in his will, ‘In the first place I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, to the blessed Mary, the glorious virgin his mother, and to all the Saints; and my body to be buried in the burial ground of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke. I bequeath to the Parish Church of Basingstoke aforesaid, 12d., and to Sir John Hokyn, Vicar of Basingstoke, a silver girdle.’

On 6th January, 1494-5, Edward Cooke directs his body to be buried in the Church of St. Michael the

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\* Bishops sometimes obtained a Papal dispensation to hold for a few years after consecration, a preferment already in their hands.

† *Tam ex propria voluntate quam ex Summi Pontificis permissione.*  
MS. Cotton. Vesp. A. xvi. fol. iii. 6.

Archangel, before the altar of St. Stephen, on the right hand side of the altar: and bequeaths to the picture of the image of St. Michael, 3s. 4d. On 13th November, 1503, William Stocker orders his body to be buried in the burial ground of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke,\* near the graves of his parents—'also I bequeath to the light of the holy cross in the Church of Basingstoke, two sheep. To the light of the Blessed Mary there, one sheep. To the Chapel of St. Thomas the Bishop there, one sheep. To the reparations of the Church of Basingstoke, 6s. 8d., and to the repairs of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, 3s. 4d.' John Clerk, whose will is dated 29th July, 1505, bequeaths to the repairs of the Church of St. Michael, of Basingstoke, 40s. To the Chapel of the Holy Ghost there, 6s. 8d. To the Chapel of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Basingstoke, 3s. 4d. Thomasyn Dalacourt made her will on 15th January, 1510-11, and directs her body to be buried in the Church of St. Michael, in Basingstoke, and bequeaths to our Lady's Chancel, at Basingstoke, 3s. 4d.

"Richard Kingsmill, whose will is dated 17th March, 1510-11, bequeaths his body to be buried 'in holy sepulture within the parish Church of St. Michael, of Basingstoke, before the altar of Jesus, nigh unto the grave of Alice Kingsmill, late my wife. I bequeath to the reparation of my Parish Church 50 wether sheep, and to the reparation of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost 50 wether sheep. Also I bequeath a hundred sheep to

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\* Although it is evident, from these and other early wills, that the general burial ground of the inhabitants was at the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, burials occasionally took place in the ground around the Parish Church, as for instance—in 1550, John Hore, of Basingstoke, says in his will, "My body to be buried in the holy ground of the Churchyard of St. Michael."

ten poor Parish Churches nigh to Basingstoke, equally, that is ten sheep to every parish, with this condition, that these sheep so given may discharge the poor people of those parishes from such charges and reparations that shall be done to those Churches after the rate and quantity of the said sheep.'

"In a will dated 18th July, 1517, John Cooke directs his body to be buried in the Church of St. Michael, in the Chapel of St. Stephen, and before the image of St. Stephen.

"Richard Deane (September 19th, 1521) directs his body to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Michael of Basingstoke, and bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. 'to the byldyng and reparation of St. Michael's Church in Basingstoke.'

"On 13th March, 1524, Hugh Lancaster of Basingstoke says, 'my body to be buried in the South aisle in the Church of Basingstoke.'

"In the will of Edward Jenyns, of Basingstoke, A.D. 1539, we find 'I give and bequeth to the byldyng of the Church porche of Basingstoke, 20d.'

"In 1536, (November 23rd) John Bowyer, of Basingstoke, directs his body to be buried in the parish Church of Basingstoke, under the north wall of our Lady Chapel there, and ten years later (28th May, 1546,) his widow gives orders in her will that she should be buried 'afore the Image of our Lady in the Church of Basingstoke, by (*i.e.* near) John Bowyer, my late husband.'

“In another will dated 24th June, 1558, John Ronager (or Runningar)\* the elder, of the town of Basingstoke, Alderman, directs his body to be buried in the church of Basingstoke, ‘at my seat’s end, and besides for the breaking of the ground I give to the said parish Church 20s., and to the Holy Ghost Chapel 20s., and £20 of lawful English money to buy a silver cross to be used in the said Church, at all times of need, and to remain in the custody of Richard Yate or William Pettie, or their wives and the longest liver of them. Also I give and bequeath £20 of lawful English money to be distributed and bestowed upon the poor people, and to have masses and dirges every year, yearly, for the space of twenty years on the day of my anniversary in Basingstoke Church. My two daughters Agnes and Margaret shall have the custody of the white suit of vestments for the Church’s use, to the end of the longest liver of them both, and after that they are to remain to the use of my parish Church of Basingstoke for ever. Also I bequeath 40s. to the buying of a new bell to hang in the steeple of the said parish Church of Basingstoke for ever. Four pounds of lawful English money to be bestowed amongst the poor people and charges of my burial, and three pounds more at my month’s mind. To every maid servant of my house 5s. I give 20s. to the reparations of the highway at Waterend. To the Parish Churches of Sherborne St. John, West Sherborne, Wortinge, Wotton, Cliddesden, Winslade, Tunworth, Mapledorwell, Basing, Sherfield, Farley, and Bramley, every of them 3s. 4d. a piece. To the Parish Church of Eversley 6s. 8d., and to Thomas Browne the Vicar, who witnesses the will, 6s. 8d. for his pains.’ This is one of the latest of this class of Wills, for after the

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\* The first Alderman of the revived Guild of the Holy Ghost.

accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne in November of the same year, parishioners took less interest in adorning their Churches by gifts, in promoting the increase of God's service, or in caring for the wants of the poor.

“The facts gleaned from the foregoing bequests and other like evidences enable us to describe the internal arrangement of the Church as it existed in the first half of the 16th Century.

“In the principal or high chancel stood St. Michael's altar, and over it was a painting of the figure of the Archangel. The south chancel was the Chapel of St. Stephen, the deacon and proto-martyr. The north aisle of the nave was called the Lady Chapel, the altar at its eastern end being dedicated to her honour: and in the corresponding position of the south aisle stood an altar dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, in what was called the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr. There was also in the Church an altar called the Jesus Altar, standing at the east end of the nave, in the centre beneath the rood-screen. In pre-Reformation times it was customary to burn lights before the statues of the Saints standing above the altars, and in other parts of the Church. The lights maintained in Basingstoke Church were known as the rood light or light of the holy cross, our Lady's light, the Jesus light, St. Michael's, St. Stephen's, St. Katharine's, and St. Thomas of Canterbury's.

“There was at Basingstoke, probably in the parish Church, a statue of considerable value (not unlikely the figure of St. Michael,) which appears to have been greatly venerated by the people. In August, 1538, an order was made in the King's name on the special motion of Lord Cromwell, Keeper of the Privy Seal;

that all the sacred images in Churches throughout the realm should be destroyed. So valuable a statue as that at Basingstoke did not escape Cromwell's attention. He wrote to Lord Sandys, ordering him to send it to London.\* The messengers who took it there carried with it the following letter :

*To the Keeper of my Lord Privy Seal's place at the Augustine Friars in London. After my right hearty recommendations. This shall be to advertise you that I have received the King's Majesty's commandment addressed unto me by the letters of mine special good lord, my lord privy seal, for the ceasing of the idolatry of Basingstoke, to pull down the image there: and my lord's pleasure is to send the said idol to his place at the Augustine Friars in London, to be delivered to you. Therefore according to my most bounden duty and pious affection towards the pure religion of Christ I have endeavoured myself to accomplish the King's Highness's commandment, and my lord your Master's pleasure. I have sent the said idol to you, desiring you to take the same and to despatch these bearers. Thus heartily fare you well. At Mottisfont the first day of September, your friend,*

WILLIAM SANDYS."

"The following extract from the will of William Pither, of Basingstoke, dated in 1558, shows an interest in the commonweal of the town, that the people might go with more readiness and ease to the Parish Church and to the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. The testator directs that the rent of his house and ground, which

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\* "The images of our Lady of Walshingham and Ipswich," says Stow, "were brought up to London with all the jewels that hung about them, and divers other images both in England and Wales, whereunto any common pilgrimage was used; for avoiding of idolatry, all which were burnt at Chelsea, by Thomas Cromwell, privy seal."

he had purchased of Mr. Cooke, should be applied to the celebration of an obit yearly, together with the distribution of a certain sum of money to the poor, and the surplus, 'when it draweth to a good stock and these things performed and duly kept, the house repaired and maintained; then I will that the market place be paved with flint stones, and so from the house to the Church, and from the Church to the Chapel of the Holy Ghost Lyten; and to the maintenance of other reparations, as the rulers and the officers of the town, and the tenant that dwelleth in it, shall think most necessary.'

"In 1520, the Churchwardens were ordered to repair the enclosure of the churchyard and have it properly enclosed, also to repair the pavement of the Church, before the end of the year.

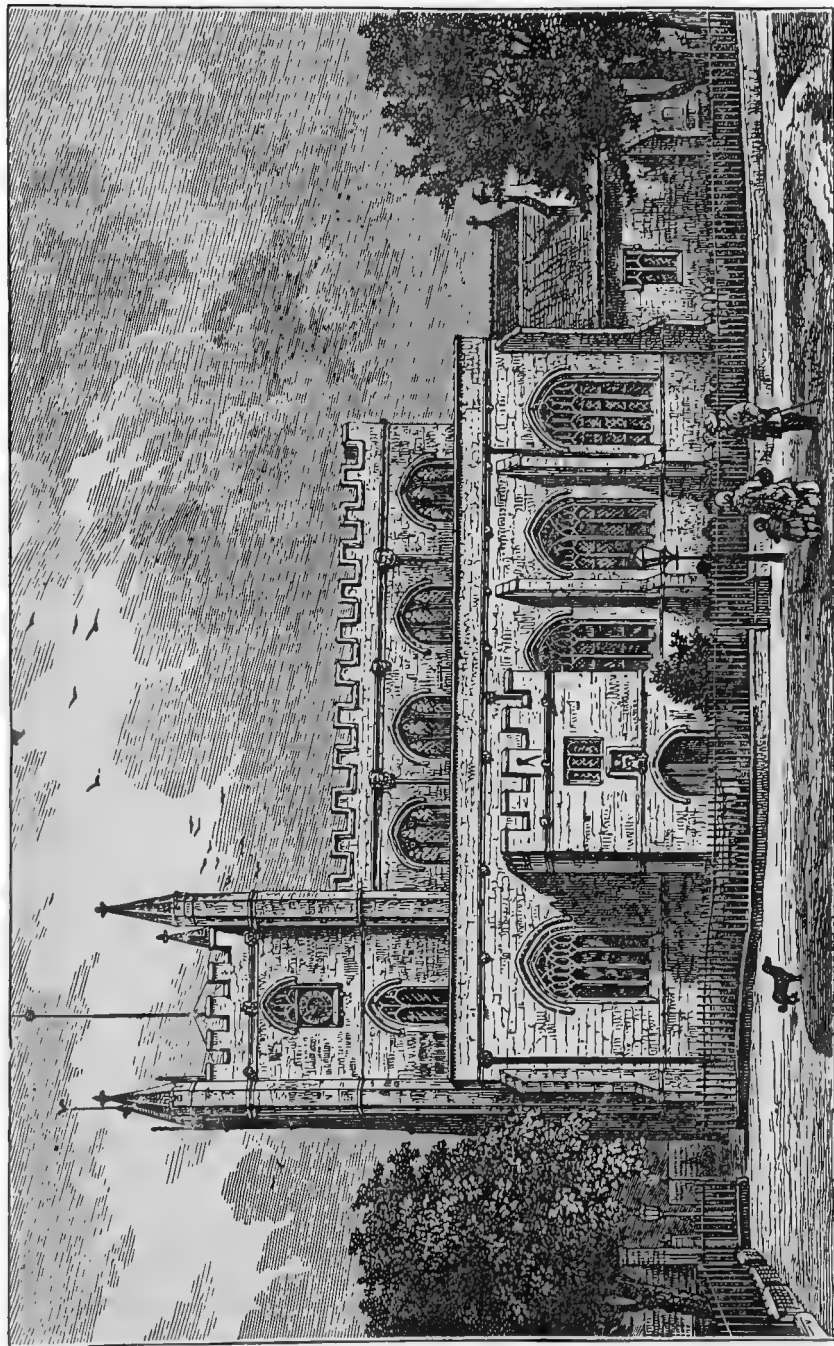
"At the episcopal Visitation, held at Basingstoke on 27th September, 1637, the Vicar-general, in an upper chamber at the Inn called the George, in Basingstoke, made the following decree concerning certain differences between the Churchwardens of Basingstoke, and George Baynerd, gentleman.

'That the seat wherein Tabitha Baynerd, the wife of the said George Baynerd, now sitteth, shall be for her and her family alone to herself. That the seat next behind that southward, Mr. Baynerd aforesaid shall sit in, and three others that the Churchwardens shall appoint, with the consent and liking of the said Baynerd. That Mr. Baynerd aforesaid shall pay his rates due to the Church, viz. thirty-six shillings, unto the Churchwardens of Basingstoke between this and All hallowtide next coming.'

“In an inventory of Church goods ‘received of the Churches and restored’ dated 26th June, 1556, we find, ‘Basingstoke: Restored there to William Crosse (Crome?) *alias* Stephens and Florentine Elys (Eyles,) Churchwardens there, one red velvet cope and a red vestment, one white damask cope and a white vestment with deacon and sub-deacon of the same, (*i.e.* the dalmatic and tunicle worn by assistant Ministers of the Altar) one blue velvet cope and a blue vestment with deacon and sub-deacon of the same, valued at £12 13s. 0d.’ It is doubtful whether these vestments belonged to the Parish Church or to the Chapel of the Holy Ghost.”







ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. SOUTH SIDE.



## The Rural Deanery of Basingstoke.

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“In the Archdeaconry of Winchester, the Rural Deans are now appointed solely by the Bishop’s authority, but in olden time the Deaneries were yearly assigned to the government of some discreet Rector or Vicar beneficed within the Deanery, by the majority of the voices and suffrages of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the same Deanery at the Archdeacon’s yearly visitation.

“Basingstoke gave its name to a Rural Deanery at least as far back as the 13th Century, and the Deanery was, at that time, of considerable extent. Its boundaries were Berkshire and Surrey on the North and East sides; the Deanery of Andover on the West, and the Deaneries of Alresford and Alton on the South. In a list of Churches drawn up about the year 1284, fifty-one parochial Churches are named as being within the Deanery of Basingstoke, without including the Chapelries annexed to several of the Churches. ‘Sir Vincent,’ who died Vicar of Basingstoke in 1310, has already been mentioned as Dean. In 1563, Sir Ralph Colman, Rector of Tunworth, and Sir Nicholas Holland, Rector of Winslade, held the decanal office.

“In 1572 (April 17th) at a Visitation of the Deanery by Dr. Ebden, Archdeacon of Winton, all the Clergy having been summoned together in a Chapel within the Church of Basingstoke, the Archdeacon required them, one and all, to say by heart the first Epistle of Paul

to Timothy, so that they might be able to recite it whenever called upon or required.\*

“At his next Visitation, in the following year, he required the second Epistle to Timothy to be repeated in like manner.

“By a return made shortly after the accession of James I. to the throne, it appears that the number of communicants in the parish of Basingstoke was a thousand, and at Basing there were three hundred and twenty communicants, and fifty at Up-Nately.†

The Seal of the Deanery contained a figure of St. Michael, the Archangel, and the Vicar of Basingstoke usually held the office of Dean.

The office, having long fallen into disuse, was revived by Bishop Sumner in 1829, and the Deanery, in which there are now forty-three parishes, was divided. Basingstoke is included in the South Western Division, together with Ashe, Church Oakley, Cliddesden, Deane, Dummer, Eastrop, Ellisfield, Farleigh, Hannington, Herriard, Laverstoke, Overton, Steventon, Tufton, North Waltham, Whitchurch, Winslade, Wootton St. Lawrence, and Worting.

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\* The record of this Visitation in the original Latin has been communicated by Mr. Baigent, whose frequent communications are indicated, throughout this volume, by inverted commas.

† “For the sake of comparison, and as indicating the population of Basingstoke, compared with the neighbouring towns, it may be useful to give the number of communicants assigned to them in the same return. Andover, 872; Kingsclere, 913; Overton, 550; Whitchurch, 400; Odiham, 500; Romsey, 1284; Ringwood, 1198; Christchurch, 1200; Southampton, 1878; Godalming, 1400; Farnham, 1000; Dorking, 900; and Guildford 859.

In the North Eastern portion are Basing, Baughurst, Bramley, Elvetham, Eversley, Ewhurst, Hartley Westpall, Heckfield, Mattingley, Monk's Sherborne, Pamber, Ramsdell, Rotherwick, Sherborne St. John, Sherfield, Silchester, Stratfieldsaye, Stratfield Turgis, Tadley, Wolverton, Yateley, Hawley, and Minley.

At the same time the following Parishes were separated from the Deanery of Basingstoke, and formed into another division, henceforth called the Deanery of Odiham :—Crandal with the Chapelries of Aldershot and Long Sutton ; Dogmersfield, Farnborough, Hartley Wintney, Nately Scures, Newnham with Mapledurwell ; Odiham with the Chapelry of Greywell ; South Warnborough, Tunworth, Up-Nately, Weston Patrick and Winchfield.

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## RURAL DEANS OF BASINGSTOKE

SINCE THE REVIVAL OF THE OFFICE BY BISHOP SUMNER.

### *South Western Division.*

Rev. James Blatch, B.D., Vicar of Basingstoke, and on his resignation in 1848,

Rev. Matthew Harrison, M.A., Rector of Church Oakley, who died 1st January, 1862.

Rev. Charles Richard Pettatt, M.A., Rector of Ashe and Dean, 1862–1873.

Rev. James Elwin Millard, D.D., Vicar of Basingstoke, 31st March, 1873.

### *North Eastern Division.*

Rev. F. C. Blackstone, B.C.L., Vicar of Heckfield, 1834–1862.

Rev. James Gerald Joyce, M.A., Rector of Stratfieldsaye, 1862–1878.

Rev. Devereux W. Chute, M.A., Rector of Sherborne St. John, September, 1878.

Rev. John C. Keate, M.A., Rector of Hartley Westpall, 24th March, 1880.

## The Hospital of Saint Mary and Saint John Baptist.

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“Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Founder of Merton College, Oxford, (the first completely organized academical institution in England\*) was a native of Basingstoke. He probably assumed the surname of *de Merton* from Merton Priory in Surrey, where it seems likely that he may have been brought up in childhood, as a native of Basingstoke (Henry de Basinges) was Prior of Merton from 1231 to 1238. His parents were buried in the Church, and his mother, Christina, had inherited property in the town, as is evident from the return made to a mandate issued by King Henry III. on the 21st May, 1238, whereby the Sheriff of the County of Southampton, and Walter de Burgh, the King's Bailiff of Basingstoke, were commanded to hold an enquiry as to the lands and tenements held by Walter de Merton in the manor of Basingstoke. As the return contains the names of those who were probably at that time the principal inhabitants of Basingstoke, we give the result almost in the terms of the original. William de Hanniton, Richard Fitz Oliver, Richard Gurdepacke, Richard de London, William de Basinges, Jordan Fitz Ralph, Richard Fitz Geoffrey, Robert Coterel, Ralph Fitz Beatrix, Martin le Paumer, Walter Fitz Alexander, John Cerpe, Geoffrey Gurdepacke, Alexander, son of Master Peter Cole, and Richard Cockerel, having been

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\* See the statement of Professor Goldwin Smith, in the Report of the Oxford University Commission, 1852.

sworn as a jury, say upon their oath, that John Fitz Ace held certain property in the manor of Basingstoke ; namely, one yardland and a half and ten acres of land, besides two tenants, William le Cok and Robert le Franceys : and there was due yearly for the same in its entirety, ten shillings and fourpence, and no other customs or burdens annexed to the said property. The same John Fitz Ace gave this property to Christina, his niece, who held it during his life. After the death of John Fitz Ace it was understood that the Lord King could give this land to whom he pleased, and he gave it to William, the kinsman of Richard de Herierd, who afterwards married the aforesaid Christina. The said William and Christina gave it to Walter de Merton, clerk, their son and heir : but the aforesaid William and Christina for some time, by compulsion of the bailiffs, paid fifteen shillings yearly for the same property ; and the aforesaid two tenants (are now in hands of the King) who ought to pay to the said Walter six shillings and sixpence yearly. The Jurors also say that the aforesaid Walter holds half a yardland which Robert de Basinges formerly held, and for the same there is due yearly to the King, two shillings and sixpence, as well as certain ploughings, together with the seed and other services, which are assessed to be worth by the year two shillings. The said land has a certain easement with stalls near the market which are valued at eighteenpence a year. The Jury also say that Walter, the son of Alexander, who holds a yardland and a half of freehold land, besides a yardland of customary land, gave to the aforesaid Walter of his freehold, half a yardland, and the fourth part of an acre of meadow, and the services of the land which belonged

to Robert de Waltham.\* Afterwards the King restored to the said Walter de Merton his aforesaid tenants, and reduced the yearly demand of fifteen shillings, for the land which formerly belonged to John Fitz Ace, to ten shillings and fourpence; and granted to him the said property, together with the other holdings for fifteen shillings yearly for all services, and he has the King's charter to that effect.

“From this we learn the exact extent of the property in Basingstoke, which Walter de Merton inherited from his mother. From an early period, almost every town had a place of accommodation for sick persons, wayfarers, and other objects of charity. These places were invariably dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in consequence of his wandering life. This institution in the town of Basingstoke, came in for a share of Walter de Merton's charity and munificence. He liberally extended its area and erected more suitable buildings as well as a chapel, and then took steps to ensure its permanency, by placing it under royal protection. At the same time he committed it to the guidance of a warden, established a permanent chaplain, and a clerk, for the purpose of carrying on divine service therein, and extended its usefulness by making it a place of refuge for old and infirm priests. By his will he bequeathed a large sum of money to be employed in the purchase of lands for its endowment.

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\* “In October, 1238, Walter de Merton caused the grantor to acknowledge openly in the King's Court at Westminster, in the presence of the Judges, that this property—Half a yardland and a quarter of an acre of meadow, and the entire service of Reginald Fitz Argie, and the entire service of the land which formerly belonged to Robert de Waltham, with appurtenances, in Basingstoke, belonged to him (Walter de Merton, clerk) and was to be held by him and his heirs, of the Lord King in chief by the services thereupon due.



The benefaction was charged with the maintenance of two wax lights at St. Mary's altar in the parish Church, which lights his parents had been accustomed to offer. The Hospital was evidently held in favour, for many deeds are extant, showing that grants of land and other donations were made to the brethren and sisters of Saint John. In 1268 the chapel was exempted from episcopal control by Cardinal Othobon, the Papal Legate.

The maintenance and encouragement of the Hospital were made a matter of special injunction to the governing body of the newly founded College in Oxford. In three successive Codes of Statutes, dated A.D. 1264, 1270, 1274, the injunction was repeated, and provision was made that the members of Merton College should themselves have the advantage of residing in the Hospital, if need should arise.

"The Hospital possessed the special privilege of exemption from taxation and the payment of subsidies. An entry on the Close Roll,\* dated 12th May, 1336, addressed to the collectors of the tenths and fifteenths, in the County of Southampton, states that the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Basingstoke, was founded under the protection of a royal charter, and that the Warden of the House of the Scholars of Merton in Oxford, Warden of the said Hospital, having been assessed for *tenths* and *fifteenths*, contrary to the tenor of the said charter, the Warden was to have a perpetual release from such payments, and if anything had been paid, the same forthwith was to be restored to him.

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\* Rot. Claus. 10, Edw. III. memb. 4.

“The first recorded Master or Warden of the Hospital was Henry Cardeyf (soon after its foundation.) In 1275 Thomas le Coppe was Warden, and John de Hamelton was nominated Warden in 1344, but the appointment was afterwards cancelled. By a deed of 10 Edward III. (1336) the office was vested in the Warden of Merton College for the time being.

“Walter de Merton’s charter to the Hospital is the most important document, which though it has no date, may be assigned to a period between the years 1240 and 1250.

“To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, to whom this present writing shall come, WALTER DE MERTON, clerk, wishes eternal health in the Lord. Know ye that for the welfare of my reverend lord, the lord Henry, the illustrious King of England, and of his heirs, and of all their faithful subjects; and for the welfare of my soul, and the souls of my parents, and of all my benefactors, and in memory of the laudable life of Lady Christina my mother, with the consent and will of my lord and father, I have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed for myself and my heirs, as much as it belongs to us, to God and to the glorious virgin his mother, and to my venerable patron Saint John the Baptist, the entire property which the late William le Cok held of my ancestors in Basingstoke, and also the entire house (*totum mansum*) which belonged to the aforesaid William, and the house called St. John’s in the same town, in all their integrity, and all things belonging to them, to found in the same a hospital in honor of God, and of His mother, and St. John the Baptist, for the support of the ministers of the altar of the Lord whose strength is failing, and the wayfaring poor of Christ. So that verily, the brethren of the aforesaid hospital shall hold for ever the same place of me and my heirs as their patron as free and pure alms, saving the maintenance of the two wax

lights which my said father and mother ordained should be perpetually given at the altar of the same, in honor of the mother of God, for the celebration of divine service there; which the aforesaid brethren shall sustain and renew four times every year, with two pounds of good wax each time. Moreover, I forbid, in the name of Almighty God, any man to appropriate to himself the aforesaid place or holdings, or to convert it to other uses, or to presume to take from God and His mother the maintaining of the aforesaid lights. If any one shall interfere with the said place or property, or shall assign it to any other purpose than is aforesaid, by force or by will, it shall then freely revert to me and my heirs, to be settled, disposed and restored to the aforesaid uses without reclamation or remedy which any one might wish to bring against this ordination. So that we will that they enter the said place, and by them it is to be restored to the aforesaid uses. That all these things may remain ratified and undisturbed, I have placed my seal to the present writing:—These being witnesses of the same: Master John de Wytchurch, Vicar of Basingstoke;\* Sir Oliver, Seneschal of the Priory of Winchester; Richard Gurdepac; Richard Oliver; John le Coppe; Alexander, the son of Master Richard de London; Richard Fitz Geoffrey; William le Disc; Walter le Oxe; John le Gamene; Elias Pax; and others.†

“On the 8th February, 1251–2, King Henry III. granted letters of protection, for his whole life, to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Basingstoke.

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\* This witness adds another name to the list of Vicars at page 20.

† Translated from the original in the muniment room of Merton College.

“On 25th June, 1253, the King granted to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingstoke, that they were to possess for ever the Chantry in the Chapel of the same Hospital.

“About the year 1256, CLEMENT, prior of the Cluniac Priory of Bromholm in Norfolk, and the Convent of the same place, granted ‘to God and to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, half a mark (6s. 8d.) of annual rent in Basing, which they held by the gift of Lord William de St. John :—for the maintenance of a lamp to burn day and night before the rood in the Church of the said Hospital, for the welfare of their souls and of the soul of the said William de St. John, and his ancestors and heirs.’

“On 8th July, 1262, the instrument whereby King Henry III. takes the Hospital at Basingstoke under his protection and constitutes it a royal hospital, after an exordium by way of introduction, reads :—

Be it known that our beloved clerk and friend, Walter de Merton, Canon of Wells, for the better security\* of the hospital which, in honour of Almighty God and of His holy Mother, and also of Saint John, the Forerunner of Christ, he has determined to found, for the support of ministers of the altar of the Lord, whose strength is failing, has placed in our hands the ground which they call Saint John Baptist's, in our manor of Basingstoke, together with certain things provided for the purpose, with a pious desire that an authoritative act of our royal bounty should supply what could not, in this respect, be fulfilled by himself. We therefore, for the welfare of our soul and the souls of our predecessors and heirs, and in honour of Almighty God, the

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\* It seems likely that *stabilendum* or some similar word is omitted in the Latin.

Blessed Mary His Mother, and Saint John Baptist, Fore-runner of Christ, do found, make and establish the aforesaid hospital in our before-mentioned demesne manor of Basingstoke, for the perpetual support of ministers of the altar of the Lord, whose strength is failing, and of poor men sojourning there in sickness; desiring and enjoining that the aforesaid hospital, as being founded by us in our own manor, should, in respect of its free chapel or chantry, and the celebration of Divine Service therein, as well as in other respects, enjoy our royal privilege and indulgence, like other places which in time past have been founded by us or our predecessors, and appropriated to sacred functions. Moreover we take under our protection and that of our heirs, the lands, possessions, and revenues, and the goods belonging to the said hospital now or hereafter, and commit them by special favour to the care of our royal heirs and successors, in the hope of temporal and eternal reward, desiring them, as being offered in sacrifice to God and for the support and maintenance of ministers of the holy altar, to be released and free from all secular service and claim, and entirely undisturbed for ever by the gift of our royal bounty.\*

“The document, of which the following is a translation, has still attached to it a beautiful impression of the seal of Cardinal Othobone di Fresco, who in the year 1276 was elected Pope, and took the name of Adrian the Fifth. It represents him beneath a light and elegant canopy, mitred and vested as a deacon, holding in his hands a book of the gospels.

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\* The original deed is in the Muniment Room of Merton College, and a transcript of it in the original Latin is given in the appendix.

“OTHOBON, by the Divine mercy, Cardinal Deacon of Saint Adrian, and Legate of the Apostolic See,—to his beloved in Christ, the Warden and Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John, at Basingstoke, in the diocese of Winchester, sends greeting in our Lord. We readily give our assent to your just petitions, which are the outcome of devotion, that in the aforesaid Hospital of Basingstoke, lately founded by the illustrious King of England (ever devout and intent upon works of piety) for the use and support of the ministers of the altar and of other poor persons whose strength is failing, you may have a chapel and freely celebrate and hear divine service therein. By the authority deputed to us, we grant you this special faculty, provided it is not prejudicial to the mother church. Wherefore, let no man infringe or dare to act contrary to this concession: and if any one shall presume or attempt to do so, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God and of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given at Hanslope, (in Buckinghamshire) the seventh Calends of July, in the fourth year of the pontificate of our Lord Pope Clement the Fourth. (25th June, 1268.)

“On 8th July, 1268, (52 Hen. III.) the King commanded Master Nicholas de Rokeland, the official of the Bishop of Winchester, not to molest or permit to be molested, the Wardens or Brethren of the Chantry founded by the King, in the said Hospital, and confirmed by the authority of Othobon, Cardinal Deacon of St. Adrian, and legate of the Apostolic See.

“HENRICUS Rex &c. Magistro Nicolao de Rokeland, officiali Wintoniensi, salutem. Cum ex privilegio regibus Anglie, predecessores nostris et nobis in ipsis, a prima institutione Christiane religionis concessio, libere semper cantarie in singulis domibus et nostre foundationis, et maxime in propriis dominicis nostris hactenus habite sunt et optente: ac nos in hospitali nostro de Basingstoke, quod in pro-

prio dominico nostro ad sustentationem ministrorum altaris Christi ad imbecilitatem vergentium fundavimus: auctoritate nichilominus venerabilis patris Othoboni, Sancti Adriani diaconi cardinalis, Apostolice sedis Legati, interveniente; divina prout convenit, fecerimus et mandaverimus celebrari, dilectionem vestram rogamus, ne custodibus vel fratribus hospitalis predicti, super eorum cantaria predicta, molestiam aut impedimentum inferatis, vel procuretis inferri. Vobis insuper prohibemus, ne sicut honorem nostrum et corone nostre, et . . . nostre conservare tenemini, ipsos contra privilegium nostrum predictum in placitum inde trahere presumatis. Teste Rege apud Wodestoke, viij. die Julii.\* *Rot. Claus.* 52. *Hen. III. m. 5, d.*

“Copies of the above document were addressed also to the Prior of Selborne and to the Vicar of Basingstoke.

“On 13th February, 1283-4, King Edward I. granted a royal licence and permission that, notwithstanding the mortmain act, Master Peter de Abindon, Warden of the House of the Scholars of Merton, might convey to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist at Basingstoke, one messuage, 150 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 4 of pasture with appurtenances in Basingstoke, and 16 acres of land with appurtenances in Iwode.

“This probably refers to the lands purchased for the Hospital under the direction contained in Walter de Merton’s will.

“On the 30th May, 1344, (18 Edw. III.) King Edward III. granted to John de Hamelton the Warden-

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\* This Document is given in Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and is the only hitherto printed instrument relating to this Hospital.

ship of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist of Basingstoke, then vacant, and at the King's donation, to hold with all its rights and appurtenances for life. The Warden and Scholars of Merton College resisted this appointment as an invasion of their rights, and consequently on the 3rd July following, the appointment was revoked, the King stating, that by letters patent he had granted the above-named Hospital to John de Hamelton, and afterwards discovered that he had not the right of presentation, but that it belonged to the Warden and Scholars of the House of Merton in Oxford, and had been annexed to the said house from the time of its foundation. Therefore he revokes the said letters of presentation, and removes the said John de Hamelton from the said Wardenship; and the College was to present to it for ever, as heretofore.

“In 1395, the Hospital property was leased for twenty-five years to John Carter, Vicar of Basingstoke, who was to reside therein, with his own servants, and to keep a Chaplain for the constant celebration of divine service, also to receive and entertain the sick Fellows of Merton College. On the 14th May, 1400, a life pension of six marks and a half was assigned to Master Thomas Wiard, Fellow of Merton College, out of Basingstoke Hospital, on account of his being afflicted with an incurable disease. He had leave to reside where he pleased, and to celebrate mass, his complaint being contagious.

“In the early part of the fifteenth century, the management of the Hospital was far from satisfactory, and King Henry IV. ordered an inquisition to be taken upon oath, as to its actual state. For this purpose a jury were sworn at Basingstoke, on the 30th November, 1401. Their verdict was to the effect that the Warden of the Hospital, for the time being, was bound



to find and maintain therein a Chaplain, a Clerk, and two poor people. During the past six years there had been neither a Clerk, nor the two poor people, maintained there; and this by default of the Warden of Merton College, Oxford, Warden of the aforesaid Hospital. The yearly value of the said Hospital beyond reprisals was eight marks (£5 6s. 8d.) and these profits and issues had been in the meantime received by the Warden, and were still received by him. On this verdict being delivered into the Court of Chancery, the revenues of the Hospital were seized by the crown, and not restored to the College until the year 1405, with the obligation and injunction of maintaining its rights and burdens.\*

“In Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*, edited by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, a description is given of the remains of the Hospital as they appeared in the 18th Century. It stood on the North side of the town brook, a little below the bridge, the land is still called “Merton’s,” and belongs to Merton College, but every trace of the buildings has now disappeared.

“Not many years ago however part of the Chapel roof of this Hospital remained, pannelled with the arms of Merton College, (or rather of its founder, Walter de Merton) in the intersections, and one of the Gothic windows was visible, but stopped up; but all this gave

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\* “The record of the trial is entered upon the *Coram Rege Roll*, 6 Hen. VI., to the following effect. *Co. Southampton*. For the Hospital in the manor of Basingstoke, founded by Henry III. in which ought to be maintained one Chaplain, one Clerk, and two poor people. The jury say that the said Hospital was founded to support the poor sick scholars of the College of Merton Hall in Oxford, in the said Hospital or elsewhere. Therefore it is to be taken out of the King’s hands, and the Warden of the said College has the verdict.

place to a new brick building in 1778. In 1819, some remains of the buildings were still to be seen, two Gothic windows on the outside stopped up, and another on the inside. The two side walls and Eastern end still remained, which probably constituted the Chapel.\*

“Walter de Merton died on 27th October, 1277, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of Rochester, in accordance with the injunction contained in his will, if he died out of the County of Southampton; but if he died in this County his body was to have been buried with the bodies of his parents in the Church of St. Michael at Basingstoke. He bequeathed to the Church of Basingstoke a Chalice of the value of five marks, (67s.) and twenty-two marks and a half (£15) for the support of five Chaplains to celebrate divine service for his soul, for one year, in the same Church or in those of the neighbourhood. To his Hospital, for the purchase of land and other purposes, he bequeathed 450 marks, and 100 marks to provide a Chaplain to celebrate divine service for ever in the Hospital, or in the Church of St. Michael of Basingstoke if his body was buried therein.”



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\* History of Holy Ghost Chapel, 1819.

## Civil and Manorial History.

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“We have already alluded to the circumstance of Basing being the scene of a great battle between the Saxons and the Danes in the year 870, and to the tradition that the farm known as Lickpit was the burial place of those slain in the encounter.\* At this early period Basing and Basingstoke had not been divided, but bore the general designation of Basing. Its inhabitants first centered around the spot now known as Old Basing, and afterwards, in the process of time, another settlement or town sprang up within the district, bearing the same name as its predecessor, but with the distinctive title of NEW BASING. The older settlement, in contradistinction, acquired the name of OLD BASING, which it retains to the present day;† whilst the newer town has been recognised for more than eight hundred years by the extended name of Basingstoke. King Edmund the elder, the grandson of King Alfred in the year 945, granted to Ethelnod his Chaplain, the monastic or priest’s house at Basing, called the *King’s Horse Croft*,‡ with

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\* “Pages 6 and 7.

† “Another similar instance is to be met with in this County. King Cenwalch, who died in 671, gave to the Cathedral Church of Winchester, the manor of Alresford. In after years a second village or town was built within the manor, upon a more convenient spot, on the high road between Winchester and Alton, and is still known as *New Alresford*. The Church built for the accommodation of the inhabitants was a chapelry dependent upon the older Church, which with its village soon acquired the name of *Old Alresford*, and is so called to this day.

‡ “*‘Mansionem monasticam ad Basyngum, quæ nostro dicitur nomine Cynniges hors croht.’* May not this refer to *Priest Croft*, mentioned in the note at the foot of page 10?

certain lands and a wood belonging to it, in a place called *Licepyt*. King Edmund was killed in the year 946, and was succeeded by his brother King Edred, who died on 23rd November, 955. In the interval between the year 946 and 955, Ethelnod granted the above lands to the New Monastery at Winchester, generally known as Saint Peter's, and afterwards as Hyde Abbey. Copies of this grant are still extant in the original Anglo Saxon, in Mediæval English, and in Latin.\* In modern English it reads:—

I, Ethelnod, priest, give those lands at Basyng, with all the other lands which King Edmund granted to me, to the New Monastery at Winchester, for the welfare of my soul; so that they might enjoy them for ever with all the privileges which King Edmund gave to me, and they are never to alienate them from the Monastery. These being witnesses, King Edred; Athelgar, Bishop [of Crediton]; Alfric, Bishop [of Ramsbury]; and many others.

“Basing is also mentioned in the will of King Edred. ‘I give to my Mother,† the lands at Amesbury, Wantage and at Basing.’ These lands passing to her heirs, enabled the compilers of the Domesday Book to record that Basingstoke was always a royal manor.

“The Monks of Hyde Abbey retained possession of the manor of Lickpit as its superior lords, apparently up to the time of the dissolution of the Abbey. In the reign of William the Conqueror, they granted it as a sub-fee to Hugh de Port, lord of Old Basing. The

\* “*Liber Monasterii de Hyda*. Edit. Edw. Edwards, p. 145-147.

† “Edgiva, the second wife of King Edward the elder, daughter of the Earl of Sigelina.

Domesday Book records that in the hundred of Basingstoke, 'Hugh de Port holds Likepet of the Abbey of Saint Peter (in Winchester). In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was, and is now, assessed at two hides. There are two ploughlands which are in demesne, with eight borderers, five servants, and five acres of meadow. It was, and is now, worth sixty shillings.' Hugh de Port afterwards granted it, or in other words sublet it, to the ancestor of the Brayboef family, who held the manor of Eastrop. In 1274, we have the verdict of a jury, that in the hundred of Basingstoke, William de Brayboef holds Lickpit of the Lord John de St. John of Basing, at the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. This William de Brayboef died on the 19th May, 1284, and the manor of Eastrop and the hamlet of Lickpit are returned as forming a portion of his possessions. In the seventeenth century, the manor of Lickpit still formed a portion of the estates held as of inheritance by the descendants and representatives of the Brayboef family.



### The Hundred of Basingstoke.

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“As the hundred of Basingstoke always belonged to and was of itself a part of the manor and Town of Basingstoke, we proceed to give some particulars relating to the extent of the hundred, by naming the villages or parishes which constituted the hundred and caused it to extend over an area of nearly 28,000 acres.

“King Edward I., soon after his accession to the throne, finding that the revenues of the crown had been considerably diminished during the turbulent reign of King Henry III., issued a special commission under the great seal, dated the 11th October, in the second year of his reign, (1274), to enquire into the state of the demesnes, and of the rights and revenues of the crown. Evidence was to be taken upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town in every county. In the proceedings held at Winchester on Friday, the 15th February, 1275, the jury certified that the manor of Basingstoke used to be in the hands of the Kings of England, the predecessors of the lord King, and the men of Basingstoke now hold the said manor with the hundred, at a fee farm rent, by the delivery and grant of King Henry, the father of the lord King, rendering for the same four score pounds, annually at the King's exchequer. And Alianore, Queen of England, the mother of our lord King, has the aforesaid rent of the said manor for the term of her life, as a part of her dowry by a grant of the aforesaid King Henry, as well as by a grant of the lord King

who now is.\* And the aforesaid men have held the said manor for twenty years by the charter of King Henry. And to the enquiry as to what hundreds were in the King's hands, the jury returned, 'that the hundred of Basingstoke is in the hands of the men of Basingstoke by the concession of the lord Henry, the father of the King who now is, at fee farm with the manor for £80, yearly, and it belongs to the manor of Basingstoke.'

"At another trial concerning the rights of the crown, held at Winchester in November, 1280, the jury gave as their verdict, 'that the manor of Basingstoke belonged to the ancient demesne of the crown, and the men of Basingstoke held it with the hundred, at the fee farm rent of four score pounds by the year.' A return made in the early part of the year 1316, being the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. states that the hundred of Basingstoke belongs to the Lord King, but it is held by Margaret, Queen of England, (widow of King Edward I.),† and there are within the same hundred the following towns, villages, and hamlets,

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\* "In 1286, on the 7th July, the feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, she took the veil, and made her solemn profession as a Benedictine nun at Amesbury, having previously obtained a papal dispensation to retain her dowry. In this monastery she died on the 21th June, 1291, her son King Edward I., being at that time in Scotland, her body was embalmed and kept unburied until the 8th September, the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, when it was solemnly buried at Amesbury in the presence of the King, and a large concourse of Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and other magnates, the exequies being celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Her heart was buried in accordance to her request within the Choir of the Church of the Friars Minors in London.

† "King Edward I. had granted her the fee farm rent, as a part of her dower, and in 1319 it was granted to her son Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.

given with the names of their several Lords. The Town of Basingstoke, whereof the King is the Lord: Basing, Bramley, Sherborne (St. John), Nately (Scures), and Up-Nately, and of these, the Lord John de St. John of Basing is the Lord: \* Sherborne Coudrey (now known as the Vyne); Sir Thomas de Coudrey; Steventon, John the son of Sir John de Roches; Eastrop, Sir Hugh de Braiboef; Chinham, Richard de Chinham; Kempshot, Sir John de Tichborne of Tichborne; Hatch and Cliddesdene, Nicholas de Valoignes; Winslade, John de Knolle;† Tunworth, Richard le Grey (of Codnore); Newnham and Mapledurwell, Hugh le Despenser. Besides these places Woodgarston and Lickpit formed a part of the hundred—and the portion known as *Basingstoke infra* included Basingstoke Town, Heazley and Waterend.

“With respect to the foregoing places, all of which are named as forming the hundred of Basingstoke, in the year 1088, the time of the Domesday Survey,‡ the hundred and manor of Basingstoke always belonged to the King as a part of the royal demesne. Basing, Bramley, Sherborne (St. John), Nately Scures, and Up-Nately belonged in 1088 to Hugh de Port, and by marriage these manors successively descended to the St. Johns, the Poynings, and the Paulets. Nately

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\* “Held of the King as belonging to the barony of Basing, at the service of three knight’s fees and a half. He also had the fees of Kempshot, Winslade, Chinham, and Tunworth.

† “The manor was granted to him for life, and after his death it was to revert to Sir John de Tichborne and his heirs for ever.

‡ “The parish of Basingstoke contains 4036 statute acres; Basing 5104; Bramley 2355; Sherborne St. John 3885; Steventon 2100; Eastrop 438; Chinham 520; Nately Scures 1004; Up-Nately 1013; Winslade and Kempshot 1235; Cliddesden 2150; Hatchwarren 808; Tunworth 1104; Newnham 1009; Mapledurwell 818; and Woodgarston 410.



Scures derived its second name from a time-honoured family who held the manor for upwards of three centuries. It was granted by John de Port in the reign of Henry I. to Matthew de Scures, and from this family it passed by marriage in the reign of Richard II. to the Uvedales, who held it until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by Mr. Anthony Henley, the father of Sir Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, and it is now owned by Lord Dorchester. Sherborne Coudrey passed in succession from the Coudreys to the Fifehides, the Sandys and Brocases, and again reverted to the Sandys, from whom it passed by sale in the year 1653 to Sir Chaloner Chute, and is still retained by his descendant, Mr. Chaloner W. Chute. In the parish of Sherborne St. John is an estate or manor known as Beaurepaire, which was held of the Lords of Basing with other lands in Sherborne by the service of half a knight's fee. In the early part of the reign of Henry III. it was held by a knightly family named Peché, in whose possession it remained until the reign of Edward III. when it passed into the hands of the Brocas family, who retained it until within the last few years. It now belongs to Mr. Julius Alington. Steventon passed by marriage from the family of Fitz Roger to the Roches in 1225, and again by marriage in 1349 to the Brocas family, who held it as late as the reign of Charles II. It passed from them to the Lewknors, and is now held by Mr. Knight of Chawton. Eastrop was held by Hugh de Brayboef in the reign of Henry I. and passed in succession, by inheritance, to the families of Podenhale, Camoys, Wake, Tame, and Whithed, by which last it was held from 1479 till the eighteenth

century.\* From the Whitheds it passed by inheritance to the Thistlethwaytes, who still possessed it at the close of the last century, and it now belongs to Lord Bolton. Chinham passed from the family of that surname to the Brocas family, from them to the Warblingtons of Sherfield-on-Loddon, and afterwards to the Moore family.

“Kempshot and Winslade were held by the ancestor of the Tichborne family at the time of the Domesday Survey, and continued in their hands until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the manors were sold to the Paulet family, the owners of the fee. Winslade still belongs to Lord Bolton. Kempshot was purchased at the beginning of the 17th Century by the Pinkes, who held it until the close of the 18th Century; since then it has frequently changed hands, and now belongs to Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart. Hatch and Cliddesden passed from the Valoignes, by marriage, to the Wallop family in the early part of the fifteenth Century, and are still held by their representative, the Earl of Portsmouth. Tunworth was held by the Greys of Codnore, Co. Derby, from the time of Henry III. till the reign of Edward IV. when it passed to the Illingworth family, who still held it in the 17th Century. It now belongs to Mr. Jervoise of Herriard Park. Newnham and Mapledurwell were held by Herbert de Port at the time of the Domesday Survey. The manor of Mapledurwell, which included Newnham, was not only granted by King Richard I. but confirmed by a

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\* “The manors of Eastrop and Lickpit, with their appurtenances, and the advowson of the Church of Eastrop, are named among the possessions of Sir Henry Whithed, knight, who died on the 27th April, 1629. He was the descendant and representative of the Brayboef family.

charter in the year 1200 by King John to Alan Basset and his heirs. From the Bassets the property passed by marriage to the Despensers, and being forfeited to the crown, by their attainders in 1326, passed again into the hands of the Royal family, and is now owned by Lord Dorchester."



## Municipal History.

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In the year 1256, King Henry III. granted to the "Approved Men" of Basingstoke his manor of that name, with the hundred, and all other the appurtenances belonging to the farm of the said manor, for a yearly payment of £80, conferring at the same time certain privileges. This Charter was confirmed in the third year of King Edward III., and again in the reigns of Henry V.\* and Henry VI., on which last occasion the King granted the additional privilege of a fair to be held at Whitsuntide. In 1214, Wednesday was, as now, the Market Day.

A new Charter of incorporation was granted by James I., 1st July, 1622, whereby two bailiffs and fourteen chief burgesses were appointed, the first bailiffs being James Deane and George Baynard.† Another charter was granted by Charles I., 20th August, 1641, appointing a Mayor, seven Aldermen, and seven Burgesses, with High Steward, Recorder, a

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\* "An original "inspeximus" or official confirmation of the charters granted by Henry III. is preserved among the muniments of the Corporation at the Town Hall. It is dated the 2nd year of Henry V. (1415) and is beautifully written, but of the King's great seal attached to it only a portion remains, which is much broken and injured.

† "By the above-mentioned charter, King James I. appointed Sir William Paulet, Earl of Wiltshire and Marquess of Winchester, to be the first High Steward of the town, and to be continued in the said office during the will and pleasure of the burgesses and bailiffs, in whom the power of electing a successor and successors was henceforth to remain. John Foyle, Esq. was appointed to the office of under steward, and Henry Husey the first town clerk.

Town-clerk and two Sergeants at mace. Finally, in 1835, the Municipal Act of 5th and 6th William IV. enacted that the corporation should consist of four Aldermen and twelve Councillors, from whom a Mayor should be elected annually.

The Corporation has two common seals. The smaller bears an heraldic Rose (for the County of Southampton) with the inscription "SIGILL. VILL. DE. BASINGSTOKE. IN. COM. SOUTHTON." (*The Seal of the Town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton.*) The other represents St. Michael, with sword and spear, trampling on the Dragon. It is inscribed "SIGILLUM-COMUNE-VILLE-DE-BASINGSTOKE-COM-SOVHTON" (*The Common Seal of the Town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton.*)

"In the Register Book of the Heraldic Visitation of the County held by John Philipott, Somerset Herald, in 1622, and preserved in the College of Arms,—under a sketch of the seal of the town of Basingstoke, is written. 'The towne of Basingstoke hath used this ancient seal for many generations. They have of late obtained some enlargement of privileges and powers for a better government of the said town by a charter granted unto them by King James, by the name of the Bayliffs and Burgesses, viz. James Deane, George Baynard, William Blunden, William Horne, Thomas Bunny, Thomas Hall, John Smith, John Blunden, Richard Spire, John Normanton and Thomas South, Burgesses; out of which number yearly the two Bayliffs are chosen who are Justices of the Peace within the precincts of the town for the time being. The Marquiss of Winchester is their High Steward, and John Foyle their under Steward, who are likewise Justices of the Peace within the said town. At the time of this Visitation the Bailiffs were John Hall and John Stocker.'

“The following interesting notices indicate that, at an earlier date than the before-mentioned charter of Henry III., some of the forms of municipal government prevailed.

“Roger Fitz Adam, who held the office of Sheriff for the County, from December, 1205, to November, 1207, offered King John, at the expiration of his term of office, a thousand marks, for a release from all debts and obligations due to the crown, on account of his shrievalty. This offer being accepted, he had to give security by the payment of this sum being guaranteed by his friends dwelling within the County, who severally became pledges for a specified amount; among those who undertook a share of the responsibility occurs:—*The Town of Basingstoke 10 marks by William the provost.\**

“The provost was the chief official, answering to the present Mayor. The entry means that the provost pledged himself on behalf of the town to be responsible to that amount—in fact they were what we should now call guarantors for the amount, if Roger Fitz Adam made default. This, with another entry naming the Bailiffs, indicates the existence of something like a corporation in the time of King John.

“On 15th June, 1212, King John issued a mandate addressed to the provost and good men of Basingstoke, ordering them to furnish him with ten armed men with horses and well equipped, to accompany him and remain in his service. Similar mandates were at the same time issued for Winchester to send as its quota 40 men, &c., Southampton 20, and Alton 10. These were

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\* “*Villata de Basingstoke, x marcas per Willelmum prepositum.*

the only places in Hampshire called upon to furnish the King with soldiers. From the above numbers we may roughly calculate that Winchester had four or five times as many people within its walls as Basingstoke, and Southampton about twice as many, and that the population of Alton was about equal to Basingstoke.

“From the Domesday Book we learn that there was at that time a Market at Basingstoke. We have not been able to meet with any record as to the day of the week on which it was held, but in the year 1214 it was ordered henceforth to be held on the Wednesday.

“PETER [DE RUPIBUS], by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, to the Sheriff of the Sounty of Southampton sends greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, on behalf of the Lord King, that the market, which was wont to be held at Basingstoke, is to be held there on Wednesday throughout the day: in order that this market may not be injurious to the neighbouring markets. And therefore, we command you to make proclamation that the market shall be held on that day. Witness ourself at the Tower of London on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord John the King.

“On the 19th April, 1216, King John ordered that the Sheriff of the County should give forthwith to Baldewin de Ayrye full seisin (*i.e.* possession) of the Manor of Basingstoke. A few years later (25th July, 1220) there is an order from King Henry III., commanding the Sheriff to deliver by his hands to Luke de Drummare, the rent of the town of Basingstoke, just as the men of this town have been accustomed to pay the same into our Exchequer, whilst the same town was in their hands. On the fourth of May following, an order was issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to

deliver from the King's treasury to Luke de Drummare the £22 10s. 0d. which the men of Basingstoke had paid into the Exchequer, for the rent of the Town of Basingstoke, and which was due to the same Luke by authority of the King's precept, previously made to him thereupon. There were also similar orders for the sums of £17 and £35 6s. 0d. made in the same year, from which it appears that £52 6s. 0d. was at that time the amount due to the King for the annual fee farm rent of the town.

"On the 28th December, 1228, King Henry III. committed the custody of the manor of Basingstoke to Sir John de Gatteden, and on the 4th September, 1229, the King ordered him to restore to the men of Basingstoke their cattle which had been taken for the arrears of the fee farm rent of their town, and which, they say, they had paid to their bailiffs for the time being. He was also to take bail for the appearance of those bailiffs before the Barons of the Exchequer, to show cause why they should not render an account of such arrears. In 1234, the King pardoned the men of Basingstoke fifteen marks (£10) of the tallage of twenty-five marks (£16 13s. 4d.) assessed upon them. In April, 1235, (19 Henry III.) Richard de Herierd and Robert his brother, offered the King half a mark (6s. 8d.) to have recorded before the King's Justices at the first assize held in those parts, the agreement made in the Court of Basingstoke, between the aforesaid Richard and Robert, plaintiffs, and Richard Fitz William, defendant, concerning a virgate of land with appurtenances in Basingstoke. The bailiffs of Basingstoke were ordered to take security from the aforesaid Richard and Robert for the payment of the said half mark for the use of the King. A few years later we meet with a singular complaint made by the men of Basingstoke to the King, which resulted in a royal



writ being sent addressed to the Sheriff of the County, dated 5th March, 1236-7, commanding him to summon before the King's Justices at Westminster, William de Hanyton,\* Richard Cokerel, and Henry the son of William de Watford,† to show why they borrowed £20, of a Jew, in the name of the said men and without their assent.

"King Henry III., in 1236, married Alianore, of Provence, and assigned to her the fee-farm rent of the manor of Basingstoke, as a part of her dower. In 1241, complaint having been made to the King by the men of Basingstoke, the Sheriff of the County of Southampton was commanded by a royal precept, dated the 2nd April, not to lay hands on the in-hundred of Basingstoke, which belonged to the manor and had never been separated from it.

"Whereas, by the inspection of the charter, granted to the men of Basingstoke, of the same manor, and also by the testimony of the trust-worthy men who formerly had the guardianship of the County of Southampton,‡ it appears to the King that the in-hundred of Basingstoke belongs to the aforesaid manor, and has not at any time been separated from it, and the said manor has been assigned to the Queen in dower. Therefore it is commanded that the Sheriff of the County of Southampton is not to take into his hands the aforesaid in-hundred of Basingstoke, by reason of a previous mandate, giving to him the custody of the outer

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\* "Hanyton was the mediæval spelling used to denote Hannington, near Kingsclere.

† "These individuals were probably the provost and the two bailiffs of the town of Basingstoke for the time being, who had borrowed the money, and had given a bond for it in the name of the authorities of the town.

‡ "The Sheriffs.

hundreds of Alton and Basingstoke; and if he has received any thing therefrom, the same is to be returned forthwith to the bailiffs of the said manor.

“In 1250, King Henry III. having resolved to spend the festival of Christmas in his royal castle at Winchester, orders were sent to various neighbouring towns to furnish provisions for the occasion. On the 30th November a mandate was sent to the bailiffs of Basingstoke, commanding them to provide for the King’s use two brawn hogs, to be sent to Winchester against the feast of the Nativity. On the 5th May, 1251, Sir Robert Passelewe (late Sheriff of the County) had an acquittance for the forty marks which he had paid into the royal wardrobe, of the issues of the King’s manors of Alton and Basingstoke, for the first half of the 33rd year, viz. from 29th September, 1248, to 25th March, 1249.

“In another entry we have an instance of an unsuccessful execution at the gallows of the manor of Basingstoke. On the 23rd July, 1261, the Sheriff was ordered to take bail for William le Neweman, confined in Winchester prison, being innocent of robbing the Church of Steventon, and of breaking from the prison of Basingstoke, for which he was hanged, but escaped by the breaking of the cord.

“The foregoing entries show that there was a grant of the fee farm to the men of Basingstoke, of an earlier date than is generally assigned. The earliest existing charter is that granted by Henry III. in the twelfth year of his reign, on 15th February, 1227–8. HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all

his Bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting, know ye, that we have granted, and by this our charter have confirmed, to our men of Basingstoke, our manor of Basingstoke with the in-hundred and all other things belonging to the farm of the manor. To hold of us and our heirs to them and their heirs by the ancient fee farm rent of fifty-two pounds of silver, which they have been accustomed to pay by the year, and fifty-two shillings which the Sheriff of the County of Southampton was wont to receive from them for the King's silver, and £18 for the increase:—to be paid at the two terms of the year. And the said entire rent, being £72 12s. of counted money, is to be payable yearly, at our Exchequer, one moiety at Easter, and the other moiety on the feast of St. Michael. Wherefore we will and strictly command that our aforesaid men of Basingstoke and their heirs shall have and hold the aforesaid manor of Basingstoke with all its appurtenances aforesaid, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and entirely, with all liberties and free customs to that manor belonging, for the annual payment of £72 12s. as aforesaid. Witness the Lords, Eustace, Bishop of London; Jocelin, Bishop of Bath; Richard, Bishop of Sarum; Hugh de Burgh; William, Earl of Sarum; Walter de Lascy; Henry de Aldithel; Ralph Fitz Nicholas; Godfrey de Craucumbe; Geoffrey Dispenser; and others. Given, &c., at Westminster, XV. day of February, in the twelfth year of our reign.

“The foregoing charter is not in the series of Royal Charters of which the town obtained a confirmation from time to time, from which cause it has been overlooked and not mentioned in any previous account of Basingstoke.

“The charter of the 40th year of Henry III., dated at Westminster, 20th May, (1256) conveys the manor

and in-hundred to the men of Basingstoke at the fee farm rent of £80 yearly, saving to the King the rent of the lands of his beloved clerk, Walter de Merton. Also that the men of Basingstoke were to have the return of writs of summonses to the Exchequer, and of all other royal writs, so that no sheriff or other bailiff or minister of the King shall enter the same to distrain or summon, for any default made by the men of the same town, touching the said manor or hundred.

“This is followed by another charter dated 29th May in the same year. Both these charters were confirmed by Edward III. on 26th July, 1329, by Henry V. on 18th June, 1414, and by Henry VI. on 16th May, 1449.

“By a charter dated at Westminster on the 4th April, 1256, King Henry III. granted to Walter de Merton the meadow with its appurtenances in the King’s demesne manor of Basingstoke, called Frithe-mede, which certain sokemen of the said manor had demised and granted to the same Walter, as appertaining to the property which they held within the aforesaid demesne: and the said sokemen were to be answerable to the King and his heirs, for the rent of the same, as hitherto they had been accustomed to answer.

“The following is, without doubt, the earliest existing document emanating from the men of Basingstoke, acting as a corporate body, and illustrates the manner in which they confirmed and ratified their writings and public instruments at the time when they had no common or representative seal.

“To all to whom these present letters shall come, the proved men of Basingstoke send greeting in our Lord. Know ye, that at the request and wish of our lord

Henry, the illustrious King of England, the son of King John, we have granted for ourselves and our heirs, to Sir Walter de Merton, the Marsh of Ywode, which German and Gervase de Ywode formerly held, and which the lord King afterwards recovered against them, by reason of the subtraction of the service which they ought to have rendered to the lord King, as due for the same, being a portion of the rent of the manor of Basingstoke. To be had and held by the same Sir Walter and his heirs, by the payment of twenty shillings yearly towards the rent of the aforesaid manor of Basingstoke, namely ten shillings at the feast of Saint Michael, and ten shillings at the feast of Easter, for every service, custom and demand; and for which the aforesaid German and Gervase, and their ancestors, were accustomed to render as a contribution to the rent of the said manor, a seam of wheat by the olden measure, being equal to three quarters of wheat by the measure which is now in use. This we have done according to the will of the lord King, as it evidently appears by the tenor of his letters directed to us on this behalf, which are herewith inserted, being in these words:—‘HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to his proved men of Basingstoke, sends greeting. As by favour and liberality we have granted to you and your heirs our manor of Basingstoke to be held for ever, we desire and request you to grant to our beloved clerk, Walter de Merton, and to his heirs, the meadow which is called the marsh, which certain tenants of the manor held by a certain service, belonging to the farm-rent of the aforesaid manor, and which we afterwards recovered against them by reason of the withholding of the service which was due to us for the same. To be held by him of you and your heirs, rendering henceforth towards the rent of the aforesaid manor the same service or an equivalent one, as the aforesaid tenants heretofore had been accustomed to render: and we shall recognise, by the labour and diligence in which

you carry out these our wishes, your gratitude towards us for having granted to you for your use our aforesaid manor, and you will also retain our favour. Witness ourself at Westminster, the sixth day of June, in the fortieth year of our reign,' (A.D. 1256.) Therefore, for the greater security of this act to this present writing is appended the seals of twelve men of our community, namely: of Richard de Herierd, Thomas Forester, Richard Gurdepac, Henry le Fleming, Nicholas Martin, Richard de London, William de la Burghe, Ralph Betrich, William Russel, Edward Prat, John la Hale, Henry le Bedul, and Walter Wheeler.

"A charter granted by Henry III. to Walter de Merton, dated at Windsor on 8th November, 1256 (41 Henry III.) records that the King had lately granted to the good men of Basingstoke his manor of Basingstoke with all its appurtenances to be held of the King and his heirs in fee farm, for eighty pounds yearly. The King grants by this charter to his beloved clerk, Walter de Merton, the whole of the meadow with appurtenances in the same manor, which is called the marsh of Ywode, and contained in the extent of the same manor; which the King had recovered from certain tenants of the same manor, for their trangressions and for the subtraction of the service due to the King to the farm of the manor. To be held by the said Walter and his heirs for ever at the annual rent of twenty shillings payable to the fee farmers of the manor (the men of Basingstoke.)

"On the 15th February, 1256-7, the King sent a writ to the Sheriff of the County, ordering him to cause the ancient customs of common of pasture in the manor of Basingstoke to be observed by the tenants of the manor. The Sheriff of the County on 5th July, 1267, was directed to prohibit the men of the manor of Basingstoke from consuming and destroying the

corn of the manor before it was ripe. On 16th September, 1270, Henry III. directed the bailiffs of Basingstoke to pay their fee farm rent to Queen Alianore, the same having been granted to her by the King.

“At a trial respecting the rights and privileges of the crown, held at Winchester on the 15th February, 1274–5, the third year of the reign of Edward I., the jury gave as their verdict,—‘That the men of Basingstoke have the return of writs and a gallows, assize of bread and beer, and other liberties which the lord King Henry, the father of the lord King who now is, granted to them by his charter. Also, that Walter de Merton, has the assize of bread and beer in the town of Basingstoke (but the jury know not by what right) since the time the King delivered the said manor to the men of Basingstoke.

“In 1277, King Edward I. commanded the bailiffs of Basingstoke that they should take into the King’s hands the mill at Basingstoke that belonged to the King’s fee, and which Hugh de Kingsmulle had alienated without the King’s licence to the lord John de St. John, of Basing. King Edward II., in 1317, granted to Robert de Ewer, his valet, in fee, the site of the water mill, with the adjoining meadow in Basingstoke, which William de Bentworth had by charter granted to the King. To be held by the said Robert and his heirs for ever at the yearly rent of six pennies.

“In 1319, Edward II. granted to his brother Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, the fee farm rent of the manor and town of Basingstoke with the hundred, and the rent of a tenement which formerly belonged to Walter de Merton and others, in the same

town, with all their appurtenances, amounting to £80 15s. yearly.

“In 1337, Edward III. confirmed the grant which William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, made to Richard de la Pole, citizen of London, of the fee farm rent of the town of Basingstoke, with appurtenances, which belonged to Edmund, Earl of Kent, within age and in the King’s wardship, &c., and to be held by the said Richard until the heir was of lawful age. The aforesaid Edmund, Earl of Kent, dying issueless during his minority, the fee farm rent was inherited by his brother John Plantagenet, third Earl of Kent, and on his death in 1352, it formed a portion of the dowry of his widow, Elizabeth de Juliers, who died in 1411; and upon her death it was divided between the four daughters and heiresses of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, (son and heir of Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, only daughter of the above-named Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent) Alianore, Countess of March; Margaret, Countess of Somerset; Eleanor, Countess of Salisbury; and Elizabeth, Lady Neville; each of whom inherited one fourth of the amount, and in this manner it descended to the heirs of these ladies, among whom was Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1485, seized of a fourth part of the fee farm rent of the town of Basingstoke. His descendant, Henry Nevil, the 5th Earl of Westmorland, in 1550, sold his portion of the fee farm rent to Sir William Paulet, Earl of Wiltshire, and afterwards Marquess of Winchester. That part of the fee farm rent which belonged to Lady Somerset descended to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII., and was granted by King Edward VI. on the 20th September, 1547, to the above-mentioned William Paulet, Lord St. John. The royal grant designates it as, ‘that, our whole fee farm and annual rent of £8,



late parcel of our possessions and revenues called Richmond's lands, annually to us, our heirs and successors, due and paid by the bailiffs and proved men of Basingstoke.' The two remaining parts of the fee farm rent, passed by marriage and descent into the hands of the crown, and were likewise assigned to the Marquess of Winchester. The rent-charge appears to have been reduced in the fifteenth century from £80 to 80 marks, and among the possessions of William Paulet, the fourth Marquess of Winchester, who died on the 4th February, 1628-9, occurs, 'the rent and fee farm of the town of Basingstoke, worth annually in all its issues beyond reprisals, £51 6s. 8d. This fee farm rent is still payable to Lord Bolton, and is still of the same amount.

"Notices of destructive fires invariably occur as the greatest misfortunes which ever and anon befell our mediæval towns and cities. The destructiveness of these fires arose not only from the narrowness of the winding streets, but from the circumstance of the houses being for the most part built of wood with the upper stories and gables over-hanging, and the extensive use of shingles and thatch for roofing. The following document alludes to a serious fire which happened at Basingstoke in the year 1392. The good people of Basingstoke, taking advantage of the assembling of the Parliament at Winchester, petitioned for some relief, which resulted in King Richard II. (with the consent of his Council and Parliament) issuing the following grant:—

"Be it known unto all, that taking into consideration the serious injury and utter loss which the good men of our town of Basingstoke have sustained by the ravages of the sudden and unforeseen fire which lately happened in the said town, and from which they will necessarily suffer for a long time to come; and wishing

to extend a helping hand in the relief of our aforesaid town and of the aforesaid men, who by this misfortune, as well as by other calamities, are greatly impoverished and oppressed; we grant, of our own especial grace, for ourselves and our heirs, to the aforesaid town, that they, and their heirs and successors, shall be for ever a community in themselves, and for all time shall possess a Common Seal. Wherefore, we will and firmly command for ourselves and our heirs, that the aforesaid men, their heirs and successors, shall be in themselves a perpetual community, and shall have for all time a Common Seal, as aforesaid. These being witnesses, Thomas [Arundel], Archbishop of York and Primate of England, our Chancellor; William [of Wykeham], Bishop of Winchester; John [Waltham], Bishop of Salisbury, our treasurer; John [of Gaunt], Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, and Thomas [of Woodstock], Duke of Gloucester, our most dear uncles; Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Edmund de Stafford, keeper of our Privy Seal; John Devereux, Steward of our household, and others. Given under our hand at Winchester, on the 12th February, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

“On the 16th May, 1449, King Henry VI. not only confirmed all the charters given by his predecessors to the men of Basingstoke, but granted for himself and his successors, that the aforesaid men of Basingstoke and their successors, the men of the said town, should hold yearly a fair within the lordship and town of Basingstoke, about and near (*circa et prope*) the chapel of the Holy Ghost there, from the mid-day of Wednesday in Whitsun week, until the mid-day of the following Friday.

“King Charles II., on the 24th June, 1671, granted to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, the privilege and power of holding yearly two new fairs within the

place called Basingstoke Down, near the town of Basingstoke ; one of which was to be held in and upon the Tuesday and Wednesday nearest after the feast of Easter, and the other in or upon the tenth and eleventh days of September, unless it happened that one of the said days should fall upon a Sunday, in which case the fair was to begin upon the Monday immediately following the above-mentioned day. Also the right of holding a court of pie-poudre (*curia pedis pulverizati*) in the time of each of the said fairs, together with all liberties, free customs, tolls in buying and selling, stallage, and every kind of emolument belonging to or arising from the said fairs and court of pie-poudre.

“A royal pardon was granted to Edward Kingesmyll, of Basingstoke, on 25th October, 1519, for having killed Robert Redhat in defence of himself and of Edward Cooke, at a place called Longfield near Eastrop, as appeared by an Inquest taken at Basingstoke before William Arnold, coroner, on 20th August, 1518. The said Robert died on the 18th August.

“In the reign of Edward I. the Borough returned two Members to Parliament, but no returns are found in the Public Record Office except the following.

23rd Edward I. (1295)\* { John de la Coufaud.  
John de la Burgh.

30th Edward I. (1302) { John Pyperwhyte.  
John de la Coufolde.

34th Edward I. (1306) { Thomas Goodchap.  
Nicholas Sely.

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\* “This is the earliest return extant, containing the names of those who were elected to represent the Cities and Boroughs in Parliament.

## Royal Visits.

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Both Basing and Basingstoke have been repeatedly honoured by Royal visits. In 1226, King Henry III. passed a night in the town on his way to Reading, and a patent of the 14th year of his reign (1230) addressed to the Bishop elect of Dublin, is "tested," (*i. e.* attested) by the King himself at Basingstoke.\* His son, King Edward I., was at Basing in 1285, on 10th January. Henry VII. visited the town September 26th, 1499. Catharine of Arragon slept in it, at the house of Mr. Kingmill, in November, 1509, leaving it the next day for Dogmersfield, where she was to meet the King (Henry VIII.) to whom she was betrothed. King Edward VI. was entertained for four days at Basing, with his retinue, and Philip and Mary spent five days there immediately after their marriage in 1554. Queen Elizabeth was at Basing House in 1560, and appears to have visited the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, in 1592. During a subsequent visit of the same Queen to Basing in 1601, a great conflagration occurred in Basingstoke, and she granted briefs authorizing the sufferers to beg for assistance in seven neighbouring Counties. The following record is found in the Order Book of the Devonshire County Sessions. "At the Chapter house, (Exeter Cathedral) the 7th October, 1602, Mr. Sparrye for the south division, Mr. Thomas Browne and Mr. Anth. Coplestone for the north division, and Mr. John Drake, Mr. Willm. Poole, and Mr. Wm. Walrond for the east division, are contented to take notyce and informacon

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\* Notes and Queries, Nov. 2, 1878.

of all the money collected in every parish for the relieff of Bazingstoke, latelie damnified by fier, and to certifie the same at the next Sessions.”\* The following account of the disaster is also extant. “Other news there is none, but the woeful and most pitiful burning of Basingstoke on Wednesday the 16th of this instant (Sept. 16, 1601) where is consumed with fire 14 fine houses, besides barns and stables.”†

That the condition of the Town was, even at a later period, such as to offer itself an easy prey to the ravages of fire, we learn from a more particular account of another Royal or Princely visit (a casual visit, it may be called) in 1669. Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, was at that time making what was then called the *grand tour* of Europe, which was formerly considered an essential part of the education of a person of distinction. His suite included a private Secretary and an Artist. The former kept a voluminous Diary of the Prince's travels, the latter illustrated it with sketches of each day's halting-place, however insignificant. The whole is preserved in two folio volumes of manuscript in the Laurentian Library at Florence. The portion relating to England has been translated, and was published in a 4to. volume of considerable bulk, with some forty tinted views, in London, A. D. 1821. Among the views is one of Basingstoke, taken from the ancient Cemetery or *Liten*, as it is called, looking South, and having in the foreground the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, of which we have yet to speak. The Grand Duke was journeying from Salisbury towards London, and found it convenient to halt in Basingstoke. “His Highness,” we read, “having

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\* Communicated by Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, of Exeter.

† Goodman's “Court of James I.” vol. ii. p. 20.

arrived early at Basingstoke, walked on foot through the Town, which is wretched, both in regard to the buildings, *the greater part of which are of wood*, and the total absence of trade, so that the gratification of his curiosity did not compensate for the fatigue of walking even a few paces. Whilst his Highness was viewing the Church, which is *a small and very indifferent building*, the Mayor and two other Officers came with the insignia of magistracy, to wait upon him, but his Highness civilly declined this public demonstration of respect." \* The frontispiece of this book is engraved from a tracing of the tinted view of Basingstoke, in the Grand Duke's "Travels."

The "insignia of magistracy," referred to are at present two very beautiful silver-gilt maces, and a chain of office, from which is suspended an oval medallion enamelled with St. Michael and the Dragon in colours. Of the maces, one bears the arms and cypher of King Charles II. The head is hollow, so as to form upon occasion a "loving cup," with a crown-shaped cover, which can be removed. The other is much larger and bears the arms and motto of Queen Anne. The Badge was presented to the Town by Mr. Charles Lyford (then Mayor) in 1837.

Among recent "visits" from persons of royal blood, one was of a funereal character. In 1820 the Duke of Kent (father of her Majesty Queen Victoria) died at Weymouth, and his body was brought through Basingstoke, remaining for a night in the Parish

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\* Travels of Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany.  
London, 4to., 1821.

Church. The Queen herself, also, when a child, passed through the Town with her mother. In yet later times addresses have been received, at the Railway Station, by the King of Sardinia, (Victor Emmanuel) by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the day of their marriage, and by the Sultan of Turkey.



## Public Buildings.

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The Town Hall, formerly called (as in the last will and testament of Sir James Deane in 1607) the "Motte Hall," from the Saxon word for a place of meeting, (*e.g.* Witanagemot, the assembly of wise men) stood, as a detached building, in the centre of the Market, until the year 1832, when a new Hall was erected on the present site. Like its predecessor, it stood on pillars, the open space below forming a shelter for those who frequented the Market. In 1865 this space was enclosed, to provide a Reading Room, Town Clerk's Office, and Magistrates' Room, and the *facade* was modified and improved. The first floor has a large and handsome room for banquets and public meetings, and a Council Chamber, in which are portraits of King Charles II., General Monk, Prince Rupert, and Lord Chief Justice Hale, traditionally said to have been brought from Basing House.\* The lower part of the building contains, in a fire-proof chamber, a number of ancient charters and deeds, some of which are at least as early as the 14th century, and many of which would be found of local value, as well as interest, if they were carefully examined, registered and indexed.

The Bell, which is rung to convene the Town Council and Magistrates, bears the name of Charles Paulet, and the crest of the family. It was probably the gift of Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess of Winchester, and first Duke of Bolton, who died in 1699.

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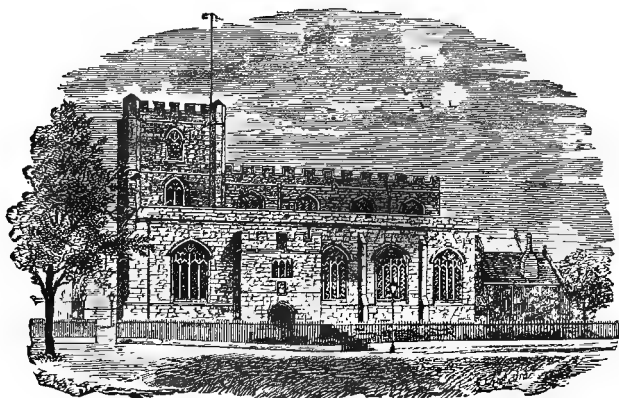
\* This tradition is plainly incompatible with the date of the persons represented.



A new Corn Exchange, one of the largest in the County, was opened by Lord Bolton in 1865, and a well-appointed Mechanics' Institute in 1869 by Canon Kingsley. An excellent Cottage Hospital, and a Hospital for Infectious Diseases (in place of an old "Pest House") have been erected since. The Central Female Penitentiary of the Diocese (St. Thomas' Home) stands a little to the North of the Cemetery.

The chief architectural ornaments of the Town, however, are the Parish Church, and the ancient Chapel of the Holy Ghost, which is now unhappily a ruin.





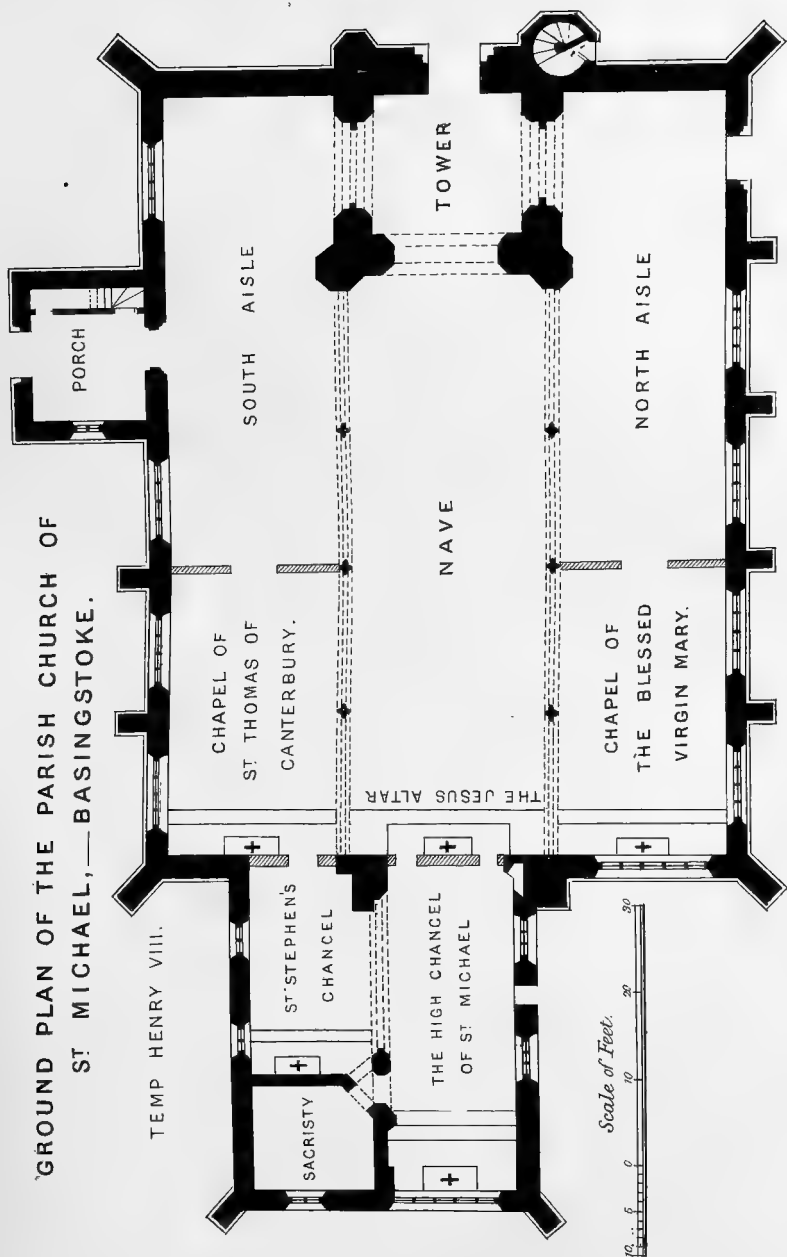
### Saint Michael's Church.

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The Parish Church of Basingstoke, which is dedicated to St. Michael, the Archangel, stands on low ground, near the South bank of the Loddon. Its length, from East to West, is 127 feet, and its breadth, including the aisles, 65 feet.

The building consists of a Nave, with clerestory and embattled parapet, North and South Aisles, a small Chancel, and a South Chancel Aisle, (formerly the Chapel of St. Stephen) which is now the Organ Chamber. The Nave is believed to have been built by, or under the auspices of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1520. The Tower and Chancel appear to have been parts of an older structure, and an arch of construction at the East end of the South Aisle shows that it was intended to continue

# GROUND PLAN OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, — BASINGSTOKE.





the later building Eastward by the addition of a loftier Chancel and South Chancel. The cross raguly of Lord Sandys is among the ornaments of the string-course in the Eastern gable of the Nave. The walls of the Chancel are of an earlier date than the 15th Century, but the windows and door are more recent insertions, and belong to the latter half of that Century. The external masonry of the North Aisle differs from the rest of the Church, the wall being built of flints and dressed stone in a pattern of alternate squares. The North door of the Chancel bears on the weather-moulding three shields,—the centre one has the date 1525 in Arabic numerals, and the others had inscriptions in old English lettering, of which only the words *SANCTUS EST* are legible. Above the South Porch (over the outer door of which is a recessed panel containing the mutilated remains of the two figures and pot of lilies, which represent the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin) is a small upper room or *parvise*, in which is now preserved the theological library presented by Sir George Wheler, a former Vicar. It consists chiefly of seventeenth century divinity of no great interest, but includes a good copy of Bryan Walton's Polyglott Bible. The "Bishops' Bible" of 1585, in black letter, lies on an old desk in the Nave of the Church.

At the West end stands a massive square tower of no great height, the turrets of which were left unfinished, as shown in the preceding woodcut, until the year 1879, when, through the energy of the Rev. C. H. Lacon, then assistant Curate of the Parish, now Vicar of Wangford and Reydon, in Suffolk, the present pinnacles were erected from an admirable design by the late Mr. Thomas W. Wyatt, of Bloomsbury, President of the British Institute of Architects, &c. The North West pinnacle, which crowns the staircase turret, is considerably larger and higher than

the others. The Parish is also indebted to Mr. Lacon for the improved condition of the Churchyard, which was formerly an unenclosed thoroughfare, the playground of children and dogs, but is now laid out with the decorous neatness which is suitable to "God's Acre."

The fine peal of eight bells was also put in order by the same benefactor, two of the bells being re-cast, the whole peal newly hung, and the belfry neatly furnished with every appropriate ornament. The Bells bear the following inscriptions.

1. (Treble.) "Edward: Read: at Albourn: Wilts: fecit: 1751."
2. "Lester and Pack of London fecit (sic) 1766."
3. "The young men and maids gave this Bell  
"For to make this Ring sound well.  
F. Mears, of London, fecit, 1812."
4. "Thomas Mears, founder, London. 1841."
5. "Henry Knight made mee. 1670."
6. (This Bell is ancient, and is inscribed in Gothic letters) "sancta Margarita ora pro nobis."
7. "God be our gyd," (guide.)  
John Smithe, Richard Colle, John Arme, John Blundene, Churchwardens, 1602."
8. (Tenor.)  
"Henry Barfoot,\* John Coleman, C.W., Robert Kew, Ambrose Cleve, C.W."

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\* The name of Henry Barfoot is found on tokens, with the device of a lion rampant, and the date, 1669, and that of John Coleman, with a bird, and the date 1652. "The date of this bell is ascertainable by the above names occurring upon it. It was cast during the Mayoralty of Henry Barfoot, 1678-9. John Coleman, who was Mayor in 1673-4, was buried on 25th March, 1681, and Robert Kew on 1st October, 1683.

Beneath these names is a shield with the initials H. K. (on either side) and the date 1670, probably an error, of a kind which is not very uncommon, for 1678. Within the shield are the letters E. K. The Tenor Bell weighs 18 cwt.

An old custom is still observed of the Clergy, Choir, and other Parishioners ascending the Tower on New Year's Eve, to sing the Old Hundredth Psalm at Midnight, before and after which the Old Year is rung out and the New Year rung in. Until about 40 years ago a bell was tolled at 4 a.m. as a signal for labourers to begin their work, and the Curfew at 8 p.m.

Within the Church there is a handsome Pulpit of carved oak, erected by subscription in December, 1873, to the memory of Bishop Wilberforce. It bears the following inscription within a panel on the stone base.

SAMUEL, BISHOP OF THIS DIOCESE,  
AFTER HE HAD SERVED HIS OWN  
GENERATION BY THE WILL OF GOD,  
FELL ON SLEEP, JULY 19TH, 1873.

The brass Eagle-lectern, the Prayer Desk, and Litany Desk, were the gift of a Lady.

The Organ is a large and fine one, the specification for which was drawn up (at the request of the present Vicar) by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, M.A. and Mus. Doc. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. It was purchased by subscription and built, in 1866, by Messrs. Walker & Son, at a cost of about £750. It has two manuals, twenty-four stops, and 1128 pipes.

Above the Altar is placed, by way of reredos, an ancient Flemish triptych,\* supposed to be the work of Jan Van Hemmessen, a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. The central compartment is a finely painted group of the Holy Family, with an Angel offering fruit to the Infant Saviour. The wings, which are possibly by a different hand, contain portraits of Ralph Frutirs, (whose name, with the date 1549, appears on a book of devotion lying on the desk at which he kneels) and of his wife and children. Four sons kneel behind their Father on one wing; and on the other four daughters behind their Mother. Ralph Frutirs has on his shoulder a badge, which is probably that of the Archers' Guild of St. George, being a lozenge-shaped medallion of that Saint, with three pendant cross-bows.

“In 1840 and 1841, the Church underwent extensive reparation. The roof was taken off the nave and new timbers erected throughout. The entire Church was re-seated. The old pavement was removed in the nave, aisles, and chancel, and the Church uniformly paved with octagonal white stones and black diamond-shaped pieces at the angles. It was at this time that the innumerable inscriptions which studded the floor of the Church, many of them on slabs of a large size, enriched with armorial bearings, and of a date anterior to the existing registers, were ruthlessly destroyed or covered over. Consequently the original stone which covered the grave of the Rev. Thomas Warton, with its elegantly written Latin inscription is no longer to be seen. To make as it were, some amends for this, the late Vicar had painted upon the South wall near the East end of the chancel, a shield bearing the arms of Warton,—(*Or, on a chevron azure a martlet*

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\* The gift of the present Vicar.



*between two pheons of the first)* and below it the following inscription :

At this end of the Communion Table  
was buried  
on 16th of September, 1745, aged 56,  
THOMAS WARTON, B.D.  
Professor of Poetry, Oxford,  
and Vicar of Basingstoke.  
He was Father of two distinguished sons,  
JOSEPH, a Poet, a Critic, and Head Master  
of Winchester School.  
THOMAS, Professor of Poetry, Oxford,  
Author of the History of English Poetry.

“And high up on the North wall of the Chancel was painted at the same time :—

Names of Persons buried in this CHANCEL  
who died  
1657, August 5th, Mr. William Pell, Gent.  
1726, January 17th, Madame Davoy.  
1745–6, March 3rd, Mr. John Abbot.  
1780, March 11th, Jenny Ann Bever.  
1783, November 21st, Nathaniel Bever.

The roof of both Nave and Aisles is of very low pitch, but the beams are richly moulded and, in the South Aisle, carved. The principal timbers in the Nave rest on stone corbels, which represent Angels holding shields. “These shields as they now appear, were painted about the year 1841 by Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Basingstoke. The charges of the three shields on the North side are in relief, also the shield on the South side bearing the arms of Bishop Fox. The shields bearing the arms of the Sandys and Wallop families, present a plain surface, and the four corner shields are of the same character—consequently six of the shields give no indication of the earlier coats repre-

sented upon them. The shields on the North side are, 1. France and England quarterly—the Royal Arms of England in the time of Henry VIII. 2. The arms of Magdalen College, the rectors and patrons of the living. 3. The arms of Paulet—for Sir John Paulet, the father of William Paulet the first Marquis of Winchester. On the South side—1. A Pelican in her piety—the arms of Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester at the time when the Nave, Aisles, and Clearstory were built. 2. The arms of Sandys (Argent, a cross raguly sable) impaling a coat apparently of twelve quarterings of erroneous and confused heraldry. 3. The arms of Wallop (Argent, a bend wavy sable) quartering the arms of Valoignes. The coats given upon the two shields last mentioned were painted upon them in 1841, as well as the arms given upon the four corner shields. The one at the North-East corner bears the arms of the Rev. Dr. Sheppard impaling Routh.\* The corresponding shield in the opposite corner is said to represent the arms of the late Vicar, the Rev. James Blatch. On the shield of the North-East corner are the arms of Lancaster, commemorative of Sir James Lancaster; a great benefactor to the town. The shield in the opposite corner bears the arms of Sir Richard Aldworth, the founder of the Blue Coat School.” The Chancel roof is of high pitch, and has three bays, with a double row of purlines and curved braces. It was concealed by a cieling of plaister, until restored by the present Vicar.

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\* “The Rev. Dr. Sheppard married the sister of Dr. Routh, the Venerable President of Magdalen College, Oxford. This lady on the 8th June, 1819, laid the foundation stone of the new Church at Theale in Berkshire, and in the stone was deposited a brass medallion with the following words deeply engraved upon it. *In honorem Beatissimæ Trinitatis, imum hunc lapidem locavit Sophia, Ecclesiæ Tylehurst patrona, Thomæ Sheppard, S. T. P. olim patroni vidua, Martini Josephi Routh, S. T. P. Rectoris soror, anno sacro M.D.CCCXIX.* Mrs. Sheppard died at Amport on 31st July, 1848.

The Nave opens into the Aisles by four arches of great beauty on either side, enriched with deeply recessed mouldings, and supported by singularly graceful pillars, the bases of which are unfortunately concealed by the woodwork of the pews. The three Tower-arches are of even greater merit, especially the lofty one on the East side, which, not many years ago, was blocked up and hidden by a West Gallery. Galleries still remain in the Aisles, concealing a large proportion of the windows, as well as destroying their beauty and dignity of appearance.

An old drawing shows that there were formerly heraldic paintings in the style of the 16th or 17th century in the spandrels of the Nave Arches,\* and some traces of colour have lately been discovered in the mouldings both of these Arches and of the Window-heads.

The tracery of the Aisle Windows is peculiar, if not unique, and very good in effect, though perhaps not strictly in accordance with the best examples of the period.

Only one Window contains ancient painted glass, and this did not originally belong to the Church. Some years ago, the Vicar accidentally heard that a

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\* "These armorial bearings represented—1. The arms of Paulet with their quarterings. II. Of the first Lord Sandys, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 Argent, a chevron between three eagle's legs erased, sable; 2 and 3, Gules, three bends vair, both for Bray. III. Of Magdalen College, Oxford. IV. Sir James Deane, Gules, a lion couchant, or, on a chief, argent, three crescents sable. V. Sir James Lancaster, Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a mullet or. VI. William Blunden, Esq., Argent, a lion passant sable. These interesting specimens of heraldic art were effaced during the repairs to the roof in 1840.

large quantity of very fine old glass, said to have come from Basingstoke, was in the possession of Lady Mill, of Mottisfont Abbey, near Romsey. Upon examination it was found to include a few fragments which probably came from the Windows in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, but the greater portion of the glass was of the 17th century. Lady Mill, the present representative of the family, with great courtesy, gave up the glass, which was in a fragmentary state, but has been pieced together with some success, and now fills the East Window in the North Aisle of the Church. The subjects are chiefly from Holy Scripture, ably drawn, and very rich in colour. The earlier glass gives the arms, badges, and motto of the first Lord Sandys.

The East Window, a very fine one, was erected in 1868 (by subscription) and merits a minute description. The glass was executed by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake, of Endell Street, Bloomsbury, at a cost of £225. All the subjects are remarkable for beautiful and highly finished drawing and for harmony of colour. They show a richness and a skilfulness of composition which give them all the merit of an original design, while the characteristics of ancient stained glass have been observed with unusual success.

As the Church bears the name of St. Michael, the ministrations of Angels are introduced in every subject. The lower row of subjects is taken from the Scripture History of times before our Saviour's birth, and is typical of those in the upper row. The order is as follows, beginning from the left.

1. LOWER.—The Angels appearing to Abraham at his tent door to announce the coming birth of Isaac the "child of promise." (Gal. iv. 28.) Sarah is seen within the tent. (Gen. xviii.)

UPPER.—The Angel Gabriel appearing to the Virgin Mary to announce that she should conceive and bring forth the “Son of the Highest.” (St. Luke i. 28.)

2. LOWER.—Michael the Archangel trampling on Satan and casting him out of heaven. (Rev. xii. 7–9.)

UPPER.—The infant Jesus with His Virgin Mother and Joseph. Angels are singing “Glory to God in the Highest.” (St. Luke ii. 14.) The “seed of the woman” has come to “bruise the serpent’s head.” (Gen. iii. 15.)

3. LOWER.—Abraham preparing to offer up his only son Isaac. His hand is stayed by the Angel of God, and the ram caught in a thicket is substituted. (Gen. xxii.)

UPPER.—The only begotten Son of God dying on the Cross to save sinners. For a while He is “made a little lower than the Angels for the suffering of death,” (Heb. ii. 9.) and they look on in sorrow and awe. The penitent Mary Magdalene kneels at the foot of the Cross, and seems about to wipe His feet with the hair of her head.

4. LOWER.—Daniel delivered from the lion’s den. “God hath sent His Angel and hath shut the lions’ mouths.” (Dan. vi. 22.) King Darius is seen at the mouth of the cave and commands that the prophet should be “taken up out of the den.”

UPPER.—Christ has risen from the dead and the three women are bringing spices to the empty tomb. (Mark xvi. 1.) The Angel proclaims “He is risen, He is not here.”

5. LOWER.—The Chariot of Elijah driven by an Angel. The prophet is letting fall his mantle to be taken up by his servant Elisha. (2 Kings, ii. 12.) The river Jordan is seen winding in the back-ground.

UPPER.—The Disciples witnessing the Ascension of Christ. An Angel addresses them “Why stand ye gazing up into heaven?” (Acts i. 2.)

The upper part of the window represents the Saviour triumphant in heaven. In the central quatrefoil is Christ, the King of Glory, enthroned, with the golden crown and orb, as symbols of royalty. On either side of Him are the emblems commonly assigned to the Evangelists, from Ezekiel (ch. i. 10) viz. the winged man or Angel, the Lion, the Ox, and the Eagle. Beneath are eight Angels standing. One bears the cross and instrument of Christ's Passion upon a shield. The others are the seven Angels who “stood before God, and to them were given seven trumpets,” (Rev. viii. 2.) In the spandrels are also two Angels offering incense.\*

Two windows by the same artists were placed in the North wall of the Chancel by the Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, M.A., of Bramblys, Basingstoke, in memory of his deceased wife, Marion Worsley Fraser, who died in 1869. The first represents three Matrons from the Old Testament; viz. Eve, Hannah and Ruth. Beneath these figures, in medallions, are scenes from the life of each.

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\* A brass plate over the Chancel door records that the central light of this window commemorates William Apletre, of Goldings, Esquire, who died in December, 1867.

1. The beginning of Labour, "when Adam delved and Eve span," and Cain was busy with the fruits of the earth, and Abel with his flock.

2. Hannah bringing the "little coat" to her child, Samuel, at Shiloh.

3. Ruth cleaving to Naomi, her mother-in-law.

In the other Window are three New Testament Matrons, the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Mary Magdalen, and Mary the wife of Cleophas. Beneath these are: 1. The young Jesus in the Carpenter's Shop at Nazareth. 2. Mary seeking the one thing needful at the Saviour's feet. 3. James and John brought to Christ with the petition that they might sit one on His right hand and one on His left.

The West Window, by Hardman, represents the four Evangelists, with their emblems, and was designed to commemorate the late Vicar and his Curate. On a marble slab beneath is the following inscription:

"The West Window of this Church was erected by Parishioners and Friends in pious memory of James Blatch, B.D., fifty years Vicar of this parish, who died June 23rd, 1864, in his 90th year. He gave largely of his substance and cared for the poor. Also of Edmund Yeadon, M.A., 37 years his Curate, who died October 31st, 1865, in his 70th year. He was kindly affectioned to all."

The door under the West Window is modern, having been inserted in 1840.

The Window nearest the West end in the North Aisle is also by Lavers, Barraud & Co., and commemorates Frances Maria and Caroline Millard, sisters of the

present Vicar; Ann Doman, a benefactress to the Choir, and her parents, William and Anne Doman. The subjects are the Four Greater Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.

The opposite Window, in the South Aisle, is a memorial, erected in 1878, by the family of the late Alderman Charles Webb, J.P. It is by the same Artists, and contains figures of the Epistolers, Saints Peter, Paul, James and Jude, that of St. John being already in the West Window among the Evangelists.

A fine old Jacobæan Pulpit and an ancient Font of Purbeck marble were unfortunately removed by the late Vicar to Basing, of which parish also he was incumbent.

There are three good heraldic paintings of the Royal Arms representing the Tudor, Stuart and Hanoverian Dynasties. Over the Tower-arch are those of Queen Elizabeth, of large size, painted on wood, with the initials E. R., and the date 1596. At the West end of the South Aisle are the Arms of King James I., with his motto, "Beati Pacifici," (Blessed are the Peacemakers) and in the corresponding part of the North Aisle those of King William III.

Some remains of the Rood-loft Staircase still exist, and of "squints" or hagioscopes giving a view of the Altar from the Aisles.

There are few monuments in the Church, nor are these few of great interest. Three brasses lie in the Chancel, the earliest of which commemorates Roger Ryve, who in 1587 was one of the two Wardens of the Guild of the Holy Ghost. It is inscribed as follows :



Here lyeth Roger Rybe who dyed the xi daye of  
November.

Farewell strenghte wealthe wyth worldye lybertie  
And welcome soules healthe by the grace of the Almightye  
Thynke well of thy brother that lyethe here dede  
Thowgh death under claye hath closed hys heade  
The poore speakethe well and layethe no blame  
His dedes in hys lyfe tyme deserved the same.

A second brass plate bears the inscription :

HERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODIE OF ROBERT STOCKER  
YEOMAN WHO HAD ISSVE BY VRSVLA HIS WIFE 9  
SONNES AND 2 DAUGHT. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ye  
20TH OF MARCHE 1606 BEINGE 67 YEARES OF AGE:  
HE LEDD A VERTUOUS LIFE & MADE A GODLY ENDE.

"Above this plate are their two effigies, about 22 inches in height, affording good examples of the costume in use at the beginning of the 17th Century. Both are represented standing in the attitude of prayer; the man bearded and wearing a ruff and the long cloak with pendant sleeves and arm-holes, which formed the official dress of an Alderman at that period, as may be seen in the mutilated effigy in the Holy Ghost Liten. Below, on a separate plate, are the effigies of their nine sons and two daughters.

"There is also a small engraved figure of a male child, about six or seven years of age, in the costume of the period, with the hands in the attitude of prayer.

Beneath this is a plate briefly recording the name of "John Hilliard, sonne of Thomas Hilliard, Gent., who was bueryed the 25th of October, 1621.\*

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\* Some brasses relating to the family of May are said to have been removed during the alterations made by the late Vicar.

Two modern brass plates on the North wall of the Chancel have been substituted for the original memorials, which are now concealed by alterations in the Church. Both bear the original inscriptions, which are in excellent Latin. The first commemorates a former Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D., who was Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. The inscription is said to be written by his sons, Thomas, the author of a well-known History of English Poetry, Professor of Poetry (like his Father) at Oxford, and Poet Laureate, and Joseph, Head Master of Winchester College.

H.S.E.

THOMAS. WARTON. S.T.B.

NATUS. APUD. GODALMIN.

IN. AGRO. SURRIENSI.

SOCIUS. COLLEGII. B. MARIAE MAGDALENÆ.

POETICAE. PRAELECTOR. PUBLICUS. OXONII.

HUJUSCE. ECCLESIAE. DE. BASINGSTOKE.

NECNON. ECCLESIAE. DE. CHOBHAM

IN. HAC. ETIAM. DIOCESI.

VICARIUS.

INGENIO. DOCTRINA. PROBITATE. PIETATE.

SINGULARI

OBIIT SEP. 10. A.D. 1745.

AETATIS SUAE 58.

PATRI DESIDERATISS. FILII. M.P.

PROAVI. MONUMENTUM

A. FILIIS. JOSEPHO. ET. THOMA. WARTON

OLIM. POSITUM. REDINTEGRANDUM.

CURAUERUNT. PRONEPOTES. ET PRONEPTES.\*

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\* "In this place is buried Thomas Warton, Bachelor of Divinity, born at Godalming, in the County of Surrey, Fellow of St Mary Magdalene College, and Public Reader in Poetry at Oxford, Vicar of this Church of Basingstoke, and of the Church of Chobham, also in this Diocese; a man of extraordinary talent, learning, uprightness and piety. He died Sep. 10, A.D. 1745, in the 58th year of his age. His Sons place this stone in memory of a much-lamented Father.

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"The monument placed here by Joseph and Thomas Warton, his Sons, has been restored by the care of his great-grandsons and great-granddaughters. (The cost was defrayed by the Rev. Godfrey Bolles Lee, Warden of Winchester College, and his family.)

The other tablet is in memory of Mr. Warton's successor.

JUXTA  
SITÆ SUNT RELIQUIÆ  
GULIELMI HENCHMAN  
S.T.B.  
PRIMÆVA MORUM SIMPLICITATE  
PRIMÆVA FIDE  
HUJUSCE ECCLESIAE ANNOS XXIII  
VICARII MUNERE SEDULO FUNCTUS  
OBIIT XI MAII  
ANNO { DOM. MDCCLXVIII  
ÆTAT. LXIV.\*

“His funeral hatchment was also extant a few years ago. Argent, a lion passant guardant in fess sable, impaling, Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents argent. Crest—A lion passant guardant sable. Motto—Mors janua vitæ. On the frame of the hatchment is written in gilt letters, WILLIAM HENCHMAN, B.D., Vicar of this Parish, 1745.

“On the wall of the South Chancel is a white marble tablet surmounted by a painted shield of arms:—*Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first, for Russell, impaling, Azure, on a pale radiant or a lion rampant gules, for Coleman.*

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\* “Near this place lie the remains of William HENCHMAN, Bachelor of Divinity, a man of primitive simplicity of character and primitive trustworthiness, who for 23 years diligently discharged the duties of Vicar of this Church. He died 11th May, A.D. 1768, in the 64th year of his age.

Hic Subtus jacet  
 GULIELMUS RUSSELL,  
 Armiger, qui obiit 12<sup>mo</sup> die Februarii  
 Anno Domini 1718, Ætatis suæ 56.  
 Qualis in Deum fuerit  
 Egregia testatur Pietas :  
 Qualis fuerit in Homines,  
 Publicæ testentur Lacrymæ.  
 In the same Vault  
 Lieth also the body of  
 MRS. JANE RUSSELL,  
 wife of the above s<sup>d</sup>.  
 WILL<sup>m</sup>. RUSSELL,  
 who died the 29th  
 day of June, 1725.

On another tablet under the above

Hic infra  
 Positum quicquid mortale fuit  
 Janæ Russell, filia Gulielmi Russell  
 supradicti et Janæ uxoris ejus  
 Quæ ab hac vita ad meliorem  
 Comigravit  
 Anno Domini 1720  
 Ætat. suæ 32<sup>o</sup>.

There are also the following inscriptions on the same wall :

Near this place lyes interred the Body of Eliz. Shipton, daughter of William Russell, Esq. and Jane his wife, and late wife of Sam. Shipton, who departed this life Dec. 1st, 1727, aged 37 years.

Here also lyes the body of Eliz. Shipton, daughter of Samuel & Eliz. Shipton, who dyed Augt. 8th, 1728, aged 3 years.

Infra jacet BRUDENELL EXTON, M.D. obiit Mart: 23<sup>o</sup>. 1764, An: Æt: 49. Juxta jacet HARRIOT EXTON, filia prædicti, quæ obiit Oct. 28<sup>o</sup>. 1763. an. æt. 3<sup>o</sup>.

Underneath this monument rest the remains of the amiable MRS. ELIZABETH EXTON, wife of Brudenell Exton, (eldest son of Dr. Brudenell Exton). She departed this life Feb. 11th, 1779, in the 21st year of her age.

The character of this worthy woman was beyond the reach of scandal. She was a faithful and loving wife, the most tenderest parent and sincere friend, and every christian grace adorned her mind.

“In the Nave of the Church the following inscriptions occur upon tablets on the wall of the North and South Aisles.

Sacred to the memory of John Russell, Gentleman, Town Clerk 35 years of this Corporation. Also of Frances his wife (daughter and coheiress of Jeremy Sambroke, Esq.) He died the 7th of December, 1762, aged 65, and lies buried with his ancestry in the Library of this Church.\* She died the 13th March, 1783, aged 83; and at her own request lies buried in this aisle next the remains of her beloved daughter.

To the memory of James Dredge, who died April 2, 1771, aged 60, and Ann his wife, who died 7th August, 1770, aged 44, also Charles their son, who died January 2, 1789, aged 23.

Augustus Robert Hankey, Esq., who departed this life January 26th, 1830, aged 61 years.

Thomas May, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and deputy Lieutenant, who died 4th June, 1845, aged 78 years.

Elizabeth Lefroy, daughter of Peter and Julia Langlois, and relict of Anthony Lefroy, Died 30 November, 1782, aged 62 years. Also Julia Elizabeth Lefroy, daughter of the Revd. George and Anne Lefroy, died 6th September, 1783, aged 5 weeks.

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\* The South Chancel, in which Sir Geo. Wheler's Library was formerly kept.

“ On the South wall of the Chancel is a slab, inscribed as follows :

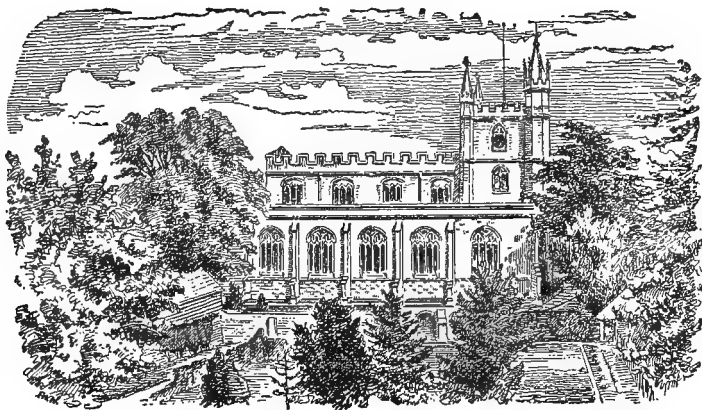
Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Tho. Metcalfe, A.B., who died June 5th, 1786, aged 71 years.\* Also of Frances Drake, his wife, who died May 3rd, 1781, aged 53 years. Also of Barbara Maria their daughter, wife of James Warne, of this Town, Solicitor, who died May 24th, 1834, aged 69 years.

The Sacramental Vessels consist of a very massive Silver Flagon, Chalice and Paten, and a large Silver Bowl, which last was probably intended to be used as a Font, and also as a collecting basin, being inscribed “ Sacramento utrique Sacrum,” *i.e.* dedicated to both Sacraments.† The Chalice, Paten, and Bowl were purchased in 1730, during the incumbency of J. Warton. The Flagon was presented by the late Vicar, Mr. Blatch. A smaller Chalice and Paten have been added, the gift of the present Vicar and his first assistant Curate, the Rev. J. B. W. Woollnough.

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\* “ Buried 9. June, 1786. The Revd. Mr. Thomas Metcalf, curate to the Revd. Doctor Shepherd fifteen years. *Parish Register.*

† “ The following entry in the Parish Register evidently refers to this bowl. ‘ October y<sup>e</sup> 11th, 1730. A New Silver Bason Was Bought By y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants For y<sup>e</sup> Use of y<sup>e</sup> Church to Baptize Children In. Mr. Warton Being Then Vicar.’



## Parish Registers.

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“The earliest existing Register begins on the 25th March, 1638,\* and is a long folio book of parchment, containing 88 leaves. The heading on the first page is as follows :

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\* “The keeping of Parochial Registers commenced in 1538. The earlier Registers, therefore, at Basingstoke are lost, and with them the records of an entire century. The book referred to above was the earliest extant in 1805, as appears by a memorandum on the cover. March 25th was, until the year 1753, the first day of the new year, according to the computation observed in England.

“There was until the year 1881, preserved among the Parish Registers, a fragment of a small Register Book consisting of six leaves of parchment, (the pages measuring no more than about 10 inches in length, and 4 in width) containing entries of Marriages from 1584 to 1692, which apparently did not belong to Basingstoke. The result of a careful examination proved that it belonged to the Parish of Preston Candover. The leaves were then flattened and bound up in stiff covers to prevent further injury or loss, and with the consent and approbation of the Archdeacon of Winchester, handed over to the custody of the Vicar of Preston Candover.

“ ‘A Register made the 25th March Ao Dni. 1638, and in the 15th yeare of the raigne of our most gracious soveraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., of the names of such persons which from henceforth shall be christened, wedden and buried in the towne and parish of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton.’ Then follows “*De Baptizatis*,” the first entry being “Martius 29. Josephus filius Willelmi Allen et Marthæ uxoris.” In the second division, *De Nuptatis*, we find, “March, 1638, none were maryed: April 3, Georgius Greene et Debora Hambleton.” The Burials begin “*Sepulti*, 1638, April 4. Elizabeth filia Johannis Bignoll et Agnetis uxoris.” In 1638 there were 54 Baptisms, 58 in 1639, and 74 in 1640. Nine Marriages are entered in 1638, and it is noted that none were married in July, August, September, and December. In 1639 there were 14 Marriages and 19 in 1640. In 1638 there were 77 Burials, 82 in 1639, and 62 in 1640.

“In consequence of the outbreak of civil war between the King and Parliament, all registration ceased in the parish in March, 1641, the latest entry being on the 31st of that month. All that is recorded for this year is one Baptism and three Burials. The Marriages end in November, 1640. On the 24th August, 1653, an Act of Parliament was passed for the registering of all Marriages, Births and Burials, and the registration of these events is resumed in June, July, and August, 1654.\* From this year the entries are continued

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\* “On the resumption of Registration in 1654, several families availed themselves of the opportunity of having recorded, in the Register, Births, Marriages, and Deaths which had taken place in the interval between 1640 and 1654. These entries are made in an irregular manner, and sometimes in a collective form for particular families.



without interruption, except that no Marriages are entered for the years 1677 and 1678. The Plague appears to have broken out somewhat severely at Basingstoke in 1666, in which year 46 Burials are recorded of persons who were its victims. In the reign of Charles II. the mortality among children appears to have been very great. At this period the surnames of North, South, East and West are found in the Registers.

“During the time of the Commonwealth, in and after the year 1653, the registration records of Marriages are inserted according to the wording of the following entries.

‘The agreement of Marriage between Thomas Woodier of Hunston in the County of Sussex, gent., aged 28 years, and Dorothy Ayliffe of the age of 20 years, daughter of Mary Ayliffe, widdow, of the parish of Lawrence Wootten in the County of Southt., with the consent of her mother, was published three several Lord’s days in the year of our Lord 1654, and they were Married the third day of June, 1654.

‘The agreement of Marriage between Andrew Pease of the parish of Shawe in the Countie of Barkes, minister of God’s word, and Margaret Webb, daughter of Mr. Steven Webb, minister of God’s word in the Towne of Basingstoke, were published three several Lord’s Days in Basingstoke Church, and Married by Mr. Thomas Hall, Mayor of the said Towne aforesaid, the 25th November, 1656.

‘The agreement of Marriage between Richard Soper of the parish of Kingsclere in the Countie of Southt. husbandman, and Judeth Clapshoo of the parish of Ashe in the Countie aforesaid, spinster, were published three several Market days, and were Married by Mr. John Coleman, Senr., justice of the peace in Basingstoke, the 5th of December, 1656.

“The book marked No. 2 contains Marriages and Baptisms from the year 1687, to December, 1738. The heading states that it begins 25th March, 1687, but the earliest entry following this heading is a Marriage on January 8th, 1692-3. Three Marriages only are recorded for 1726, the dates of which are 1st July, 30th September, and 23rd November. The hand writing changes after December, 1725. There are no entries of Marriages for the year 1727, and the earliest of 1728 is on 10th May. The portion containing the Baptisms, begins with the following heading :—‘A Register made 25th day of March, A.D. 1687, the fourth\* yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland; defender of the Faith, &c. Of the names of such persons which from henceforth shall be christened in the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southt.’ The first entry records that ‘Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Crompton and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized on 29th March, 1687. In 1695 the entries give the date of the Birth in lieu of the Baptism, and this system is followed down to the year 1722, when the entries are resumed as Baptisms. These entries commence with the following heading. ‘A Register of Births since the 1st of May, being the beginning of the Taxation at 2s. per Birth in the year 1695. There are also six pages containing the entries of the Births of the children of Non-conformists from 1696 to 1727. ‘Not

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\* “ March 25th, 1687, was the third year of his reign, and his fourth year did not begin until 6th Feb., 1688.

christened according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.\*'

"A memorandum records that on September 26th, 1732, the Lord Bishop of Winchester confirmed 319 persons at the Parish Church, and another Confirmation, by the Reverend Father in God, Benjamin (Hoadley), Lord Bishop of Winchester, is mentioned under the date of September 5th, 1737."

"In this Register occur the following entries :

'Richard Woodroffe entred Clarke on St. Mark's day in the year of our Lord 1692. S<sup>r</sup>. George Wheeler being then Vicar.

'December the 21st, 1694. There was planted in the churchyard nine yew trees, 6 on the south side and 3 on the north, at the charge of the inhabitants.

'January 6th, 1735-6. The Doors was sett up att the Church Porch.

'October y<sup>e</sup> 11th, 1730, a new Silver Bason was bought by the Inhabitants for the use of the Church to Baptize Children in, Mr. Warton being then Vicar.

'12th October, 1730. Martha, the daughter of Joseph Harding, by Jane his wife, was Baptized by Mr. Warton, Vicar, the first that was Baptized with the Silver Bason.

'Friday, September the 26th, 1745. Mr. William Reynolds had four yew trees planted on the north side of the Churchyard, a free gift.

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\* "The following is a list of the surnames. Aplegarth, Austin, Beausum, Bishop, Box, Browne, Budd, Buckle, Burnham, Chapell, Cowderoy, Cox, Crafts, Curtis, Edmeston, Fickus, Gaines, Grace, Green, Hartfield, Heather, Hern, Humphris, Jackson, Johns, Kemp, Knight, Legier, Merifield, Mogg, Moth, Osborne, Perkins, Potter, Russell, Segrove, Smith, Spencer, Stone, Trimmer, Warham, Waterman, and Watridge.

“The book marked No. 3 contains Burials from 1692 to 1739. On one of the leaves occur the following interesting notices as to the spiritual state of the parish as regards the recipients at the Lord’s Table.

‘The account of what persons were at the sacrament for the year 1732.

‘April 2, 1732, Being Palm Sunday, Mr. Warton did administer the Sacrament, and there were seventeen persons at the Sacrament.

“In the same form it is noted that on April 9th, being Easter Sunday, there were 113 persons at the Sacrament. May 28th, Whit Sunday, 97 persons; October 2nd, 41; and 42 on October 9th.

“There is also an account of the bread and wine used for sacramental purposes from 1701 to 1705, entered yearly in this manner :

‘The account of Bread and Wine which hath been received at the Church in the year 1701, beginning at Michaelmas.

	s.	d.
4. October. For the Mayor,* one pint and a half of Wine, one penny loaf ... ..	1	7
24. Dec. Xmas. One quart of Wine, one penny loaf ... ..	2	1
28. March. Palm Sunday, 1702. 3 pints of Wine, one penny loaf ... ..	3	10
4. April. Easter day. 2 quarts of Wine, two penny loaves ... ..	5	2
23. May. Whit Sunday. One quart of Wine, one penny loaf ... ..	2	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	3

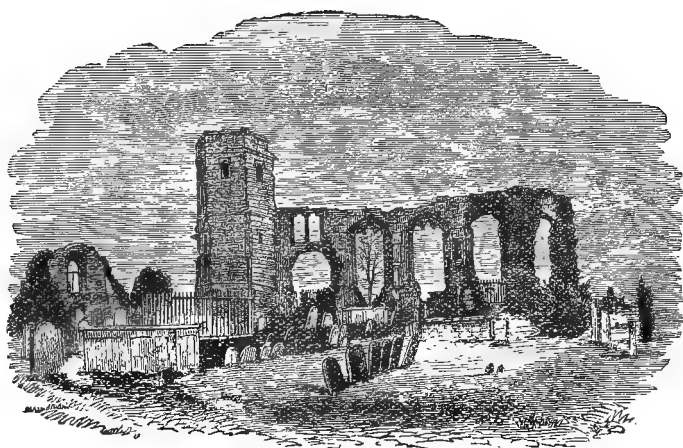
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\* “This refers to the Act of Parliament which at that time required the Mayor and members of the Corporation to receive the Sacrament on their election.

“In 1714 the small pox broke out with great severity at Basingstoke, no fewer than 52 persons died of it, out of the 76 burials in that year, and among its victims was the Mayor of the Town, Mr. John Davies. There was another severe visitation of this malady at Basingstoke in 1781.

“Peter Sanesbury occurs as parish clerk in 1655, and was buried 1st August, 1658. His successor, William Hall, was buried 4th May, 1692. Mr. Richard Woodroffe was appointed parish clerk 25th April, 1692, and was buried 14th March, 1727. His successor, John Houlder, became parish clerk on 19th March, and held the office up to the time of his death in July, 1771.





### The Chapel & Guild of the Holy Ghost.

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Next to the Parish Church, the building of most interest is, undoubtedly, the ruined Chapel of the Holy Ghost, which stands in the ancient Cemetery or "Liten" on the North side of the town.

"The ivy-clad ruins of this Chapel are sufficiently near the railway stations to attract the attention of travellers, whilst their picturesque appearance, good elevation and surroundings of ancient tombstones, invariably excite an enquiry as to its history. These ruins represent the Chapel built by the first Lord Sandys, in the beginning of Henry VIII's reign, with the intention of endowing it as a Chantry Chapel and burial place for his family. The former intention was never carried out owing to the change of religion, and the confiscation of all such endowments.

“In its original state it must have been a very beautiful and imposing building. It is built of brick, encased inside and out with freestone of a fine and durable character, which entirely concealed the brickwork. The plan of the Chapel was a parallelogram with a semi-hexagonal termination at the East end, lighted by nine elegantly designed windows of large size, each of three lights, with cusped headings. Below these windows, to the West in each side wall was a doorway, with a small window above, square headed and of two lights, that gave light to a gallery which crossed the Chapel at the West end. To the West of this, abutting upon the South and West walls is an hexagonal tower of three stages with a plain parapet, which appears to have had a pinnacle at each corner, and a smaller one between them springing from the centre of the parapet on each side. The interior of the tower retains traces of its occupation as a dwelling. It was divided into floors and has the remains of fire places. At the angles of the tower externally, are remains of elaborately carved niches with canopies and pedestals with worked shafts, ornamented with devices, including the arms, crest, motto, and initials of Lord Sandys, and the badge of the Bray family.\* Similar niches stood in the strip of wall intervening between each of the large windows of Chapel. The stringcourse beneath the parapet of the tower is also enriched with shields bearing the before-mentioned arms, crest, and badge. The interior of the Chapel measured fifty feet in length and twenty-five in width. It appears to have had a vaulted roof of stonework, as Camden, who wrote in the time of Queen Elizabeth says, ‘in the arched and embowed roof was to be seen the holy history of the Bible painted most

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\* “A Hemp-breaker, or machine for *braying* hemp.

artificially, with living portraits and images representing the Prophets, the Apostles, and the Disciples of Christ.\* The windows were filled with painted glass of considerable merit and beauty, as we learn from another distinguished and observant writer,—a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and beneficed within the deanery of Basingstoke, who must have seen the Chapel frequently before the breaking out of the Civil War, and who incidentally alludes to it in connection with the finest known examples of ancient glass painting in this country,—‘the curious painted glass in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, the Parish Church of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, and the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke.’†

That the Chapel contained some image or other object of more than ordinary devotion may be inferred from a passage in the “Fantassie of Idolatrie,” one of the “divers excellent ballads contrived and set abroad by fresh and quick wits” in the pay of Thomas Lord Cromwell, as a means of sustaining the agitation

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\* “The roof was probably somewhat similar in design to the roof of the Chapel at the Vyne.

† “Dr. Peter Heylin’s introduction to his *Cyprianus Anglicus*, a History of the life and death of Archbishop Laud, published in 1668. Dr. Heylin was the second son of Henry Heylin, gent., of Burford, Co. Oxford, and born at Burford 29th November, 1599. He became a Fellow of Magdalen College, was B.D. in 1629, and D.D. in 1633. He was installed a prebendary of Westminster on 9th November, 1631, and appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. collated to the Rectory of Alresford on 13th August, 1633, and instituted to the Rectory of South Warnborough on 9th January, 1638–9, and having been inducted on the 23rd February, read himself in on the following day. He was deprived of these preferments by the Parliamentarians, but recovered them on the Restoration of King Charles II., and became sub-dean of Westminster. He died on 8th May, 1662, and was buried near his stall in Westminster Abbey. His most important work is a History of the Reformation, which has gone through several editions.



against the Church of Rome. The passage is quoted from Townsend's edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," vol. v. p. 403.

"To the good holy ghoste  
"That painted poste,  
"Abyding at Basingstoke,  
"Which doth as much good  
"As a god made of wood,  
"And yet he beareth a great stroke."

Within the Chapel, against the South wall, are two low-tombs bearing the arms, crest, and badges of the Sandys family. Of these tombs one is perhaps that of the Founder, who by his will dated December 8th, 1540, (at which time he was Chamberlain of the King's Household) bequeaths his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke.\* He died in 1542.

An ancient door of oak in an old building near the Church, now used as an Infant School, has on it an ornamental escutcheon of iron, bearing the initial letters of Lord Sandys, (W. S.) exactly corresponding with the escutcheons in the Chapel of "the Vyne," near Basingstoke, of which mansion he was also the builder. There is little doubt that this door was removed to its present position from the Chapel of the Holy Ghost.

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\* A contract for two tombs made by Thomas Leigh, merchant, and Cornelius Hermanzone, acting on behalf of Sir William Sandes, with Arnold Hermanzone, native of Amsterdam, established at Aire in Artois, was proved before a notary at Antwerp, on Monday, 1st March, 1536. The specification does not, however, correspond with the tombs existing in the Chapel. The tombs were to be shipped from Antwerp and set up at Basingstoke by the aforesaid Arnold within seven months. The document is printed at length in *Le Beffroi*, tome iv. pp. 202-4.

“The Chapel, no doubt, suffered considerable injury during the time of the siege of Basing House, when the leaden roof on the outside was stripped off and converted into bullets; still it must have been in a very fair state of preservation in 1692, when the estimated cost of repairing the Chapel and covering the tower was only £20, whilst the Steward of Sir John Mill, the nephew and heir of the last Lord Sandys, thought it might be done for £12, and the small difference between these sums appears to have caused the intention of repairing the Chapel to be abandoned, and the result is the irreparable ruins as we now see them.

“The mutilated knightly figure with crossed legs, now to be seen near the ruins, was discovered in 1817, at short distance from the Chapel, on the North side. Since its discovery it has suffered considerable injury from exposure to the weather.\* It is a monumental effigy of the latter part of the reign of King Edward I., and in all probability commemorates Sir William de

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\* “It bears a strong resemblance to the effigy of Sir Arnald de Gaveston in Winchester Cathedral. The following account of its discovery appeared in the *Hampshire Chronicle*, of the 23rd August, 1817. ‘Latelý an ancient tomb on which is an effigy in stone in a recumbent posture was discovered in the burying ground of the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, where it had been covered with the ruins of an ancient wall, probably for centuries. The figure, which is as large as life, is in armour, with a shield, sword and belt, and the legs laid across. The effigy, which is somewhat mutilated, exhibits a specimen of fine sculpture, and the drapery is well executed. Beneath the tomb a stone coffin was found which has not been molested. It is proposed that the tomb and effigy should be preserved by iron railing in the situation where they were found. A few months before, another effigy in the dress of ancient times, the lower part mutilated, was discovered near the same spot. Several glazed tiles, with variegated figures, were also found, being the part of the floor of a Church which stood there many centuries before the erection of the present Chapel in the reign of Henry VIII.’

Brayboef, knight; lord of the manor of Eastrop, who died in 1284. The other mutilated figure near it represents a civilian in the costume of the beginning of the seventeenth century. To the West of the Chapel are some remains of an older building, apparently of the early part of the thirteenth century, and are presumed to be a portion of the earlier Chapel, and used at a later period as a part of the school or school-house.

“The existence of this extra-mural burying-place for the town had its origin here, as elsewhere, from the interdict imposed on the kingdom by Pope Innocent III., in the reign of King John, A.D. 1208, as a means of enforcing the acceptance of Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. The effect of the interdict was to prohibit the exercise of all ecclesiastical functions. For six years (1208–14) public worship was suspended, the Churches and Churchyards were closed, Church-bells were silenced, and the dead laid in unconsecrated ground. The people of Basingstoke, not having access to the Churchyard, were constrained to provide a place of sepulture on the hill outside the town, still known as the Holy Ghost Liten or corpse-land. On the removal of the interdict in 1214, the ground was, as a matter of course, consecrated, and the building of a Chapel upon it for the celebration of Divine Service and the commemoration of the dead was the natural and necessary consequence.

“It is certain that a Chapel of the Holy Ghost stood in the Liten before A.D. 1244, when William de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester, assigned a third of the offerings in the said Chapel to the Vicar of Basingstoke. In 1250 the name of Simon, Chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, is found attesting a deed now preserved in the Manuscript Room of Magdalen College, Oxford.

“The Corporation of Basingstoke has among its archives a deed dated on the 20th April in the third year of King Edward IV., (A.D. 1463) by which Michael Skyll yng conveys to John Powlett, William Brocas, and others, certain messuages, gardens, lands and tenements in Basingstoke, for the endowment of an obit to be kept yearly in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. As the document is of considerable interest in connection with the history of the Holy Ghost Chapel, we give a translation of it in its entirety.

“Be it known unto all men present and to come, that I, Michael Skyll yng,\* have delivered and demised, and by this my present charter have confirmed to John Poulett, Esquire, William Brocas, Esquire, John Skyll yng, John Horewode, John Howkyn, clerk, John Ward, clerk, John Talbott, Nicholas Bayley, John Russell, John Cowdray, and John Rawlyn,—all those messuages, gardens, lands, and tenements with appurtenances in Basyngstoke in the county of Southampton, which lately I had by the gift and feoffment of John Bettys, together with Thomas Haydock and Richard Holt senior, and others now deceased, for the use of this John Bettys. Excepting always and reserving to me the aforesaid Michael and to Alice my wife, seven shillings and certain lands which we, the aforesaid Michael and Alice, have in Basyngstoke aforesaid, as in right of Alice herself, before the said feoffment was made. To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages, gardens, lands, tenements, with appurtenances, excepting the pre-excepted and reserved, to the aforesaid John Poulett, William Brocas, John Skyll yng, John Horewode, John

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\* “This Michael Skyll yng was lord of the manor of Lainston near Winchester. On the 26th August, 1452, Bishop Wayneflete appointed him to the office of Chief Justice of the Pavilion Court, held upon St. Giles’ Hill during the fair. He died before the 8th October, 1463, on which day Alice his widow and executrix proved his will before Bishop Wayneflete. John Skyll yng (also named in this deed) was his son and heir, and one of the executors.

Howkyn, John Ward, John Talbott, Nicholas Bayley, John Russell, John Cowdray and John Rawlyn, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of the fee, by the customary services therefore due and of right. Under the following form and condition, namely: to repair the aforesaid messuages, and to keep for ever the anniversary of the aforesaid John Bettys, yearly, on the Monday nearest after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost there. And to distribute there, on the same day, among the priests, clerks, and poor people, three shillings and fourpence: and that the profits and issues of the said messuages, gardens, lands and tenements with their appurtenances, beyond the aforesaid reparation and distribution, shall be delivered yearly to the Wardens of the aforesaid Chapel for the time being, for the remuneration of the Chaplain there celebrating yearly. And if the Wardens of the said Chapel hereafter shall obtain from the lord King licence to have a chantry in the aforesaid Chapel, for a Chaplain to celebrate there a mass yearly, after the same chantry shall be founded and established the aforesaid feoffees shall settle the aforesaid messuages, gardens, lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, upon the Chaplain of the aforesaid chantry thus founded, and his successors for ever, to keep yearly the anniversary of the aforesaid John Bettys, on the Monday nearest after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord in the aforesaid Chapel for ever, and to distribute there on the same day between the priests, clerks and poor people, three shillings and fourpence. And if the aforesaid feoffees and their assigns, or the aforesaid Chaplain and successors or any one of them, shall not perform the aforesaid things, all and singular, that thenceforth it shall be right and lawful for me the aforesaid Michael and my heirs to re-enter the aforesaid messuages, gardens, lands and tenements with their appurtenances, and to retain and possess my former estate in them, notwithstanding the present charter, and seizin thereof in any manner held. In testimony of which, I have placed my seal to this present charter. These being witnesses John Horewoode and John Rawlyn, bailiffs of

the aforesaid town; Richard Kyngysmyll, Robert Dykar, William Kyngismyll, Thomas Cordale, Ralph Justice, and many others. Given at Basyngstoke aforesaid on the twentieth day of April, in the third of the reign of King Edward IV. after the Conquest.

At what time a Guild was attached to the Chapel is uncertain. The Licence or Charter granted by King Henry VIII. on the petition of Bishop Fox and Lord Sandys, in November, 1525, recites that the inhabitants of the Town of Basingstoke, "out of their devotion to the Third Person in the Divinity," had "long before" (*diu ante hæc tempora*) begun and continued the maintenance of a Guild or Fraternity in honour of the Holy Ghost, which the King desires to make secure and permanent. The Brethren and Sisters are accordingly vested with powers to receive and hold gifts of land and other property, and to elect annually an Alderman and two Wardens (*guardiani*) for the government and supervision of the guild. The Alderman and Wardens, with the Brethren and Sisters, are constituted a corporate body (*corpus incorporatum*) with a common seal; may sue and be sued, as such, in the Courts of Law, and may elect at will men and women to be members of the fraternity.\* No provision is made for a Chaplain, and no reference is made to any educational object. The Chapel is spoken of as already existing.

"By an Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1535, the tithe of all ecclesiastical benefices was assigned to the King, and as the income of the Chaplain at the Holy Ghost Chapel amounting to £6 13s. 4d. had been returned in the King's Book, it was regarded as a

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\* In 1641 and 1654 we find, in the Wardens' Book of Accounts, minutes of the election of Brethren.

chantry or freehold benefice, and the sum of 13s. 4d. demanded as its tithe. William Grate and Richard Cordell, the Wardens of the Guild for the year 1536, having refused payment, the Bishop of Winchester and the collectors petitioned to be exonerated on account of the said 13s. 4d., because there was no such a chantry or benefice, or any lands, tenements, rents or profits or emoluments appertaining to it upon which they could make a levy. The crown thereupon ordered the Sheriff of the county, John Kingsmill, Esq., to hold a judicial enquiry, and the return thereupon made in accordance with the evidence given upon oath by Sir Christopher More, knight, Nicholas Vaus, gentleman, John Bye, John Hall, Gilbert Stocker, William Belchamber, and Thomas Stocker, certifies that for a long time before the passing of the said Act of Parliament, and before the issuing of the certificate named in the commission, certain Wardens of the aforesaid Guild for the time being, out of their devotion and free will, and also by reason and consideration of the unhealthiness of the air, and of the pestilential infection which frequently broke out in the parish or town of Basingstoke, were wont for the sake of their health and the safety of the other parishioners there, to maintain a certain Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel, called the Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, and that they were accustomed to pay to the same Chaplain or stipendiary celebrating there, for the time being, the sum of £6 13s. 4d. as a yearly stipend, if in all things he behaved himself well. The said Chaplain had no possessory title, except the will of the Wardens, and was removable at their will and pleasure, so that there was no fixed chantry now nor ever had been in the said Chapel of the Holy Ghost. The Barons of the Exchequer in Michaelmas Term, 1540, decreed the exoneration, and released the Wardens of the Guild from any further demands.

“The Guild of the Holy Ghost was in the first instance a voluntary association of certain inhabitants of the town, but on the erection of the new Chapel, Lord Sandys deemed it desirable that it should be placed upon a recognised foundation, and established as an indefeasable corporation. As this could not be accomplished without the consent and intervention of the Bishop of the diocese, a petition was presented to the King by Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Sandys, as well as by the inhabitants of the town, asking for the confirmation of the Guild, as a perpetual corporation with all customary and recognized rights and privileges. The King acceded to this request, and the following is a translation of the letters patent thereupon issued, dated at Westminster on the sixteenth of November, 1524.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come sends greeting. Whereas our beloved subjects, the inhabitants of our Town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, incited, stirred and moved by the very great and pious devotion which they held and bore towards the Third Person in the Divinity, the Holy Ghost, did long since virtuously begin, and to the present time have quietly and peacefully continued, a certain fraternity or guild, to the praise of God and the furtherance of divine worship, in honour of the Holy Ghost, on behalf of themselves and other persons wishing to belong to the fraternity or guild within the Chapel near the said Town which has been built in honour of the same Holy Ghost. Now our said subjects and others, brethren of this fraternity or guild, fear that that fraternity or guild was by no means begun or continued according to the requirements of our Law. We earnestly desire that the same fraternity or guild should be made secure and steadfast and held in the aforesaid Chapel, as we have been informed by the report of the venerable



Father in Christ, our dearly beloved Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and our beloved councillor, William Sandys, knight, Lord Sandys, wherein the same Bishop and William have most humbly petitioned us, that we would be pleased to deal graciously with our aforesaid subjects in this respect, so that the aforesaid fraternity or guild may be perpetual and hereafter may remain steadfast. Know therefore that we, having a hearty regard for the pious intention and religious purpose of our said subjects in the aforesaid matters, and for the said petition of the said Bishop and William, desiring moreover that all things which concern the furtherance of the praise of God, and the honour of the Holy Ghost, in whose honour the said fraternity or guild has been religiously begun and continued, may be performed, and that the said fraternity or guild may, in due course of law, be perpetual, have, of our special favour and certain knowledge and absolute will, for the completion of what has gone before, granted and given license, and by these presents do grant and give license, on behalf of ourselves, our heirs and successors, so far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Bishop and William, that they, their executors, or assignees, or any of them, may have power and authority to unite, erect, make, found, ordain and establish a perpetual fraternity or guild to the praise and honour of the Holy Ghost, for themselves and all other persons whatsoever in the aforesaid Chapel. And that the fraternity or guild so erected, ordained and established, be named, called, and perpetually entitled, "*The fraternity of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the same near the Town of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton*," and that they may have power and authority to admit and receive such persons as may wish to belong to that fraternity or guild, as Brethren or Sisters of the same. And that the Brethren of this fraternity or guild, residing within the aforesaid Town from time to time for ever, and who shall hereafter reside there, may choose and have power to choose every year for ever, one Alderman and two Wardens, on behalf of themselves and the brethren of the said fraternity or guild, to govern and superintend the same, and also to have the rule and custody of all lands,

tenements, revenues, possessions, goods and chattels which shall hereafter happen to be acquired by the said fraternity or guild or be given, bequeathed, granted or assigned to it, and shall have power to remove, expel and discharge the same Alderman and Wardens, or any of them from time to time as shall be necessary or expedient, and to appoint, substitute, or elect other Aldermen and Wardens or Warden by their or his name or names, and place, as often as they shall please. And furthermore the said Alderman and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the aforesaid fraternity or guild shall be a Body Corporate in deed and in name, and shall have perpetual succession, and possess and use a Common Seal for the transaction of business and other matters of the same fraternity or guild. And farther of our more abundant favour we will and grant on behalf of ourselves and our heirs, so far as lies in us, to the aforesaid Bishop and William that the Aldermen and Wardens of the aforesaid fraternity or guild for the time being shall be persons fit and capable in law to acquire lands, tenements, and any other possessions whatsoever for the use of the said fraternity or guild, and shall have and bear for ever the name of "*The Alderman and Wardens of the fraternity of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the same near the Town of Basingstoke in our County of Southampton.*" And that the same Alderman and Wardens for the time being, on behalf of the said fraternity or guild, and on behalf of the lands, tenements, revenues, possessions, goods and chattels, and rights of that fraternity or guild shall, in all actions, causes, demands, complaints, and pleas of whatsoever sort or nature they may be, have power and authority in any Courts whatsoever, before whatsoever Judges or Justices, whether spiritual or secular, to plead and implead, reply and be replied to, defend and be defended, by the name of the *Alderman and Wardens of the fraternity of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the same near the Town of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton*, in the same way as our other liege persons fit and capable in law are able to plead and implead, reply and be replied to, defend and be defended. And that the same Alderman and Wardens, and Brethren of the same fraternity or guild residing

within the aforesaid Town from time to time for ever, and other brethren if they desire to enter it, shall have power and authority, at suitable and convenient days, places and times, as often as, and when it shall please them, to meet together within the said Town to treat, commune and agree among themselves, together with others, if they please, for counsel and consideration of the good estate, government and sound regulation of the aforesaid fraternity or guild, and of the Brothers and Sisters thereof and their successors, and to make, ordain, and establish any ordinances and statutes whatsoever at the discretion of the same Alderman and Wardens and Brethren. And farther we will and grant that the Alderman and Wardens of the aforesaid fraternity or guild for the time being shall have for ever full authority and power to admit and receive any men and women whatsoever who shall wish to belong to that fraternity or guild as Brethren and Sisters of the same, without hindrance, molestation, slander, or impediment on the part of our heirs or successors, or of any of the Bailiffs or Servants of our heirs or successors whatsoever, any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction made, published, ordained, or provided to the contrary or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever notwithstanding. And this without limit, and fee great or small paid in to the Hanaper of our Chancery or elsewhere, for the making and discharge of our service on behalf of the matters before mentioned or any of them. In witness whereof we have caused these letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster on the sixteenth day of November, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

Here it may be well to introduce a brief sketch of the ancient Guilds, an institution peculiarly English in its origin (see Toulmin Smith's "English Gilds," page lviii.) though quickly adopted in other parts of Europe.

The word "Guild" is of Saxon origin, and denotes a payment in money. The institution is met with in the history of very early times. The laws of the Saxon

King Ina (A.D. 680) refer to Guilds of earlier date, and a "Young Men's Guild" existed in the reigns of Ethelbert and Edgar (A.D. 860-955.) The Guilds were of several classes. 1. Religious and social Guilds. 2. Town or Civic Guilds. 3. Craft Guilds. The general object of those in the first class was mutual self-help. They furnished types of all the forms of voluntary co-operation in our own day. *e.g.* our Volunteer Rifle Corps (answering to the Guild of Archers), our Fire Brigades, Burial Clubs, Friendly Societies, Highway and Education Boards, Mechanics' Institutes, and the like. Their management was generally vested in an Alderman and two or more Wardens or Stewards, assisted by a Clerk or Secretary, a Beadle, and, in most cases, by a Chaplain. They were, however, far from being ecclesiastical in their character, and were open to every class. In 1452 the Guild of St. George at Norwich had on its roll one Archbishop, four Bishops, an Earl, Knights, Clergy, Fishmongers, Smiths, Tailors and Jailors, Butchers, Carpenters, &c. Kings Henry IV. and VI. were members of a Guild at Coventry. The Guild of St. Barnabas in London numbered among its members both Henry VIII. and his minister, Cardinal Wolsey. The institution was so popular that in 1388 a parliamentary return was made of 500 Guilds existing at one time, and the Guild of Corpus Christi, at York, had, in the 15th Century, as many as 1500 brethren. Members were bound by no perpetual vows, and the Guilds were abolished, not because they were charged with superstition or corruption, but because King Henry VIII. wanted their "chattels" for "the maintenance of his wars."

The Guild of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, founded or re-constituted by a licence from Henry VIII. himself, escaped the operation of the Act passed in the

37th year of his reign (1546) for the suppression of such institutions and the confiscation of their property. It fell a victim, however, to a like act passed in the first year of his successor, Edward VI. and in 1550 the King granted the possessions of the "Dissolved Guild" to John Dodington and William Warde, for the sum of £1675 4s. 8d. In 1552, a portion of the estates (a barn, with a "barton" and 100 acres of land) were leased by the Crown for 21 years to John Carter. The King held the estates to the end of his reign, but in 1556 the inhabitants of the Town petitioned his successors, Philip and Mary, for a revival of the Guild and a restoration of its endowments. The petition was supported by the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Pole, who was connected by family ties with the local family of Cufaude, and it was favourably received. A new Charter of incorporation was granted, which begins with a recital that a Fraternity or Guild called the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost within the Chapel which stands near the Town of Basingstoke, had been erected, established and founded by a licence from the late King Henry VIII. with the revenues of which Fraternity or Guild a Priest had been provided and supported, both for the celebration of Divine Service in the said Chapel and also for the education and instruction of young men and boys within the aforesaid Town. It proceeds to state that the said Guild or Fraternity had very recently, by the schism of Heretics, in the general collapse of Church matters, been destroyed and overthrown, and that the inhabitants of Basingstoke had humbly petitioned for its restoration to its former condition. The King and Queen, therefore, considering that the Chapel and Cemetery are the same in which the bodies of the inhabitants are sometimes buried, have resolved that the Fraternity and Guild shall be created, founded and established anew, in accordance with the request of the Most Reverend Father in Christ, Reginald Pole,

Legate and Archbishop of Canterbury. The Brethren of the Guild are accordingly to elect, every year, one Alderman and two Wardens (*guardiani*) for its government and supervision, and these officers are, out of the restored revenues, which are not to be diverted to any other object, to provide "*unum idoneum presbyterum*," a suitable priest, "not only for the celebration of Divine Service within the aforesaid Chapel, but also for the education and instruction of young men and boys within the said town." The restored estates are specified, and include "Frymles," or the "Hollie Goste Farme," with a Horse-Mill and piece of land in Wote Street, a tenement called "Harriard's," in North Brook Street, three acres of arable land called "Northfield," a messuage or tenement called "Spicer's," in the "Hollie Goste Street, otherwise called Whitewaye," (Chapel Street) the "Hollie Goste Barne," with 100 acres of arable land in the Common fields of the Town, and two acres, undefined, in Basingstoke. The constitution and government of the fraternity remained as before, and all former rights of the Alderman and Wardens or of the Brethren and Sisters were confirmed.

It will be observed that in this document the educational character of the Guild is distinctly recognized, and assumed as belonging to it from the first. It is equally recognized in the award of Bishop Morley in 1669, (referred to hereafter) and is the basis of the scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1852, whereby the estates of the ancient Guild are now held by the Trustees of the Queen's Free School, of Basingstoke. The Master of that School is still cited to Visitations as Chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost.

The original Licence granted by Henry VIII. to Bishop Fox and Lord Sandys, ornamentally engrossed on vellum, is preserved by the Trustees of the School

as the present representatives of the Guild, together with many other documents relating to it, and a translation of it has already been given. The deed of re-incorporation by Philip and Mary will be found in Loggon's "History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost," printed in Reading, 1742.

"King Charles I., on the 29th April, 1640, granted a charter of Confirmation to the Alderman and Wardens of the Fraternity called the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke, and to their successors, of certain messuages, lands, tenements in Basingstoke, to the intent that they should with the revenues and profits thereof find one fit and able priest to celebrate divine service in the Chapel called the Holy Ghost Chapel, and to keep a School and instruct the children and youth of the said town as it was granted to them on 24th February, in the 3rd and 4th years of Philip and Mary, with this further use now, that with the revenues thereof they may repair the Chapel and School-house.

William Grate and Richard Cordale were Wardens of the Guild of the Holy Ghost in 1536, but it is not till after the revival in 1557 that any consecutive List of Aldermen and Wardens is found.

A LIST OF THE ALDERMEN AND WARDENS OF THE GUILD  
OF THE HOLY GHOST FROM ITS REVIVAL IN 1557.

<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1557.	John Runnyngar the elder	Richard Hall Roger Rive
1558.	Richard Yate	John Perman fflorentine Eyles
1560.	John Grene	Robert Walker John Clarke

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<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1561.	John Deane	William Crome John Grenewaye
1562.	William Crome	Anthony Smythe John Shelborne
1563.	Anthony Smythe	William Temple James Massam
1564.	William Temple	Rowland Hollowaye John West
1565.	Rowland Hollowaye	John Hopkyns Edward Barnerde
1566.	John Hopkyns	fflorentine Eyles John Lippescom
1567.	fflorentine Eyles	Clement Southe William Stevens
1568.	fflorentine Eyles	John Deane Richard Hall
1569.	Roger Reve	fflorentine Eyles John Grenewaye
1570.	John Grene	John Grenewaye John Goryng
1571.	John Goryng	James Massam Thomas Purches
1572-3.	James Massam	William Paine Henry Hopkyns
1574.	William Paine	William Watkins William Stocker
1575.	William Watkins	Roger Reve William Crome
1576.	William Crome	John Clark Henry Walker
1577.	Henry Walker	William Moore Richard Puckeridge
1578.	William Moore	fflorentine Eyles Edmond Aram
1579.	fflorentine Eyles	Richard Deane Thomas Harryson



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<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1580.	Richard Deane	Thomas Purches Richard Collye*
1581.	Thomas Purches	John West William Yate
1582.	John West	John Grene Richard Hall
1583.	Richard Hall	John Clark Clement South
1584.	John Clark	John Shipton William Blunden
1585.	John Shipton	John Goringe William Moore
1586.	William Moore	John Greenway William Arnold
1587.	William Arnold	William Watkins Richard Deane
1588.	William Arnold	Richard Deane William Watkins
1589.	William Atkins	George Norton Edmond Aram
1594.	Clement South	William Purchase John Grene
1595.	William Purchase	Richard Hall William Hearne

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\* The tomb of Richard Colly was discovered in the Liten in 1817, with the following inscription.

Here lyeth Richard Colly,  
and Dorothy his lovinge wife.  
were married 45 years together  
without debate or strife.  
and desired to be interred  
together in this space.  
hoping in heaven to have  
a certain dwelling place.  
shee died the 8 of September  
1616 the 67th yeare of her age  
hee died the 4th of September  
1619 the 73 yeare of his age.

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<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1596-8.	Richard Hall	William Moore (Clothier) William Hawkyns
1599.	William Moore	William Blunden John Lee
1602.	William Blunden	Adam Reve Thomas Blunden
1604.	Adam Reve	John Goryng Richard Collye
1605.	John Goring	William Purchis Richard Reve
1608.	William Purchase	William West Thomas Hill
1609.*	William West	John Hall Richard Spier
1610.	John Hall	William Blunden Thomas Hall
1611.	William Blunden	William Hearne John Borne
1612.	William Hearne	Adam Reve John Blunden
1613.	Adam Reve	Thomas Bunney John Smythe
1614.	Thomas Bunney	John Hall Thomas Southe
1615.	John Hall	John Goringe John Normanton
1618.	John Normanton	Richard Spier Andrew Butler
1619.	Richard Spier	William Blunden Richard Clough
1620.	William Blunden	Thomas Hall John Borne
1622.	Thomas Hall	William Hearne George Baynard

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\* In this year the School was "by the benevolence of good benefactors with consente of the Fraternytie, erected a Free Schole."

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<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1623.*	William Hearne	Adam Reve John Blunden
1625.	George Baynard	Adam Reve John Blunden
1627.	Adam Reve	Henry Osey Robert Stocker
1630.	Henry Osey	John Smythe William Hearne
1634.	John Smythe	Thomas Southe John Ailwyn
1636.	Thomas Southe	Thomas Hall Richard Spier
1639.	George Baynard	William Blunden Thomas Hall
1640.	William Blunden	Andrew Butler William Hearne
1641.	Thomas Southe	William Grene Thomas Hall the younger
1642.	Thomas Hall	Richard Brackley Richard Woodroffe
1645.	—	Barnard Reve Thomas Denham
1646-7.	Richard Brackley	Edmund Pitman James Wither
1653.	—	Thomas Denham Barnard Reve
1654.	Thomas Denham	Hugh White John Davies
1655.	Hugh White	William Hawkyns Richard Butler
1658.	Richard Butler	George Butler William Spier

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\* For some reason the names of the Officers in this year are erased, without, however, being illegible.

It will be observed that the elections were not made with perfect regularity. In two years Wardens appear without an Alderman, and in as many as 34 years no elections appear to have been made at all.

One source from which the list of Aldermen and Wardens has been compiled is a book to the history of which considerable interest is attached. About the year 1877 a folio volume in manuscript was brought to light from among a number of old papers now in the possession of the Hartley Institution at Southampton. It contains the half-yearly accounts of the Wardens from 1557 to 1653. This, or a similar book, was produced in 1641,\* for the purposes of a suit, in which Edward Webbe was plaintiff and the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Basingstoke defendants, and a single leaf has remained in possession of the Trustees of the Queen's School, attached to an affidavit made in 1718 by a Mr. Henry Collier, then Town Clerk, to the effect that he had seen the book within the fifty years preceding. This leaf records the minutes of the last two elections of Aldermen and Wardens in 1654 and 1658.

By permission of the Council of the Hartley Institution a small number of copies has lately been printed by subscription from this curious manuscript. It forms a handsome quarto volume, and throws much light on

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\* The following entry is found in the Accounts for 1641.

"Memorand. this booke was produced before us whose names are hereunder written Comissioners for the Exation of witnesses Between Edward Webbe, plt. agt. the Bayliffes and Burgesses of Basingstoke and others defendts. And shewne unto Richard Goddard and Charles Butler being examd to the p. Interies, ex pte deft.

Ric. Brownejohn.

Ric. Moon.

Isacke Goringe."

the history of the fraternity, and on the changes of times, especially with regard to the value of money and the rate of wages in the 16th century.\*

The first page (there are 228 in the M.S.) refers to the expenses incurred for the re-incorporation of the Guild in 1557, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England. "The sum of 5s. is paid to Mr. Swyfte for the penning of the warrant to the Queen's grace. To a scrivener for writing the same on parchment, 4s. Paid for going by water to Greenwich to have the warrant signed by the Queen's hand, 10s. The attorney and solicitor general are paid 13s. 4d. each as the fee for their signatures; and the solicitor general's clerk 36s. 8d. For a box with a lock for the great seal, 12d. To the Queen's secretary for the Royal Signet, £3; and for the seal and writing, 26s. 8d. The fee for the privy seal, 33s. 4d. For another journey to Greenwich by water 'to follow my Lord Chancellor† for the Great Seal,' 1s. 2d., and lastly, the fee for affixing 'the Great Seal of England' to the Charter, £11 6s. 8d. These payments and a few other incidental expenses bring the total costs to £25 15s. 4d.

On the second leaf begins a list of the members of the guild, with the amount of their contributions. The number of contributors is nearly one hundred, headed by "Master Vicar of Basingstoke," who gives 20s., and descending to some whose humble payments do not exceed two pence or even a penny. Among their

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\* In 1587 the wages of labourers and artisans seem to have varied from 8d. to 1s. a day.

† "Dr. Nicolas Heath, Archbishop of York. The Chancellor had gone down to Greenwich, and as he always carried with him the Great Seal, it was necessary to go to him there to have the charter sealed.

names are many still remaining in the town, such as Stocker, Greenaway, South, Blunden, Pigeon, Purchase and May. Some were non-resident, including "Lord Windesore and my Lady his wife," and Sir Oliver Wallop. In some cases contributions are made "in kind." *e.g.* "Two oaks, the gift of Master Puttenham." In requital of such courtesies we find among the expenses, wine and cakes for Lady Windesore at Whitsuntide, and a pottell of wine for the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, who also had given an oak.

Up to and rather beyond the end of the second year of these accounts (1558) which was the last of Queen Mary's life and reign, the old usages of the unreformed Church continue or have been restored. A "table" or picture of Saint Erasmus is procured.\* The sum of 9s. 4d. is "paid to the joiner for making of the Image," and 16s. "to the painter for painting of the Rood." Sixpence is "paid for making of the Holy water pot at the Holy Ghost." For "our organs" £6 12s. 0d. is expended. The Vicar of Nutley† receives 5s. "for his pains to sing mass at the Holy Ghost," and a small charge (3d.) is made "for wine for the priest to sing withal." George Sexten has one shilling "for dressing of the Chapel and watching (the Sepulchre) in the Holy days." "To the priest at three sundry times when he lacked his dinner" is given one shilling.

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\* "His festival day was kept on the 3rd June. Many representations of him are still extant in England, as he was a popular saint in mediæval times.

† "Richard Layborne, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Nutley in 1556 and died in 1564.

It was customary in the ancient guilds (as is still the case with the two societies known as the Natives and Aliens at Winchester) that the members should hold an annual feast and dine together. Many entries in the Book of Accounts have reference to a dinner of this kind, for which a temporary building or "booth" was erected. The cost was partly defrayed by charges upon certain lands and tenements, paid by the tenants "as they were bound by their leases." Contributions were also made by guests at the time and in 1557 we find, "Received at the dinner £3 9s." a very considerable sum. The Wardens supplied the necessary provisions. The items of expenditure in 1558 include payments for

Three quarters of a pound of pepper, 1s. 11d. Six lbs. of prunes, 9d. Half an ounce of mace, 5d. Two ounces of cloves, 10d. Four lbs. of currants, 1s. 8d. Twelve lbs. of great raisins, 2s. Three lbs. of sugar, 2s. 3d. Three dozen of spoons, 3s. 8d. Two salts, 6d. Four dozen of trenchers, 6d. Two and a half lbs. of butter, 5d. Eggs, 1s. 4d. Nails to make our booth, 2d. Fourteen lbs. of butter, 2s. 4d. Two loins of mutton, 1s. 4d. To Roger Rive for three sheep at 5s. a piece, 15s. For a calf, 6s. 4d. \* \* \* \* To John Barnard for attending to the fire at the dinner, 3d. \* \* \* \* For faggots for baking the pies and dossattes and boiling the meat, 7d. For saffron, 3d. To Cooke of Bramley for a gallon of cream, 6d.

One of the entries at Lady-Day, 1558, (*Received for beer sold at the Holy Ghost Chapel, 1s. 2d.*) shows that the Wardens sometimes resorted to a customary but rather questionable mode of raising money, by what were called "Ales." The churchwardens, or stewards appointed for the purpose, collected malt, with other provisions, for a feast. With the malt beer was brewed and sold, as now, at a large profit. The parish of Chaddesden, in 1532, contributed to the building of the great tower of All Saints'

Church, Derby, no less than £25 8s. 6d., the proceeds of 'an Ale,' the necessary expenses of which were only £1 13s. 5d.

"The herbage of the burial ground or liten was likewise a source of profit. In 1557 it was rented by Richard Hall for 4s. yearly, and on his death in 1558 the tenancy passed to his son, Thomas Hall, who in 1572 had a new lease granted to him for a small fine of 10s., but the rent was raised to 12s., and he continued to pay this sum up to Lady-day, 1582, when it passed into the hands of William Petty at the same rental, and it continued in his hands, or those of his representatives, till Lady-day, 1590. Mr. James Pearse, the Schoolmaster, rented it from Lady-day, 1590, and paid a fine of 12s. for a lease of it at the last named rental. From the same feast in 1591 to 1595, it was rented by William West. In 1595 the Schoolmaster, Mr. Charles Butler, took it at the same rent, and held it till Michaelmas, 1600. James Martin and Thomas Waite were the next tenants, and held it until Lady-day, 1613. Mr. John Mason, the Schoolmaster, paid 6s. for the half-year's rent of it at Michaelmas, 1613, and in the following year he paid a fine of £5 for a lease of it at 12s. yearly. This appears to have been a lease of twenty-one years, as at the commencement of 1635, he paid a fine of £10 for a new lease. Mr. Fulker, his executor or agent, paid the rent for the Chapel Liten in 1640. In 1650, Mr. Richard Woodroffe paid £1 16s. 0d. for the rent of the Liten, and another payment in 1654 indicates that he held it at the old rental of 12s. a year.

Another considerable source of income was the fees for interment within the Chapel. Among the burials are recorded those of Lord and Lady Sandes, the wife of Sir George Douglas, and members of the Cufaude,



Hall, Pink, Holloway, Savage, Cowslade, Deane, Wigg, Venables and Lovell families.

With the reign of Elizabeth a change comes over the spirit of the institution. More is said of the Schoolmaster and less of the Priest. In 1592 it seems that Queen Elizabeth herself visited the School or Chapel. She was at any rate expected, and the windows were glazed in preparation for her visit. The Queen, who was fully as absolute as her father had been, had at this date resumed as crown property the Chapel and endowments of the Guild, which she granted to William Tippet and Robert Dawe in February, 1589-90. The educational objects, however, for which the Guild had been founded, were not interrupted.

A bequest of Sir James Deane (by his will dated Aug. 19th, 1607,) together with some other benefactions, enabled the Alderman and Wardens in 1609 to declare the School free. The entry is to the following effect. "Memorandum. That in the time of the said William Purchase, Alderman, William West and Thomas Hill, Wardens of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Ghost, the said School, by the benevolence of good benefactors, Sir James Deane and others, with consent of the Fraternity of the said Guild is erected a Free School. Anno Dni. 1609." About the same time (1608-9) we find, "Given by William Wigge four score pounds the use whereof is to be paid unto the Schoolmaster of the same School for the teaching of a Child to be brought from Bramley in the County of Southampton.

"In 1559 a Schoolmaster was engaged at a yearly stipend of £12. His duties appear to have commenced on the 10th June, and terminated at Michaelmas. The Alderman and Wardens being unable to secure another

master, the Vicar, the Rev. THOMAS BROWNE, gave his services for the next half-year at the rate of twenty shillings a quarter. The smallness of the stipend leads to the conclusion that the instruction was limited to two or three days a week. Another Schoolmaster was engaged in 1560, as there is an entry in the account book of 3s. 4d. paid '*to the Schoolmaster when we made bargain with him.*' The name of this new master is not recorded, and he only remained about five months, for which he was remunerated at the rate of £10 a year. The Vicar again took charge of the School, and he was paid 13s. 4d. for the half-quarter up to Christmas, 1560, and continued his services till Christmas, 1562, at a salary of £5 a year.

"In 1563 another Schoolmaster was obtained, who took charge of the School at Michaelmas. The incidental expenses of engaging him are entered among the accounts. '*Given to Mr. Schoolmaster in earnest,\* 12d. Laid out at the time for drinking with him, 7d. Paid Mr. Schoolmaster for his wages for Christmas quarter, 50s.*' The same amount was paid to him at the ensuing quarters of Lady-day and Midsummer, and 3s. 4d. towards the rent of his chamber. His salary is continued at the rate of 50s. quarterly till Christmas, 1564, and 24s. paid for his rent. The Schoolmaster takes his departure, and the Vicar is paid for teaching the Scholars 20s. at Lady-day, 1565, and in the following year is entered—'*Paid to Mr. Browne, the Vicar, for the teaching of the free school for one whole year ended at our Lady-day last past for the year of our Lord, 1566, £4.*' He also received the same amount for his services in 1567, and 20s. for another quarter of a year, '*for teaching the School before the School-*

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\* "The deposit money given to bind the bargain.

*master's coming.*' We now reach the appointment of the first Schoolmaster whose name is recorded, viz.

"NICHOLAS SHEFFIELD, an Oxford graduate of some distinction, who had been appointed Principal of St. Mary's Hall, on 27th October, 1565, by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. But a dispute arose between Oriel College and the Vice-Chancellor as to the right of patronage, and the arbitrators, to whom the matter was referred, having decided in favour of Oriel College, his appointment was set aside. The Alderman and Wardens having engaged Mr. Sheffield's services, they paid the sum of 5s. 6d. for the episcopal licence for him to act as Schoolmaster, and he took charge of the School in November, 1567. His stipend was £3 a quarter, and there is also charged in the accounts of the first year,—*'Paid for eight yards of frieze for the Schoolmaster's gown, at 16d. the yard, which we promised him, 10s. 8d.* The quarterly payments to him as Schoolmaster are continued down to Christmas, 1570.\*

"HENRY RELEY, Rector of Stratfieldsaye from 1565 to 1586, was the next Schoolmaster. He was paid £3 for the quarter ending Christmas, 1571, and his services were retained for the same quarterly remuneration till Michaelmas, 1572.

" . . . . . ELEBYE took charge of the School at Michaelmas, 1572, and was paid quarterly at the rate of £12 a year. For the first year the Alderman also

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\* "After this date the office remained vacant for half-a-year. The Vicar once more appears to have taken charge of the School; as there is an entry of 40s. paid to John Browne. The Christian name if not a clerical error, indicates perhaps the Vicar's nephew, John Browne, who in 1586 was a Master of Arts and Fellow of University College, Oxford.

*laid out to the Schoolmaster 7s. 2d.*, which probably represents the cost of the episcopal licence to act as Schoolmaster. The funds of the Guild were at such a low ebb that at Lady-day, 1574, the Alderman and Wårdens were only able to pay him 40s. in part payment of his quarter's wages, with the intimation that there was a balance of tenpence towards the payment of the 20s. owing to the Schoolmaster. The School appears to have been closed from this date till Midsummer, 1575.

"RICHARD DEANE, who took charge of the School at Midsummer, 1575, received only £8 a year for his services, and he continued to act as Schoolmaster till Christmas, 1577.\* His successor,

"GEORGE BENNETT, took office at Midsummer, 1578, and was paid £3 6s. 8d. for his half-year's service to Christmas, when he resigned, owing to his having accepted the Rectory of Tunworth, to which he had been instituted on the 4th October, 1578.

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\* "Was he the brother of Sir James Deane, knight, who founded the Lectureship, and left an endowment for the Schoolmaster in 1607? Richard Deane was elected Warden of the Guild in 1579, and Alderman in the following year, and Warden again in 1587 and 1589. Among the accounts occur,—'Received of Richard Deane for two years' rent ended Michaelmas, 1589, payable out of Holloway's land, the sum of 20s., which is 10s. for every year since the said land came into the hands of the said Richard Deane and his brothers.' Michaelmas, 1599.—'Received of Richard Deane, gent. for the annuity of Robert Holloway given to the School, 10s.' 1603, Michaelmas,—'Received of James Deane for the burial of his brother (Richard Deane) in the Chapel, 6s. 8d. Lady-day, 1605.—'Received of Mr. Deane, being the gift of Holloway, 10s.' Lady-day, 1606,—'Received of Sir James Deane, knight, for a gift given by Mr. Holloway, 10s.' Among the accounts for the year 1609,—Bequeathed by Sir James Deane to the Free School of Basingstoke, £10. The above rent of 10s. was afterwards paid by Mr. James Deane, of Whitchurch, until 1613, and in 1614, and subsequently, by John Chamberlain.

“NICHOLAS DONNELL, who had been ordained a priest by Bishop Horne on the 26th March, 1578, took charge of the School in January, 1579, for the slender remuneration of £6 13s. 4d. a year, and he continued to act as Schoolmaster until Midsummer or Michaelmas in 1583, when he resigned, having been presented to the Vicarage of Sherborne St. John's, to which he was instituted on 31st May, 1583. He held the Vicarage of Sherborne St. John's until November, 1589, when he resigned it for the Rectory of Hartley Wespall.

“THOMAS DUGDALE, who received his orders as deacon and priest from the hands of Bishop Watson on the 25th January, 1582-3, became Schoolmaster at Michaelmas, 1583. His salary was fixed at the same amount as his predecessor's, and he continued his instruction until Michaelmas, 1585.

“GEORGE FAWCONER, B.A., was his immediate successor, and his stipend was £10 a year. The payment to him of this amount is continued down to Christmas, 1588, when a change seemed to be contemplated, as we find among the disbursements in the accounts for 1589,—‘*Paid for our charges at the Crown, when we made bargain with Mr. Williams to be our Schoolmaster, 2s. 8d.*’ ‘*Paid to the said Mr. Williams, by order of the Lord Marquis of Winchester, made between him and Mr. Fawconer, 50s.*’ ‘*Paid to Mr. Fawconer, by my Lord Bishop's appointment, £12.*’ This last sum was probably a settlement on account of the insufficiency of his salary. Mr. Fawconer's rule terminated in September, 1589, and on the 28th January, 1589-90, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Sherborne St. John's, then vacant by the resignation of the before-named master, Nicholas Donnell.

“JAMES PEARSE, M.A., who was promoted to the diaconate and priesthood by Bishop Cooper, at Bishop’s Waltham, on the 3rd September, 1584, was the next Master, and took charge of the School at Michaelmas, 1589. He was paid £12 a year, the increase of stipend being probably due to an order made by the Bishop of Winchester. He continued in charge of the School until Lady-day, 1594, and was afterwards Rector of Sherborne St. John’s and Vicar of Ashley. His predecessor,

“GEORGE FAWCONER, probably owing to the difficulty experienced in engaging a suitable Master, undertook again the duty of teaching from Lady-day till Christmas, 1594, and was paid £8 1s. 3d. for his services.

“CHARLES BUTLER, M.A., became Master of the School in January, 1595; his salary was £12 a year, and he continued to hold this official position until Michaelmas, 1600, when he resigned it by reason of his acceptance of the Vicarage of Wootton St. Lawrence, which he held for forty-six years, and died March 29th, 1647. He was a man of singular and versatile talents. A biographical notice of him will be found at the end of this volume.

“ . . . . . KNOWLES, was the next Master, and his duties began at Michaelmas, 1600. His wages were £12 a year, and the last payment made to him was for the quarter ending Christmas, 1602.

“EDMUND CUNLIFFE, who was born at Leek in Staffordshire, took charge of the School in January, 1603. He received the same salary as his predecessor, and continued in office until his death in November, 1605. He bequeathed to the School his copy of Bishop Cooper’s Latin Dictionary, (entitled *Thesaurus Linguae*

*Romanæ et Britannicæ*) a folio volume; and in connection with this bequest we find in the accounts,—  
*‘Paid for a chain for the book given by Mr. Cunliffe and for two staples, 6d. To William Alyn, a joiner, for a desk at the Holy Ghost to keep the book given by Mr. Cunliffe, and other work with lock and key to the same, 4s. 4d.’* Also at Christmas, 1605,—*‘Paid to Mr. Cunliffe’s executors for half a quarter’s teaching the Holy Ghost School, 30s.\**

“FLORENTINE EYLES, who was probably the Usher, and who is mentioned more than once as the writer of the accounts, took charge of the School for the remainder of the quarter, for which he was paid 30s. at Christmas, 1605.

“RICHARD MERRIAT, M.A., Rector of Dummer, the next Master, entered upon his duties in January, 1606. He was paid £12 a year, and continued in office till Lady-day, 1608. His earliest preferment was the Rectory of Chilton Candover, which he resigned in the year 1600, by reason of his institution to the Rectory of Dummer, to which he was inducted June 14th in that year, and the parish register records, ‘Mr. Richard Merriat, Parson or Rector of Dummer, was buried the eleventh day of July, 1624.†

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\* “His will, orally made, is dated 13th November, 1605, and was proved 3rd March, 1605–6. He styles himself Edmund Cunliffe of Basingstoke, Gentleman; and bequeathed to his brother John Cunliffe of Leek, in the County of Stafford, £20. To the School of Basingstoke a Cooper’s Dictionary. To the Churchwardens of the Church of Basingstoke 5s. To Ambrose Webbe, the son of Ambrose Webbe, Vicar of Basingstoke, being his Godchild, 20s. To the collectors of the poor of Basingstoke for the use of the poor there, 10s. Margaret Dampport (Davenport) wife of Richard Dampport of Leek, in Staffordshire, was named as sole executrix, and Mr. Ambrose Webbe, Vicar of Basingstoke, and William Purchase as overseers of the will.

† “In the entry of his induction to the Rectory, as well as in the baptismal entries of his four children, his name is spelt Marriatt, but in the diocesan records it is given as Merriat and Merryett.

“JOHN MASON, M.A., took charge of the School upon the same terms at Lady-day, 1608. His rule was of longer duration than that of any of his predecessors, and he received his stipend half-yearly till 1639.—‘*Paid Mr. Mason the 10th April, 1639, for one half-year due to him for the School at our Lady-day last past, £6.*’ He did not live to complete the next half-year. The parish register of Basingstoke records simply,—‘*Mr. John Mason sepultus est, September 18, 1639.*’ And the account book,—‘*Paid unto Mr. Doctor Mason,\* (by the hands of Mr. Fulker†) being executor unto Mr. John Mason, Schoolmaster, for one half-year for teaching the scholars ended at Michaelmas, 1639, £6.‡*’

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\* “His brother, Thomas Mason, S.T.P., Rector of North Waltham and of Wayhill; and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral Church. He died November 7th, 1649, and was buried at Wayhill.

† “John Fulker, M.A., Curate of Dummer. He was ordained by Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford, on 20th September, 1629, and became Rector of Thruxton in 1646. His will was proved at Winchester on 31st January, 1669–70.

‡ “His will is dated 16th September, 1639, and was proved by Thomas Mason, S.T.P., his brother, the sole executor and residuary legatee, on 11th December, 1639.—‘*I John Mason, of Basingstoke, gentleman, being sick and weak in body, &c. My body to Christian burial in the Church of Basingstoke, near unto my dear wife. To the poor of Basingstoke, 40s. To the Cathedral Church of Winchester, 12d. To my eldest son, Henry Mason, my house wherein I dwell, with appurtenances in Basingstoke, and all my lands thereunto belonging, with all other my freehold lands and tenements in Basingstoke and in Wildmore, to hold for his life, and after his death to the testator’s second son, John Mason, and to his heirs for ever, and in default of issue, to the testator’s right heirs for ever. To my daughter, Dorothy Mason, £200 for her portion, to be paid to her at the age of 21 years, or on day of Marriage, and a suitable maintenance in the mean time. A similar legacy to his son, Edward Mason, payable at the age of 21 years, and £100 to his son John Mason. To his servant, Anne Hannington, 20s. To old goodwife Clapshaw, 10s. To John Styles, his workman, 10s. To his boy Crosse Eyles, 5s. If either of his said children, Dorothy, Edward, and John should die under age, their legacy to be divided among the survivors equally.*’



“EDWARD WEBBE, M.A. (son of Ambrose Webbe, Vicar of Basingstoke) was appointed his successor, and licensed to the office by Dr. Walter Curle, Bishop of Winchester, in 1639. Either to secure the permanency of his appointment or for some other ulterior purpose, he obtained a writ of *ad quod damnum* from the Court of Chancery; by means of which, on the pretext that a forfeiture had occurred through the Alderman and Wardens having appointed a Schoolmaster who was not in holy orders,\* he obtained from King Charles I. letters patent dated the 11th December, 1643, whereby

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\* “A search among the Public Records resulted in the discovery of the original inquisition taken on this occasion. The document is unfortunately very dirty and the writing greatly faded, so that a great deal of time and trouble had to be spent upon its elucidation. It is in Latin, as usual with legal documents of this period. The inquisition was taken at Winchester on 13th September, 18 Car. I. (A.D. 1642) before Sir Henry Clarke, knight, and William Kingsmill, Esq., the King's Commissioners, specially deputed for this purpose. The jurors certified upon their oath that the reputed Alderman, Warden, and Brethren of the fraternity or Guild of the Holy Ghost within the town of Basingstoke, at the time of the taking of the inquisition were Thomas Hall, Alderman; Richard Brackley and Richard Woodrofe, Wardens; Thomas Willis, Esq., George Baynard, gentleman, John Aybrom, gentleman, William Blunden, Richard Spier, Thomas South, Richard Brackley, Robert Stocker, junior, William Greene, Thomas Hall, jnnior, and John Homes, the Lord John Marquis of Winchester, Sir Henry Wallop, knight, Henry Sandes, Esq., and Robert Wallop, Esq., Brethren; and they were severally elected on the 27th and 28th September, 1639. For a long time past before the said election, for thirty years at least, there were neither Brethren, Aldermen, or Wardens elected in accordance with the intention of the Royal letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, namely, that with the revenues they were to find a fit Priest for the celebration of divine service in the Chapel aforesaid, and for the instruction and teaching of the youths and boys of the aforesaid town of Basingstoke, in accordance with the letters patent, and that they had omitted to find such a Priest for thirty years at least. This is followed by a descriptive account of all the lands and other property belonging to the Guild at that time. *Petty Bag Special Commissions, Bundle 11, No. 21, memb. 3.*

he was appointed to the office of Minister or Chaplain, and instructor for life, in the form of a grant to him of the School or Guild lands, with all arrears of rent from the year 1639 ; on his covenanting to read Divine service in the Chapel, and also to teach the School there from time to time during his life, either by himself or his deputy. This was not a very creditable proceeding on the part of Webbe, who thus aimed at the alienation of the Holy Ghost lands from the control of the Aldermen and Wardens during his life, if not perpetually. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, a sequestration was issued against Edward Webbe, and the Corporation again obtained possession of their property, and appointed Mr. Pocock to the office of Schoolmaster. After the Restoration, Edward Webbe tried to recover his rights to the School property. The case was ultimately (by consent of all parties) referred to Bishop Morley for arbitration. The Bishop's award virtually divested Webbe of all the advantages of the grant he had obtained ; he then endeavoured to upset the award, but it was confirmed by the Court of Chancery, so that he incurred a great deal of expense and trouble without gaining any advantage.

“ROBERT POCOKE appears in the Book of Accounts as Schoolmaster in 1649, and down to 1655, when the accounts end.\* He was probably appointed by the Corporation to succeed Edward Webbe in 1644, on the breaking out of the Civil War.

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\* “The Parish Register records the burial on 5th March, 1664, of *Roger Pocoke*. As this is the only entry of this surname in the Registers in the 17th century, there is some probability that it refers to the above-named Schoolmaster, notwithstanding the variation as to the Christian name.

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“The brethren of the Guild from the time of King James I. consisted of the Burgesses or Corporate body of the town of Basingstoke. In this manner the management of the Guild and the School came into the hands of the official representatives of the town, and from these individuals were chosen yearly the Alderman and Wardens of the Guild.\*

In 1669 (Feb. 21st) Bishop Morley made his award, to the effect that Edward Webbe was henceforth to admit as Schoolmaster whomsoever the Bishop or his successors should nominate or appoint, permitting the Schoolmaster so appointed to receive for his pains, and take to his own use, all the rents and profits of the estates.

Bishop Morley's award was satisfactory to the Town, and the ejection of Mr. Webbe from the position in which he had been placed by the late King was regarded as a recovery of alienated estates. The Bishop's services were acknowledged in the following Latin inscription on the wall of the old Chapel School.

An. Dom. 1670, Georgio Edwards Oppidi Præfecto, Reverendiss. D.D., Georg. Morlæus Winton. Ep. Liberalium Artium Egreg. Fautor, hac Schola, reclusa per multos annos, tandem aperta, alienatisque diu Redditibus pie restitutis, sibi æternam meritis est de posteritate Laudem.

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\* “Thus it was that, forty years before the last election of guild-officers, Sir James Lancaster, in his will dated April 18th, 1618, assumes the appointment to be in the hands of the Corporation, by bequeathing £20 a year towards the maintenance of the Free School, so long as the Schoolmaster and Usher there be, from time to time, chosen and allowed by the Balliffs and Burgesses, or by what other name the Corporation of the Town is called.”

(*Translation.*)

In the year of our Lord, 1670, George Edwards being Mayor of the Town, the Right Reverend George Morley, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, a distinguished promoter of Learning, entitled himself to the everlasting praise of posterity by re-opening this School, after it had been closed for many years, and by religiously restoring its revenues, which had long been alienated.

If the reference to Bishop Morley's arbitration was really made by consent of both parties, the award, at any rate, was not acquiesced in by Edward Webbe. In an action brought by him against the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Basingstoke, and the Aldermen and Wardens of the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, it appears, from a draft of the plaintiff's case, that he made the following charges against the defendants. He complains that "the pretended Aldermen and Wardens" of the Guild had suffered the School House to run to decay, had shared among themselves the profits of the estates, and had gotten into their own hands the writings and terriers relating thereto. He adds that, instead of providing a suitable priest as Schoolmaster, they had appointed a layman, who was one of their own corporation, allowing him £12 a year, and taking the rest (at least £40 a year) to their own use. They had kept also in their own hands the benefactions of Sir James Deane, Sir James Lancaster, William Wigg, Robert Holloway, and John Green, and the title-deeds of a messuage in Holy Ghost Street (now Chapel Street) which John Browne,\* Clerk, had

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\* This is a mistake for *Thomas Browne*, Vicar of Basingstoke, 1554-78. The house was that called "Spicers" in the charter of Philip and Mary. It appears to have been part of property left in trust only to Thomas Browne by Richard Holloway in 1569, and is still the property of the Queen's School.

given by will for the use of the Schoolmaster for ever. He farther complains that the defendants had broken down the windows and bars of the School House, and made it a pest house during the late plague (of A.D. 1666) and had carried away a press of books of good value belonging to the School.\* Lastly, the plaintiff denies having consented to any reference of the matter to arbitration, and disputes the authority of the Bishop.

This suit was ended by the award of Bishop Morley being confirmed by the Court of Chancery, though it did not lead to a peaceable settlement of the question, nor was it settled by the death of Edward Webbe in 1680.† In 1717 we find a petition from the Rev. Peter Barker, Usher of the School, addressed to the King (George I.) in Council, in which the petitioner complains of “some abuses committed by the Corporation of Basingstoke upon the late Fraternity of

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\* The Book of Accounts gives a list of books, one of which was given by Mr. Cunliffe, Schoolmaster in 1605, and the others by the Company of Skinners. They included Scapula's Lexicon, Dictionaries by Thomas and Rider, Erasmus's Adages, a Latin Version of the Bible by Junius and Tremellius, a Greek Grammar, &c.

† A tablet in the South Chancel-aisle of Kingsclere Church commemorates him in the following inscription:

Near this place is interred the body of Edward Webbe, Dr. in Divinity, Chaplain in Ordinary to his most sacred Ma<sup>ty</sup>. King Charles the 2nd, Rector of Newnton Bagpath in Com. Glouc. and Vicar of this Church, who deceased March the 6th day,

Anno { Domini 1679-80.  
Ætatis suæ 70.

A man of an excellent Spirit. *Prov. 17th, verse 27th.*

His burial is thus recorded in the Parish Register.

“Edwardus Webbe, Sacræ Theologiæ Professor, hujus Ecclesiæ de Kingsclere Vicarius, Rector Ecclesiæ & Dominus Manerii de Newington Bagpath in Com. Glouc. necnon Regiæ Majestati a Sacris domesticis, Obiit Sexto die, Sepultus decimo die Martii 1679-80.”

the Holy Ghost near the said Town, and prays the same may be enquired into, and that he may be rewarded for his discovery of them." This and a counter-petition from the Mayor and others were referred to the Attorney General, who was to examine the allegations thereof and report to the Council. Other petitions followed on both sides, sometimes from the Nobility and Gentry of the County against the Corporation, sometimes from the latter in their own behalf, and sometimes from a mixed body of petitioners in which both were represented. About five and twenty years later the Schoolmaster, the Rev. S. Loggon, petitioned against the Corporation, and the Corporation against the Schoolmaster. For more than a century this sort of litigation continued, and it was not till 1852 that a final settlement was obtained from the Court of Chancery, and the property vested in Trustees.

JOHN MASON died, holding the office of Schoolmaster, in 1639, from which time to 1649 no records of the School are extant. After the death of Robert Pocock, who is presumed to have died in 1664, it seems not unlikely that, until 1673, the duties of the office were performed by .

RICHARD WHITE, Vicar of Basingstoke, (1660-1685) who had married in 1632-3 a daughter of Charles Butler, a former Master, and was Rector of Worting in 1639.

JOHN JAMES, M.A., also (1695-1717) Vicar of Basingstoke, was, 29th July, 1673, formally elected *Præceptor* of the School by the Mayor and Burgesses, and John Clarke was in like manner appointed *Sub-præceptor* in the following month. Mr. James was allowed £30 a year for his services, but, finding that, as Chaplain of the Guild, he was entitled to a larger

sum, he made ineffectual application for redress. He continued to hold the appointment till the end of 1717, or the early part of 1718, when he was ordered to vacate it by reason of his accepting the rectory of Stratfield Turgis, and having to reside there.

DR. ALEXANDER LYTTON, Rector of Eastrop, (1724) and afterwards, in 1732, Vicar of Sherborne St. John, who "practised physic," (according to an inscription in the old School) was in receipt of a portion of the School income as Master in 1744, and probably for many years before that date. He died in November, 1747. The Rev. Mr. Ball was Usher in 1738-40, and married, 11th January, 1738-9, Barbara Lytton, of Basingstoke, a daughter of the above.

SAMUEL LOGGON, M.A., afterwards Rector of Stratfield Turgis,\* was formally appointed by letters patent on 18th July, 1743, having previously, since 1740, held the post of Usher. There seems to have been much irregularity with regard to the appointment at this period, and Loggon declares, in a memorial addressed to Lord Chancellor Hardwick, that "there hath not been any one regularly nominated to the Place or Office for many years last past, on account of a dispute about the right of patronage."† He appears to have

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\* "He was instituted to the Rectory of Stratfield Turgis, December 16th, 1746, on the presentation of George Pitt, of Stratfieldsaye, Esq.

† "The Parish Register records the burial of 'Mr. Isaac Demerits, Usher,' 5th December, 1698, and of 'Mr. James Ordd, Schoolmaster,' 20th April, 1737. Mr. Loggon was instituted to the rectory of Stratfield Turgis 16th December, 1746, and resigned it in November, 1748. He is said to have died at Basingstoke about 1778, and was buried in the Churchyard of Stratfield Turgis.

given much trouble to the Corporation, and was in turn the author or the subject of more than one petition. His "History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost" (Reading, 1742) is dedicated to Lord Hardwick, and was evidently written in his own interest and defence. He officiated as Curate of Eastrop between 1759 and 1768.

"The following is a copy of Mr. Loggon's petition. It appears to have been drawn up in 1744, and the particulars which it contains as to the state of the buildings and property at that time are of considerable interest.

"To the Right Honorable Philip Lord Hardwick, &c., Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

The humble petition of Samuel Loggon, clerk, sheweth: That whereas your petitioner obtained a grant under the great seal of the 'Place or office of presbyter, minister or chaplain, as well for the celebration of divine service as for the instruction and institution of young men and boys in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost near Basingstoke in Hampshire:' bearing date the 18th day of July, 1743; and that the said chapel was endowed by the crown with an estate in lands, consisting of one hundred and three acres of arable, and an enclosed piece of meadow or pasture containing by estimation two acres, together with three houses, a barn and horse mill, all lying and being in the parish of Basingstoke. But as there hath not been anyone regularly nominated to the place or office aforesaid for many years past, on account of a dispute about the right of patronage, the lands are in part lost, and the houses and other buildings on the estate become very ruinous.

That a part of the chapel has been many years in ruins, and what is now left standing (until it is repaired) is neither a convenient nor fitting place for the celebration of divine service and for the instruction, &c.



That your petitioner soon after obtaining the grant of the office or place aforesaid, viz. on the 7th day of October, 1743, caused the buildings on the estate to be surveyed, and estimate to be made of the charge of putting the said buildings into such condition as might exempt your petitioner from actions of dilapidation; and make the part of the chapel now remaining fit for the uses it was intended for, which amounts to the sum of £357 8s. 6d.

That the estate, which is undisputed, including some small benefactions produced in the year 1743, about £26, consequently it will require nearly fourteen years produce of the estate, &c., to put the buildings upon it into repair. But as it is thought that the rent of the estate may be advanced, the term of years may possibly thereby be somewhat shortened.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the whole produce of the estate and benefactions may be appropriated to the re-building and repairing of the ruinous edifices above-mentioned, and for making that part of the chapel which is now standing a fit place for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction and institution of young men and boys. And that in order to prevent any fraud or abuse in the application of the money yearly arising from the said estate and benefactions, that A. and B. who are willing to take the care and trouble upon them, may have the direction and ordering of the laying out of the said money, and yearly (or if they please oftener) inspect the account of the receipts and disbursements, and allow the same under their hands. Or that some other method be taken for effecting the same thing, such as your Lordship shall think fit.

And whereas it would be a great injury and detriment to the crown, the right and undoubted patron of the Holy Ghost Chapel, to suffer the estate to be lost by not endeavouring the recovery of it. But your petitioner is unable to engage in expensive law suits about this estate, and may likewise never live to reap any benefit from it

when recovered. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that some such means may be used for the recovery and regaining of the estate, as your Lordship shall think proper, and the expense thereof defrayed out of the growing produce of the estate, &c.

Your petitioner humbly begs leave to inform your Lordship that he believes the two acres of meadow, part of the Holy Ghost Chapel estate, is unjustly withheld and detained by the corporation of the town of Basingstoke, and by them let for £3 a year. And your petitioner has likewise heard, and does believe, that a benefaction of £100 was given to the said chapel by one Wigg, and is now in the hands of the said body corporate, which benefaction is not denied, but they say that part of the money is lost, and your petitioner is apprehensive that the rest is likewise in danger of being lost, he therefore begs that the said benefaction may be deposited in the public funds, or put out on some other good security, or else that the said body corporate do give some security for the principal, and likewise for the payment of interest. And your petitioner likewise believes that five acres of land, part of the said estate, is unjustly withheld by Edward Dennier of Basingstoke, and that more of the estate might likewise be discovered if an enquiry were made.

Your petitioner therefore begs that your Lordship will take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief as to your Lordship shall seem necessary, &c.

ARTHUR HELE, the author of a "Harmony of the Four Gospels," describes himself on its title-page, in 1750, as "Master of the Free School in Basingstoke." All succeeding Masters have been regularly nominated by the Lord Chancellor of the day, namely :

JOHN EVANS, B.D., afterwards (in 1780) Rector of Beckington, in Somersetshire, who died and was buried at Basingstoke 8th October, 1792, aged 43. He was Mayor of Basingstoke 1788-9.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON. Appointed February 11th, 1793. Rector of Eastrop 1805. He died November 15th, 1816, aged 56.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Appointed by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1816. He died November 19th, 1849, in his 59th year.

WILLIAM BARBER LIGHTFOOT, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Appointed in 1854, after an *interregnum*, during which the new scheme was being prepared. He died Vicar of Cartmel, Lancashire, February 26th, 1881.

ARTHUR CHARLES WILSON, B.D., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards Rector successively of Dunston and Nocton, Lincolnshire. He was appointed 28th August, 1870, resigned 21st May, 1873, and died 31st October, 1880.

ARTHUR FORSTER RUTTY, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge. Appointed 20th July, 1873, resigned on 28th June, 1883.

JAMES HERBERT CHADWICK, M.A., Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxford. Appointed 11th August, 1883.

In accordance with the scheme obtained from the Court of Chancery in 1852, the School was in 1855 transferred from the Liten to new and suitable buildings erected on the Salisbury road, to which have since been added a handsome School-room, designed by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, and a Dormitory, with Class-rooms beneath, by Mr. James Gibson of Basingstoke.

By the present scheme the government of the School is vested in a body of eight Trustees, of whom the Vicar and Mayor of Basingstoke are *ex-officio*, three

are appointed by the Town Council and three by the Municipal Charity Trustees. The Trustees are assisted by a Clerk and a Receiver. The Head Master is appointed by the Crown, but as Chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost is subject to the Bishop. The Usher is nominated by the Municipal Charity Trustees, subject to the approval of the School Trustees. The number of Scholars is at this time (1883) about eighty, with a staff of five Masters.

“The view of Basingstoke, executed in 1669 for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosmo III., which is mentioned at page 79, has a special interest for this portion of our history, inasmuch as it gives a fair representation of the Holy Ghost Chapel, and enables us, with the aid of the existing remains and the traces of foundations, to add to the descriptive account of the ruins given in page 110–112.

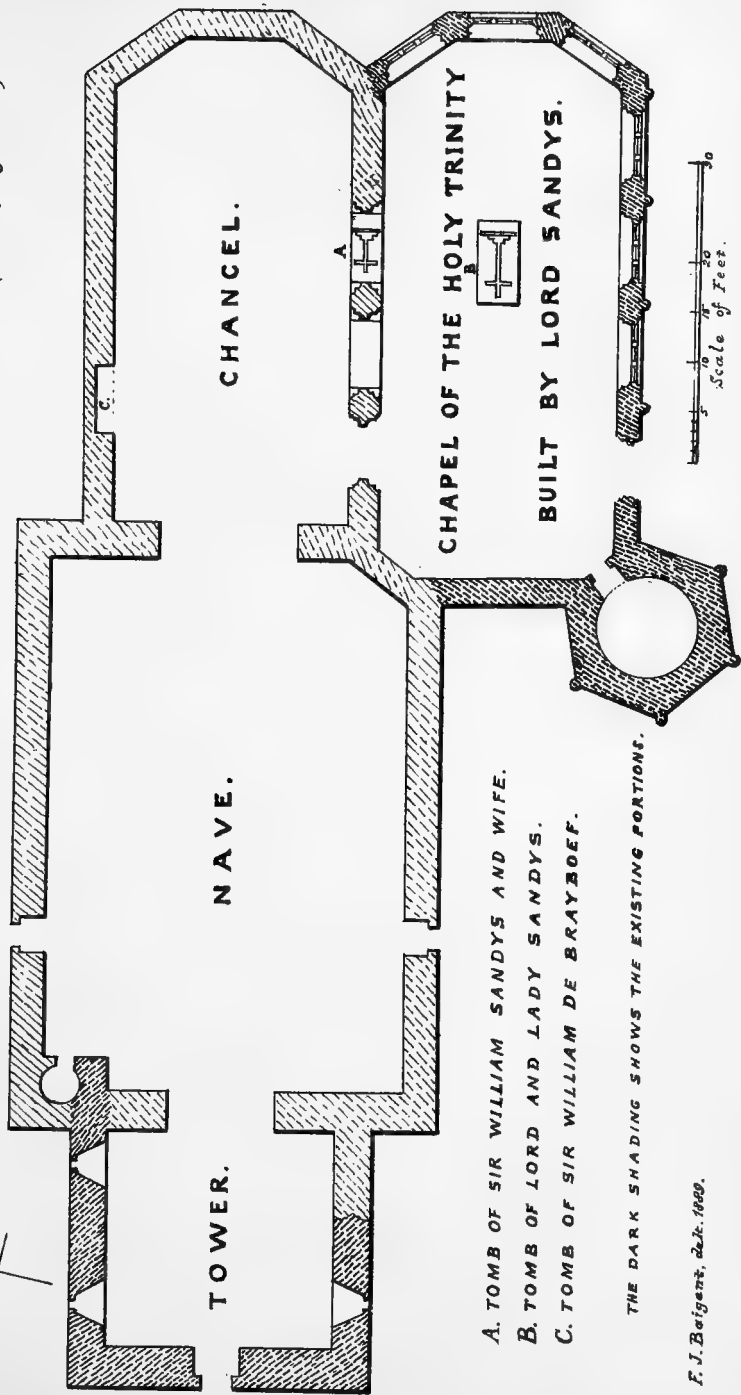
“The original building consisted of a chancel and nave, with a square tower at the West end. In each of the side walls of the chancel were two narrow lancet windows, indicative of its erection in the time of King John; and in the North wall within the chancel was the recess which contained the mailed effigy discovered *in situ* in 1817 (page 114). The nave, as is generally the case, was wider than the chancel,\* and the tower at the West end of the nave corresponded nearly with the width of the chancel. The pieces of thick walling still existing, which formed a portion of the old School-

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\* “The ground plan drawn by the celebrated John Carter, and engraved in the History of the Holy Ghost Chapel, published in 1819, erroneously gives the side walls of the nave in a line with walls of the chancel, and continued so as to join the side walls of the tower in a straight line. A practised eye would at once recognize its inaccuracy.

# GROUND PLAN OF THE HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE.

(see page 156.)



- A. TOMB OF SIR WILLIAM SANDYS AND WIFE.
- B. TOMB OF LORD AND LADY SANDYS.
- C. TOMB OF SIR WILLIAM DE BRAYBOEF.

THE DARK SHADING SHOWS THE EXISTING PORTIONS.

F. J. Bragance, *del.* 1889.



house, were portions of the North, South, and West walls of the tower. In the time of King Henry VIII., Lord Sandys not only erected his chapel on the South side of the chancel, but appears to have removed the East wall of the old chancel, and replaced it by a semi-hexagonal termination, corresponding in design with the East end of the new work, and to have incorporated the South wall of the old chancel, so as to make it form the North wall or boundary of the new chapel on that side. The Eastern half of this wall was pierced by an arched recess, with a tomb beneath it, similar to the arrangement adopted with regard to the Paulet tombs in Basing Church; and to the West of this was one or more arched openings into the old chancel, thus cutting away almost the entire South wall of the chancel. The newly erected chapel was built as a burial place for his family, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and it is to the ruins of this chapel that the designation of the earlier building has been transferred, whilst the chapel of the Holy Ghost, owing to its greater age, and the more perishable condition of its walls, has altogether disappeared with the exception of a portion of its Western tower.

“The founder’s great grandson, William Lord Sandys, the third baron, of the Vyne, by his will dated 15th October, 1621, directs that his body should be buried ‘in the chapel ordained, erected and dedicated to the honor of the Holy Trinity, by William, late Lord Sandys, my great grandfather deceased, late lord chamberlain to the late King of famous memory, King Henry the eighth, adjoining to the chapel called the Holy Ghost Chapel, near to the town of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton, and by my said great grandfather appointed for the burial place of him and his posterity.’

second slab is considerably injured and imperfect, but was originally of the same dimension and ornamented in a similar manner. In the centre is a large lozenge-shaped compartment bearing an impaled shield with the arms of Sandys on the dexter side—the sinister half is unfortunately so decayed as to afford no clue to the arms, and the same difficulty occurs as to the devices within the smaller circles. The usual plinth and the thickness of the top slab, added to these stones, would make the tomb about the height specified in the contract, though it was probably not quite so high as the larger tomb, (that of Lord Sandys) which of course had the ensigns of the Garter upon it, as he was installed a knight of this most noble order on the 16th May, 1518.

The remains of the building formerly used as a School-room stand a little to the West of the Chapel built by Lord Sandys. The present doorway and one of the windows have four-centred arches, and can hardly be earlier than the 15th Century. There is little doubt, however, that these were inserted long after the building of the walls, which are very massive and constructed of undressed flints. The remains of a small 13th Century window, with deep splay, may also be seen. The Wardens' Accounts for 1635–6 speak of the building of a new Chapel and School, for which the Lord Marquis (of Winchester) and "Mr. Sands" of the Vyne contributed timber. Old engravings (in Grose's *Antiquities* and elsewhere) represent a half-timbered structure of humble character in the position now occupied by this ruin, and it is likely that the new Chapel and School were in fact only a rude adaptation and restoration of an earlier portion of the Chapel, such as would fit it for the purpose of a School-room, which purpose it actually served till the opening



of the present School buildings on the Salisbury road in 1855.\*

It is said that the premature decay of the later Chapel, caused by the neglect and disorder which followed the Civil War, was sometimes accelerated by wanton mischief on the part of the School boys. To a share in such mischief the amiable writer of the "Natural History of Selborne" (Gilbert White) pleads guilty.†

The use of the Liten and the adjacent "Maiden Acre" as a playground for the boys is connected with a story of somewhat tragical character. It is alleged that after the burial of a Mrs. Blunden, whose husband was a leading inhabitant of the Town, strange sounds were heard by the boys at play, which led to the belief that the lady had been inadvertently buried alive. An alarm being given, she was disinterred and found in a condition which strengthened this gloomy persuasion. The case of Mrs. Blunden is described in a book published in London, 1786, of which the title is "*The Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, and the Danger of*

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\* The interior dimensions of this ruin exactly correspond with Loggon's description, viz. 40 feet in length and 24 in breadth. "On its Western wall was painted the following words: '*Names of some of the Masters of Holy Ghost Chapel School.*' Edmund Webb, M.A., 1639. Charles Butler, Vicar of Lawrance Wootton, who died 1647. — Poecock, 1649. John James, M.A., Vicar of Basingstoke, 1675. Alexander Lytton, M.D., Rector of Eastrop, and in 1732 Vicar of Sherborne. Arthur Hele, Author of the Four Gospels Harmonized, 1750. Samuel Loggon, M.A., Rector of Turgis, 1778. James Evans, B.D., Rector of Beckington, Somerset, who died 1792. Isaac Williamson, Rector of Eastrop, who died 1816. William Workman, M.A., Rector of Eastrop, who died 1849. On the demolition of the building, a stone tablet was fixed on the wall inscribed with the above-mentioned particulars, as a more lasting memorial.'

† White's Natural History of Selborne, 4to., 1789, p. 422.

*Precipitate Interments and Dissections Demonstrated."*

The rarity of another tract relating to the same story is sufficient to justify its insertion at full length. Although the tract is without date, it appears to have been printed in 1675, and is entitled :

News from BASING-STOAK of one  
MRS. BLUNDEN,  
a Maltster's Wife, who was buried alive.

Relating how she was overheard by the School boys that were playing near her Grave, and afterwards by their Master and several others, to repeat these words :

*Take me out of my Grave,*

whereupon she was caused to be digged up, being found beaten and bruised in a lamentable manner, and all people then concluding her dead, they interred her again the second time, but on the morrow, which was five days after her Funeral, taking her up again, they found she had torn off her winding-sheet, and beaten herself far worse than before.

For which neglect several persons were Indicted at the last assizes held at Winchester, and the Town of Basing-stoak compelled to pay a great fine.

Printed for *John Millet.*

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#### NEWS FROM THE GRAVE, &c.

At Basing-stoke, (a place sufficiently known by reason of the battle at Basing-House) in the County of Southampton, there lives one Mr. Blunden, a man of considerable repute in that Town, being one that drives a great trade in malt, &c. His wife was a woman whom I shall not attempt to characterize, because she was utterly a stranger to me, only thus far I may venture to describe her person, that she was

a fat gross woman, and had accustomed herself many times to drink brandy. One evening above the rest, finding herself somewhat indisposed, she sent her maid to an apothecary's in the Town for a quantity of poppy-water, whether by the direction of a physician or out of her own head (as we say) I know not: but she drank so great a quantity of it that she presently fell into a deep sleep, insomuch that all the people about her concluded her dead, there being not the least palpitation of the heart, motion of the pulses, breathings at her mouth or nose, nor any sensible warmth to be discerned in the whole body. The apothecary was immediately sent for, who by surveying the remainder of the poppy-water gave a guess at what she had taken, and concluded she would not recover her senses in eight and forty hours at least, and therefore he supposed never; From these words of the apothecary's they concluded her stark dead, and that night laid her out, and though one of the persons employed about her observed that when she made any impression on her face the blood seemed to follow her finger, and by a kind of blush in her cheeks to be ashamed of their inhumanity; yet such was either their haste or their stupidity, that they took little or no notice of it; Her husband being then from home was sent to, and acquainted with the suddenness of the disaster, who was much surprised thereat, but having sudden and urgent business to London, and withal considering his grief at home would do his wife no more good than at a distance, he resolved on his journey, and the rather for the convenience of buying mourning for himself and family, giving orders nevertheless at his departure that the funeral should be deferred till his return, which he resolved on the Saturday following, this being Tuesday, the 29th of July, 1674.\*

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\* "There is evidently an error as to the day of the month. Taking the narrative to be correct as regards the day of the week, Mrs. Blunden's supposed death occurred on Tuesday, 14th July, as the Parish Register records,—*'Mr. William Blunden's wife buried July 15th, 1674.'* The 15th of July, in 1674, fell on a Wednesday, and to this extent the entry corroborates the narrative.

He was no sooner gone but his wife's relations to whom the management of things were committed, began to consider that it was a great while to Saturday, and that the season of the year being hot, and the corpse fat, it would be impossible to keep her, and therefore resolved to bury her the morrow, which accordingly they did, though many people admired they would commit a person to the earth before they were fully satisfied she was dead, especially in her husband's absence, and contrary to his order. However, it being none of their business, they offered nothing against, so that on the morrow, all things being ready for the funeral (but the woman herself) away they carried her to Church, and the coffin being set down on two stools (as the manner of that Country is) one of the bearers perceived both the coffin and the stools to stir, and was so unseasonably merry thereat as to whisper to his neighbour and tell him that they had made Mistress Blunden's coffin so short that she could not be easy, for he plainly saw her stir. To which the other replied that if there were any motion it proceeded either from the weakness of the stools or the crowds of people that jogged them, and so there was no farther notice taken, but after the usual ceremonies of the Church she was committed to the earth: The Friday following toward the evening some of the Scholars of the Town being at play in the Churchyard near her grave, they fancied they heard a kind of hollow voice, as it were under ground, to which laying their ears and listening more attentively they plainly heard somebody say :

*Take me out of my Grave,*

which words the complaining voice repeated several times, intermixing them with fearful groans and dismal shriekings. The boys wonderfully terrified hereat ran away, and told several persons what they had heard ; but the relations were so unauthentic, and the story so improbable, that it was by all either slighted as childish, or reproved as fabulous, but still they affirmed it so stedfastly that on the next day, being Saturday, it came to the School Master's ear, who immediately reproved some and chastised others for raising such reports.

Whereupon the boys being much incensed at their unjust correction went again the Saturday noon to Mrs. Blunden's grave, and not without some fear laying their ears to the ground, as formerly, they again heard the same words reiterated, if not with so distinct yet with a louder accent.

Hereat emboldened with truth and childish rage, they went again and testified what they had formerly asserted.

He somewhat startled hereat, began to consider of some passages and circumstances that were discoursed of in the Town, both at the time of her death and her funeral, and went presently to the place, and by the direction of one of the boys, laying his ear to the ground, he was presently confirmed in the truth of all they had asserted, though the voice then seemed very faint and languishing: Wherefore he would immediately have persuaded the Clerk to have digged up the grave, but he replied he durst not do it without authority, so that before they could get Minister and Churchwardens together to consult about it, the afternoon was almost spent, but at last the grave being opened, and the coffin, which they had no sooner done, but the corpse puffed up as it had been a bladder, for the joiner had made the coffin so short that they were fain to press upon her and keep her down with a stick while they nailed her up.

And now surveying her body, they found it most lamentably beaten, which they concluded to proceed from the violence she did herself in that deplorable an astonishment (*sic*), but upon the most diligent scrutiny they could not apprehend that she had the least breath of life remaining, and therefore they again let her down into the grave, intending on the morrow to send to the Coroner, whom they thought necessary to acquaint with such an accident, in the mean time laying a charge on some persons diligently to watch her that night, they left her. But the night being unseasonably wet, and now all hopes of her second recovery being past, 'tis believed those who were appointed to that office left her, for on the morrow morning at their return to the grave, they found she had torn off great part of her

winding sheet, scratched herself first in several places, and beaten her mouth so long till it was all in gore blood.

This second neglect moved the hearts of all that heard of it, especially those that were concerned in the first discovery, and the Coroner, when he came to sit upon her, found by all circumstances that her life was clearly thrown away, and therefore bound over several persons concerned therein to answer it at the next Assizes;\* where some were indicted as the authors of her death by their over hasty burying of her: and it would have gone very hard with them, but that a physician in the Town gave it upon oath that when the woman deceased, and was in her trance, he applied a looking glass to her mouth a considerable time, and yet could not discern the least breath to come from her, a trial he had often experienced, and was never before deceived in, so that they all escaped with their lives, but only the Town had a considerable fine set upon them for their neglect.

*FINIS.*

Three members of the Blunden family are commemorated by Latin inscriptions in the Liten. Each of the three bears the same name, William Blunden, and the same coat of arms. The first died 13th March, 1701, aged 68; the second, 10th January, 1706, aged 25; the third, 27th February, 1733, aged 78. It was this last who, in 1732, left the yearly sum of £10, which is distributed in equal sums of ten shillings at the Parish Church, on Christmas Day, among twenty poor persons who have not received parish relief during the preceding year. He is described in his epitaph as *Armiger*, and the slab which covers his grave bears a shield, on

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\* "The Lent Assizes of 1675. This and the statement on the title page proves that the pamphlet was printed before the Summer Assizes held in July, 1675. It is therefore valuable as a contemporary account of the occurrence.

which is a *Lion passant gardant*, and the same for crest. The "History of the Holy Ghost Chapel," published by S. Chandler, of Basingstoke, speaks of him, however, as "one of the richest *maltsters* in England," adding that "his sole daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married, first, Sir Charles Gunter Nickhol, K.B., and secondly, Peregrine, third Duke of Ancaster, but died without issue by the latter, December, 1743. By the former she had issue Frances Catherine, an only child, married in 1755 to the late Earl of Dartmouth, who, in right of her, had considerable estates in and about the town. The Countess Dowager of Dartmouth died in 1805, in her 72nd year." The curious old house in Wote Street, (near the Feathers Inn) with a large external wooden gallery, was sold in March, 1738, by the Trustees of William Blunden, "maltster," of Basingstoke.

The Latin inscriptions which commemorate the above-named members of the Blunden family are as follows.

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS BLUNDEN, GEN.  
Hoc oppido natus qui ab hac  
Vita ad meliorem commigravit  
Decimo tertio Die Martii,  
Anno MDCCI.  
Ætatis suæ lxxviii.\*

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS BLUNDEN, GEN.  
Gulielmi Blunden de Basingstoke generosi filius unicus  
Novi Collegii Oxon. superioris ordinis Commensalis  
Florentissimæ istius Societatis grande Ornamentum

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\* Here lies buried William Blunden, gentleman, a native of this town, who passed from this life to a better on the 13th day of March, in the year 1701, in the 68th year of his age.

Totius etiam Academiæ Deliciæ  
 Honorabilis Societatis Hospitii Graiensi Studens  
 Egregio admodum Ingenio, Moribus, Prudentia  
 Et, quod raro alias repertum est, inter cæteras  
 Animi dotes Modestia Singulari  
 Erga Patrem pius, omnium amans ab omnibus amatus  
 Sed vitam ejus diuturnam facere non poterant  
 Quæ fecerunt desideratam  
 Ut qui occidit immaturum Variolarum Spolium  
 Et Triumphus Mortis nulli bono  
 Nimum Dolendus.  
 Obiit 10 Jan. — 1706  
 Ætatis Suæ 25.

---

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS BLUNDEN ARMIGER

Obiit 27 Feb., } 1733  
 Ætatis Suæ } 78.

Of these epitaphs the second may be thus translated.

“Here lies buried WILLIAM BLUNDEN, Gentleman, the only son of William Blunden, of Basingstoke, Gentleman, Commoner of the higher class in New College, Oxford, a great ornament of that most flourishing society, and the delight of the whole University. He was a Student of the Honourable Society of Gray’s Inn, a man of very distinguished ability, character and discretion; and, what has rarely been found in other cases, of remarkable modesty among his other gifts of the mind. He was a dutiful son to his father, affectionate to all, and by all beloved; but that which made his life an object of desire could not make it lasting, for he fell an untimely prey to Small Pox, affording a triumph to Death which cannot be too deeply lamented by all good men. He died 10th January, 1706, in the 25th year of his age.”

A broken slab lies near the ruined Chapel, bearing an inscription which, when perfect, was as follows :



In pious Memory of

Simeon Cufaud of Cufaud in Hampshire 500 years  
the possession & Habitation of Gentlemen of that name  
his predecessors by Marie Grand Child to Sir  
Rich. Poole Knygt of the Garter Cosen German  
to K. Hen. 7. and to Margaret Countesse of Salis  
bury Daughter to George Duke of Clarence mo  
ther to his Father Alexander Cufaud Esquier  
Extracted from the Royall Blood of the Plantage  
nets who was a man of Exemplary Vertue & Patience  
in Grievous Crosses and who always lived Religiously. He  
dyed the 4 of Sep. 1619 Aged 36 yeares.

And of

Frances his wife Daughter of that Learned and  
Famous Lawyer Richard Godfrey of Hendringham  
in Norfolke Esq. who having 19 years been left  
his sorrowful Widdow Charged with  
Five Sonnes the Deare Pledges of their  
Marriage Matthew John Simeon Francis and  
Edward left onely to her Motherly providence  
vertuous Education & admirably providing  
for them left unto posterity a blessed patterne  
of Conjugall Love Maternall Affection and  
Domesticke Wisdome Equall to the Auncient and  
best Christian Matrons & ended her happy life  
with a pious Death the 17 of Jan. 1638, aged 63.

Greatness with a modest eye  
looke upon thy Destiny  
Patience if thou seeke to find  
thy Master peece 'tis here inshrin'd  
Carefull Mothers Widdowes Wives  
here lyes Charactered your lives  
well may we call it holy Ground  
where such rare perfection's found.

The Arms and quarterings of the Cufaudefamily are  
incised upon two shields placed above the inscription.

Another member of the same family is commemo-  
rated in the following epitaph:

Here rests  
The body of John Cufaude of  
Cufaude descended from the  
Ancient Familie of the Cufaudes  
of Cufaude in the County of  
Southampton Esq. who married  
Anne Hunt one of the coheiresses  
To Roger Hunt of Chawson in  
the County of Bedford Esq.  
Hee dyed the 23d. of Nov. 1701.  
*Cujus animæ misereatur Deus.*

This Monument was dedicated  
to his memory by his  
loving wife.

The "Liten" or ancient extra-mural burial-ground, was, in 1850, enlarged, in order to form a Public Cemetery, a portion of which was consecrated by Bishop Sumner for the use of members of the Church of England. The Cemetery has two Chapels of florid character, for use at funerals, one appropriated to the Church and the other to Dissenting communities. A mortuary has been added since.



## The Early Constitution and Customs of the Town.

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“This division of our history cannot be better introduced than by placing before our readers a copy of the earliest and most valuable record extant, relating to the state of the town and hundred of Basingstoke in the second and third years of the reign of Edward I. (A.D. 1274–5) consisting of two inquisitions taken by the precept of the King, in order to ascertain what rights and liberties had been abstracted from the crown, and what excesses had been committed by sheriffs, coroners, escheators and other bailiffs of the Lord King, or any other persons, as to rights, privileges or property.\*

“Besides the hundred of Basingstoke, which we have already mentioned, as belonging to the town and manor of Basingstoke,† we learn from one of these returns, that the hundreds of Bermondspit, Odington, Overton, Holdshot, and Chutely, once formed a part of the manor of Basingstoke. This vast tract of country, in all probability marked the boundaries of the ancient tribe or markmen,‡ the Basingas or Basings, who gave their name to the locality. The document also states

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\* “Their value and importance are enhanced by the fact, that all the returns for this county are lost, with the exception of those relating to the hundreds of Basingstoke, Selborne, and Porchester.

† Page 56.

‡ “The inhabitants of the Mark, a word used to denote the boundary and area of the territorial possession of the original *cognati*, kin or tribe of settlers.

that for the above-named hundreds, together with the manor of Basingstoke, the sum of £104 12s. had been paid yearly into the Royal Exchequer, and that for these hundreds the annual sum of £24 12s. had been deducted, so that the men of Basingstoke only paid £80 yearly, instead of the former sum of £104 12s. The time when this change was effected is not stated, but it was apparently in the time of King Henry III.\*

“From a very early period the government of the town and hundred of Basingstoke was in the hands of the men of Basingstoke, by whom were chosen two or more officials called bailiffs, who held courts on behalf of the King, and took cognizance of all offences, infringements of the peace, encroachments and misdoings within the town and hundreds. The jurisdiction of these courts was so ample as to include the levying and recording of fines for the passing or settlement of lands and tenements, in words almost identical with the final concord made before the judges of the court of common pleas at Westminster. The bailiffs as lords of the manor and hundred also levied fines, heriots and reliefs on the deaths of their tenants.

“The earlier records of the proceedings of these courts, as well as the charters and other muniments of early date, were destroyed probably in the great fire which broke out in the town in the reign of Richard II.

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\* “On the 7th March, 1216-7, King Henry III. granted the custody of the manor of Basingstoke to Bartholomew Peché, and notice thereof was addressed to the men of Basingstoke, and on the 12th October, 1217, the King granted the rent of the manor of Basingstoke to Luke de Drummar for his support. The £52 6s. mentioned in page 66 represents only the half year's rent of the ancient fee farm of the town, and not the annual rent as stated. [*Addenda to last paragraph of page 65.*]

A.D. 1392, as there are no documents of earlier date than this event among the muniments belonging to the Corporation. At this time the official business of the town was in the hands of two of the townsmen called bailiffs, elected yearly, who held in each year two manorial courts, one known as '*The Turn of Hock,*' and the other '*The Turn of St. Martin,*' held on a Saturday in April and November, called Views of frank pledge. At these courts the townsmen and all the lords of the manors and free tenants had to do suit, and the tithingmen and other inhabitants of the villages within the hundred had to appear and give an account of their districts, and make presentments. The holding of these courts in after years was commonly known as the Law-day or Court Leet. The bailiffs also held on every third Saturday throughout the year, a court called '*The court of the hundred of the proved men of the town of Basingstoke and of their manor.*' The proceedings at these courts not only illustrate the manners and customs of the times, but give us an insight of the trade and business of the town, and this will explain the extent and object of our quotations from these memorials of past times.

"AN INQUISITION taken at Basingstoke by the precept of the Lord King, on the Thursday nearest after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the second year of King Edward I. (14th June, 1274) before Bartholomew de Yatingden and Guy de Taunton, concerning the subtracted rights and liberties, and his demesne lands or rents and other alienated possessions in the town of Basingstoke with the hundred. Richard Gurdepack, John de la Burchege, William le Waleys, William de Bosco, John Coppe, William Marke, Roger le Fox, James Prat, William Alysandre, German le Morward, Alexander FitzWalter, William de la Welle, William de la Rude, Thomas de la Rigge, Reginald North, Walter le Peuterer, Henry Scnelman, John Cardif, Thomas Yve, John de la Flode, Robert de Benefeud,

Walter Goldif, Walter de la Wytehegge, and John de Baggemere, having been duly sworn as a jury say, upon their oath, that

The town of Basingstoke with the hundred is of demesne of the lord King, belonging to the crown, and has been dismembered in various ways; for instance

Ralph le Took held of the lord King in chief a messuage in the town of Basingstoke, with ten acres of land, for which he paid ten shillings a year; but after the death of the said Ralph, a certain prior of Selburne, (whose name is unknown to the jury) entered upon the said land, and the prior now holds it, but the jury know not by what right, and it is worth ten shillings a year.

The lord King held in the town of Basingstoke, from a time long beyond the memory of man, a certain waste with arable land in Benefeud, Fernyedone, and Cyltingburne, containing about 267 acres of land; of which King Henry, the father of the lord King, feoffed the Lord Robert de St. John, with the assent of Alexander le Boteler, to whom the lord King had previously granted it; and the said Robert and his heirs were to pay ten marks yearly to the King's Exchequer, one half of it at Easter and the other half at Michaelmas. John de St. John now holds it, and it is worth ten marks a year (£6 13s. 4d.)

William de Brayboef holds half-an-acre of meadow of the demesne of Basingstoke, for which he renders neither rent nor service to the King, but the jury know not by what right, and it is worth 12d. yearly.

The prior of Anedewelle (*Andwell*) holds of the demesne twelve acres of land in Ywode, which Henry le Bedel, a sokeman of Basingstoke, granted to the said prior, for his support, who was to indemnify the farmer of Basingstoke in the time of war. It is worth 6s. yearly, and the said prior pays no rent for it. The said prior was enfeoffed by Ralph de Basinges' of a yardland with appurtenances in Ywode by a charter of this Ralph's, and it is worth 16s. yearly, but no rent is paid to the King for it.

Hugh Baydel, sokeman of Basingestoke, sold by his charter to Richard Wastehose, a messuage and half a yard-land in Basingestoke, worth 5s. yearly, and for which he pays 12d. a year to Richard Gurdepack.

Richard Kokerel sold to Richard Wastehose, by charter, with the permission of the farmers of the manor, fifteen acres of land worth 15d. yearly, and nothing is paid for it as rent.

John, the parson of Estrop, bought by charter of John le Gamone an acre of land, and of Walter Hering half-an-acre, and another acre of Roger Hamund; for which he renders no rent.

William Brayboef bought of Richard Kokerel ten acres of land, worth tenpence, for which he pays no rent. He also bought by charter six acres of land of Alexander Fitz Walter, worth sixpence, and he pays no rent for this land.

The lord King, from a time beyond the memory of man, held a certain fishery in Ywode la Wyldemore, of which John de Wintreshulle and Amicia his wife had deforced the lord King and his farmers of Basingestoke; and their men, namely William de la Welle and Henry de la Welle of Basingestoke, have been assaulted by Hugh de Schyrefeld, Reginald Attewatere, and many others of the village of Schyrefeld (*Sherfield-on-Loddon*) to the disinheritance of the lord King and annual damage of twelve pence.

Robert de la Bere appropriated to himself a messuage and made a certain encroachment upon the King's demesne, in the time of King Henry, to the disinheritance of the said King, and it is worth twelve pence yearly.

The lord King was wont from time out of memory to present to the church (*sic*) of Basinges and Basingestoke as patron, and afterwards the lord Henry, the father of the lord King Edward now reigning, gave the said churches (*sic*) and patronage to the use of the Prior and Convent of Seleburne, who now hold them, and they are worth a hundred marks (£66 13s. 4d.) yearly.

Hamon le Forester was wont to render suit at the hundred of Basingstoke for certain land which he held in Pembere (*Pamber*) now held by the prior of Sandelford,\* who renders no suit of court for it, and the jurors know not by what right this suit has been subtracted; to the damage of the King, of twenty pence yearly, and this for the past twenty years.

Augustine the Forester held that tenement in Pembere of the lord King, for which he was accustomed to do suit at the hundred of Basingstoke, which Walter de Eversley now holds, and has subtracted the suit now for two years, to the annual damage of the lord King of twelve pence.

The Hundreds of Bermundesputte (*Bermondspitt*), Hodeketone (*Odingetone*), Overtone, Holeschote (*Holdshot*), and Chetle (*Chuteley*), were wont to belong to the manor of Basingstoke and to the farm of the town, for which, together with the manor of Basingstoke, the sum of £104 12s. was yearly paid into the King's Exchequer, and for these hundreds there has been deducted £24 12s. from the annual payment made to the Exchequer, inasmuch as the farmers of Basingstoke now only pay £80 yearly to the Exchequer, whereas they formerly paid £104 12s.

John de Saint John does not permit the lord King to make either distrainments or attachments upon his fee for debt.

The prior of Merton has unjustly erected a gallows within the hundred of Basingstoke.

The lord King Henry, the father of the lord King now reigning, granted in fee farm to the men of Basingstoke, the town of Basingstoke, for the annual payment of £80, payable half yearly, at the King's Exchequer.

In testimony of the truth of these particulars the jurors have placed their seals to this return.

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\* "Sandelford or Sandford, an Augustinian Priory near Newbury in Berkshire, founded by the Earl of Perch in the time of King John.



THE INQUISITION for the hundred of Basingstoke, taken at Winchester on Friday nearest after the feast of St. Valentine, (15th February, 1274-5) in the third year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Henry, before William de Brayboeff and William Gereberd, deputed by the lord King to take these inquisitions in the County of Southampton. John le Coppe, Henry Sneleman, John Germain, John Gerveys, Roger le Fox, William Russell, William le Viable, William le Waleys, Vincent de Nateleye, Andrew Aclye, Thomas de la Rigge, Thomas le Forester, William de la Coufaude, Nicholas Nowell, Geoffrey de Kanteshangre, Jacob Prat, William de Gobbins, William Alisandre, Henry le Bedel, William Marke, John de la Bergh, Robert Hertward, and Hugh de la Kingesmille, having been sworn as a jury, say upon their oath :

*As to the manors which were wont to be in the hands of the Kings, the predecessors of the lord King.*

That the manor of Basingstoke was in the hands of the Kings, the predecessors of the King. The men of Basingstoke now hold the said manor with the hundred at fee farm, by the delivery and grant of King Henry, the father of the present King, rendering for it annually £80, at the Exchequer of the lord King. Lady Alienora, Queen of England, the mother of the present King, has the farm of the said manor for the term of her life, for her dowry, by the grant and concession of the aforesaid King Henry, and also by grant of the present King : and the men of Basingstoke have had the said manor for twenty years by the charter of the aforesaid King Henry.

*Concerning the King's fees and his tenants.*

They say, that John de St. John holds Schyreburne (Sherborne St. John), Basinges (Basing), Bromelygh (Bramley), Chingham, Leckeput (Lickpit), Kempeschete (Kempshot), Winslode (Winslade), Neteleye Skures (Nately Scures), Wodegarston (Woodgarston), and Thonewurth (Tunworth), of the King in chief as belonging to his barony, for five knight's fees. The following hold under the said John de St. John, their several fees and parts of fees :—

William de Chinham one knight's fee in Chinham. William de Brayboef holds Lickeput for the fourth part of a knight's fee. Reginald Fitz Peter, Kempeschete for half a knight's fee. Alan Hagheman, Wineslode for half a knight's fee. Roger de Skures, Nateley Skures and Wodegarston for one knight's fee. Bartholomew Peiche holds in Schireburn a third part of a knight's fee, and Peter de Coudray holds half a knight's fee in the same villaġa. Emeric de Cancellis (*Chaunceus*), holds the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Bromelygh. Henry de Gray holds Thonewurth for a knight's fee. These fees were alienated by Hugh de Port, but at what time is unknown.

The Earl Marshal\* holds Mapledrewell in demesne in right of his wife† for half a knight's fee of the king in chief. The same Earl holds a fourth part of a knight's fee in Newenham of the King in chief; and Adam de St. Manufendo holds it of the said Earl.

The Earl of Hereford holds Estrop of the King in chief for half a knight's fee; and William de Brayboef holds it of the Earl.

Martin de Rupibus holds Stiventon of the King in chief as two hides and a half of land, by the serjeanty of finding an esquire in the King's army for forty days.

Reginald Fitz Peter holds in Clidesdene a knight's fee of the King in chief, and Philip de Sacresdon holds it of the said Reginald.

*Concerning the lands held of the ancient demesne of the crown.*

They say, that Ralph Toke gave his land at Basingstoke as alms to a certain Philip de Lucy, at that time rector of

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\* "Roger Bigod, fifth Earl of Norfolk, and the second Earl Marshall of that family. He surrendered the Earldom and the Marshall's Rod into the King's hands on 12th April, 1302, and died issueless in 1307.

† "Alina, daughter and heiress of Philip, Lord Basset, and widow of Hugh Despenser.

the Church of Basingstoke, from which the King was wont to receive the rent of ten shillings yearly; and the said rent was subtracted by the same rector, and by the prior of Seleburne now rector of the said Church; but from what time is unknown to the jury.

The same prior holds certain lands of the sokemen of Basingstoke, namely, of the land of Philip Parkstan four acres, and four acres of the land of Alice de Haniton, and four acres of the land of Thomas le Touere, seven acres of the land of Walter Bernard, and three acres and a half of the land of John de la Mare. These aforesaid parcels of land were alienated by the aforesaid tenants at the time when the said manor was in the hands of King Henry, the father of the present King.

William de Brayboef holds lands of the aforesaid sokemen, namely, fourteen acres of the land of John le Coppe, fourteen acres of the land of Richard Cokerel, and ten acres the land of Walter Alisandre. The same William holds of the tenement of Hugh Baydel a certain meadow called Baydelesmede. These alienations were made in the time aforesaid by the said tenants. The same William also holds a meadow called Trapelesmore, of the King's demesne, but the jury know not by whom it was alienated, nor from what time.

John de Burton, parson of Estrop (*Eastrop*), holds certain lands of the aforesaid sokemen, namely, one acre of the land of John le Gamene, one acre of the land of Robert de Heghefelde, and an acre of the land of Roger Haymund. These three acres of land were alienated by the aforesaid tenants in the time of King Henry, the father of the present King, for themselves and their heirs, by the feoffment of the said tenants.

Ralph Wasthuse holds fifteen acres of the land of Richard Cokerel, and they were alienated by the same Richard in the time of the aforesaid King Henry. The same Ralph holds twenty-eight acres of the land of Hugh Baydel, paying for them annually twelve pence to Richard

Gurdepak ; and they were alienated by the said Hugh to Richard Wasthuse, the father of the said Ralph Wasthuse, in the time aforesaid.

Ela, relict of Philip Basset,\* holds in Estrop Nateley two virgates and a half of land of the King's demesne, and they were alienated in the time of King Henry II. to a certain Alan Basset, but the jury know not by whom it was alienated.

The prior of Hanedewell (*Andwell*), holds a virgate of land of the King's demesne, worth ten shillings a year. It was alienated by Hamund de Basinges in the time of King Henry, the father of the present King, and the King does not receive anything for this land. The same prior has in Upnateley ten tenants who hold five virgates of land in Upnateley, which formerly belonged to the demesne manor of Basingestoke, and the said tenants hold the said land in villinage of the said prior, but the jury know not by whom it was alienated, nor from what time. The same prior holds in Estrop Nateley two virgates of land of the demesne manor of Basingestoke, but the jury know not by whom they were alienated, nor from what time, and the lord King receives nothing for them.

*How many hundreds are now in the King's hands ?*

The jury say that the hundred of Basingestoke is in the hands of the men of Basingestoke by the concession of the lord King Henry, the father of the present King, in fee farm with the manor for £80 yearly, and it belongs to the manor of Basingestoke.

*Concerning the ancient suits, customary and other services subtracted from the lord King, &c.*

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\* "Daughter of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, in right of his wife Ela, sole daughter and heiress of William Evereux, Earl of Salisbury. She married first Thomas de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1242, and secondly Philip, Lord Basset, who died 29th October, 1271, in whose right she held the manor of Mapledurwell in dower, and died in 1298.

The jury say, that the Countess of Gloucester has subtracted suit from the hundred of Basingstoke for ten years past, of a holding which belonged to Hamon le Venuz, the same which the prior of Sandleford formerly held in Pambere of the King in chief.

Walter de Eversley has subtracted the suit due to the aforesaid hundred for twelve years past, for the land of Augustine le Forester in Pambere.

A certain suit due to the hundred aforesaid for the land of William Waleys in Schireburne has been subtracted for the past six years by Herbert Peiche and Lucy his wife, and the same Lucy now holds this land in wardship.\*

A certain suit due to the aforesaid hundred for the land of John Sawyere of Bromelegh has been subtracted for the past six years by the same Herbert Peiche.

A certain suit due to the aforesaid hundred for the manor of Mapeldrewelle has been subtracted for the past ten years by Philip Basset and Ela his wife; and the said Ela now holds the said manor.

The men of Tonewurth have subtracted from the lord King for four years threepence for tithyngpeni (*tithing-penny*).

*What persons claim from the King to have return of writs and other liberties.*

The jury say, that the men of Basingstoke have the return of writs, a gallows, the assize of bread and beer, and other liberties which the lord King Henry, the father of the present King, granted to them by his charter.

Lady Ela Basset has assize of bread and beer at Mapeldrewelle without legal right.

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\* "Herbert Peiche died in the latter part of August, 1272. Bartholomew Peiche, his son and heir, was at that time seventeen years of age, and his mother held the guardianship of the lands during his minority.

John de St. John claims to have a gallows at Basinge, and assize of bread and beer throughout the whole of his land in the hundred of Basingstoke.

Walter de Mertone has assize of bread and beer in the town of Basingstoke, but the jury know not by what right, and this from the time King Henry III. delivered the said manor to the men of Basingstoke.

*As to those who have appropriated to themselves the rights of free chase or warren, &c.*

The jury say, that John de St. John, Reginald Fitz Peter, William de Brayboef, Peter de Coudray, and William le Fauconer have chases in the hundred of Basingstoke for hares and for foxes.

Bartholomew Peiche claims to have free warren upon the whole of his land in the hundred of Basingstoke.

*Concerning encroachments made upon the King's lands, &c.*

The jury say, that Adam de St. Manufeudo made an encroachment, containing a quarter of an acre upon the King's highway in Berklygh, to the detriment of the highway, in the time of King Henry, the father of the present King, for which the King was wont to receive twelve pence yearly.

Ralph Isembere made an encroachment upon the King's demesne by appropriating to himself an acre and a half of land in Iwode, during the time of the aforesaid King Henry, to the detriment of the King's free tenants of Iwode, and from this land Roger, the son of James de Scures, receives sixpence yearly, and Henry Isemberd now holds the said encroachment.

Adam de St. Manufeudo appropriated to himself six perches of meadow in length, and a perch in width in La Wildmore, by which the said Adam claims to have common of pasture for his cattle in the King's meadow called Wildmore, with the King's men of Basingstoke, and this for the past thirty years.

Richard Cokerel made an encroachment upon the King's market place (*forum*) of Basingstoke, three feet in breadth and four perches in length, to the detriment of the King's market, in the time of the aforesaid King Henry.

Henry de London made an encroachment upon the King's market place of Basingstoke, two and a half feet in breadth on the east side, and one foot and a half on the west side, and four perches in length, to the detriment of the market place.

Peter de la Clithe has built a house in a certain place within the King's market place of Basingstoke, where the fish carts were wont to stand, to the detriment of the market, and the said space is six feet in breadth, and twenty-seven feet in length, in the time of King Edward now reigning.

Robert Seriche made an encroachment upon the aforesaid market place two feet in breadth and seven feet in length, to the detriment of the market place, in the time of King Henry, the father of the reigning King.

Peter Aynolf made an encroachment upon the royal road of Basingstoke, containing three feet in breadth and seven feet in length, to the detriment of the King's highway, in the time of the aforesaid King Henry.

William de la Nutebyme made an encroachment upon the royal road of Basingstoke, containing three feet in breadth and ten feet in length, to the detriment of the highway in the aforesaid time.

John le Canevacere made an encroachment upon the royal road of Basing', containing two feet in breadth and seven feet in length, to the detriment of the highway in the aforesaid time.

Thomas le Forester made an encroachment in the same manner and at the same time, containing two feet in breadth and seven feet in length, to the detriment of the King's highway.

Walter de la Wythege of Basingstoke made an encroachment upon the King's water in Basingstoke, containing three feet in breadth and twenty feet in length, to the detriment of the lord King, whereby the water is held back to the injury of the said town and of the whole country.

Henry Cardeyf, formerly warden of the Hospital of Saint John of Basingstoke, made an encroachment upon the royal high road of Basingstoke, containing three feet in width and ten perches in length, to the detriment of the lord King, and of the whole country, in the aforesaid time. Thomas le Coppe, now warden of the said house, holds the said encroachment.

Matilda, relict of Ralph le Petworme of Upnateley made an encroachment upon the royal high road in Upnateley, containing one perch in breadth and six perches in length, to the detriment of the lord King and of the whole country in the aforesaid time.

Herbert Peiche made an encroachment upon the royal high road at Wadfeld in Schireburne, containing the fourth part of an acre of land to the damage of the lord King, and to the detriment of the whole country, and this in the time of King Henry, the father of the present King. Bartholomew Peiche now holds the said encroachment.

The Prior (*i. e.* Warden) of Mertone College made an encroachment upon the King's demesne in Heysole, containing three acres of the common pasture of the lord King and of his men, in the aforesaid time.

*Concerning the fees of Knights given to religious houses.*

The jury say, that John de St. John gave in perpetual alms a certain wood in Bromlegh (*Bramley*), which is called Le Parke, to the prior and convent of Schyreburne, which contains twenty acres of land, and this in the time of King Henry, the father of the present King.

*As to those who have summoned others to be Knights, &c.*

The jury say, that John de St. John took of William de Chinham forty shillings, in respect of his not being made a knight when he was summoned.



The same John took of Adam de St. Manufeudo forty shillings for the same cause, in the time of the lord Edward the present King.

*Concerning the escheators and sub-escheators, whose lands they have seized, &c.*

The jury say, that Thomas Peverel, sub-escheator of the lord King in the county of Southampton, on the death of Philip Basset, seized the manor of Mapledrewell into the King's hands, and held it for three weeks, and took from the tenants of the said village one mark (13s. 4d.) for rents and nine shillings for pannage.

*Concerning wool taken to parts beyond the seas, &c.*

The jury say, that Edward Karite of Basingstoke, deceased, sent by John Vivyan, thirty-six sacks of wool to parts beyond the seas, from the port of Southampton, in the time of inhibition, by a writ of King Henry, the father of the present King.

The same Edward also sent by the same John sixteen sacks of wool to parts beyond the seas, from the port of Southampton, in the time of inhibition, by writ of the lord King Edward now reigning.\*

The said John Vyvian took at the same time fifteen sacks of wool to parts beyond the seas, from the port of Southampton, at the feast of St. Michael in the second year of King Edward (29th September, 1274.) But by what authority or how much was received for the said wool is unknown to the jury.

“The rolls containing the before-mentioned particulars, were delivered into the Court of Exchequer by the Commissioners, in accordance to the instructions

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\* “An entry on the Patent Roll of the first year of Edward I. m. 8 d. records that the King had granted permission to John Fivian, Merchant of Basingstoke, to send twenty sacks of wool out of the country.

contained in the commission. The first chapter of the Act known as the Statutes of Gloucester, (6. Edward I.) relating to liberties, franchises, and *quo warranto*, was founded upon these returns; and previous to the departure of the Justices in Eyre on their circuits, immediately following the above enactment, these rolls of inquisitions were delivered to them for the purpose of holding pleas upon the claims stated therein. In the octaves of St. Martin (November, 1280) Solomon de Rochester and his fellows, Justices itinerant, commenced their sittings at Winchester, and the following is a translation of the official record of the pleas for the King, relating to the hundred of Basingstoke.

“REGINALD FITZ PETER was summoned to answer the lord King, and show by what right he claimed to have free chase for cats, hares, and foxes within the King's hundred of Basingstoke, without licence of the lord King, and of his predecessors, Kings of England, &c. And the said Reginald came and said, that the lord King Henry, the father of the present King, granted to him by charter; that he might hunt hares and foxes throughout all the Royal forests in the Counties of Southampton and Berks, whenever he liked, except in the closed season, and to take and carry them away as he pleased, freely and without impediment, &c., and produced the charter which testifies this. Therefore the said Reginald departs hence without a day.

“WILLIAM DE BRAYBOEF was summoned also on the same plea. The said William, came and said, that himself and all his ancestors from the time of the lord King Richard, kinsman of the present King, chased and were accustomed to chase cats, hares, and foxes within the aforesaid hundred; and he asks that the truth of this may be ascertained; and William de Giselham, who appeared for the lord King, makes a similar request. Therefore, a jury was charged, and the knights chosen as jurors, say upon their oath, that the aforesaid William and his ancestors from a time beyond the

memory of man have had free chase of hares, cats, and foxes within the aforesaid hundred. Therefore the judgment is, that the aforesaid William departs without a day.

“PETER DE COUDRAY was summoned also to answer a similar plea. He came and makes the same answer as William de Brayboef. The knights, sworn as a jury, returned a similar verdict, that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the privilege without interruption. The court thereupon dismissed him without a day.

“JOHN DE SAINT JOHN, was summoned to show, by what right he claimed to have a free gallows, pillory, tumbrel,\* and free warren in all his demesne lands in Basinge; and by what right he takes the amendment of the assize of bread and beer broken in the same village, which belongs, &c., without the will of the lord King.

“The said John came, and as to the aforesaid gallows, pillory, and tumbrel, he says that the present lord King had an inquiry made by William de Wyntershall and John de Haveringe, as to whether the ancestors of the aforesaid John were accustomed to have there the aforesaid gallows, pillory, and tumbrel, which had fallen down through age: and it was found by the same inquisition that his ancestors were accustomed to have there a gallows, pillory, and tumbrel;† and the Sheriff of the County of Southampton was ordered to allow him to re-erect the aforesaid gallows, pillory, and tumbrel; and this he was peaceably allowed to do, by the King's writ, which the aforesaid Sheriff produces. And he says, that himself

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\* “The tumbrel or cucking stool, was an implement used for the punishment of women by ducking them in the water, after they were placed in a stool or chair fixed for the purpose. The punishment was usually inflicted on common scolds and persons of ill fame, and continued in vogue in some places till the middle of last century.

† “The royal writ and the return or verdict of the Jury, written upon two small slips of parchment, are still preserved in the Public Record Office, and will be inserted in the genealogical account of the Lords of Basing.

and his ancestors from a time beyond the memory of man were accustomed to have a gallows, tumbrel, and pillory in Basinge, and asks that this may be ascertained, &c. And that as to the correction of the assize of bread and beer at Basinge, he makes a similar defence and plea: And as to the right of free warren, he says, that the lord King Henry, the father of the present King, granted by charter, to Robert de Saint John, the father of the aforesaid John, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever should have free warren in all his demesne lands in Basinge, in proof of which he produces the charter, and his assertion is thereby proved. Therefore upon this right he departs without a day.

“Robert de Popham, Robert Daundely, William de Brembeschet, Simon de Wynton, Robert Duredent, Alan de Sutton, John de Theddene, Henry de Sutton, Henry le Wayte, Henry de Benteley, John de Wyndesore and John Sifrewast, knights; having been chosen as a jury, say upon their oath, that the aforesaid John, and all his ancestors from a time beyond the memory of man, have had a free gallows, pillory, and tumbrel in Basyngge, and took amendment of the assize of bread and beer, broken in the same town (*in eadem villa*). Therefore, the decision of the court is, that the said John departs without a day.

“William de Giselham, on behalf of the lord King, appeared against JOHN LE SAWYERE, on the plea that he omitted to do suit at hundred of the lord King of Basingstoke as he ought to do, &c. And he came not, and has made many defaults. Therefore it is ordered that the Sheriff distrain all his lands, &c., and have his body before the court at Wilton on the fifteenth day after Easter.

“Similar proceedings, with the like result, were taken against ELA, relict of Philip, Lord Basset, for not allowing her villeins of Mapeldurwell to perform their customary suit at the hundred of Basingstoke.

“The surroundings of the town of Basingstoke at this period presented a far different aspect from that

which they now do, or have at any time within the memory of man. Men must either grow bread or buy it, and therefore the town was the result of a system of cultivation, and its trade originated in the superfluity of food and the requirements of the husbandman and his family. The market place was the centre of its trade, and the Mote Hall, with its bell tower,\* its most important secular building. This open space or market place, for the facility of traffic to and fro, bordered upon the great highway leading both from Winchester and Andover to London, and at right angles with it were two roads stretching northwards, that on the west side of the Mote Hall and market place led to the parish Church, and thence to the Holy Ghost Chapel; the first half from this circumstance ultimately acquired the name of Church Street, and the continuation of it that of Chapel Street; and therefrom, it wended its way through the Sherbournes to Kingsclere: and the one on the east side of the Hall was a continuation of the high road from Reading, and as it led up to the Mote Hall, it received the corresponding name of Mote Street; a few lanes crossed these streets, and another along by the side of the brook below the Church. On either side of these thoroughfares stood the houses which formed the town of Basingstoke, with a few other houses around the parish Church. Outside of this area on every side was the large tract of open land which formed the parish, divided into five or six large

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\* "A Bell was an all-important appendage to a town. It not only rang out the daily hours, but was used to summon the men from the fields, should any sudden emergency arise. It was also used to call them to the Mote Hall on the affairs of the town, and to the Courts and Court-leets, &c. In the Muniment Room of Merton College, Oxford, is preserved a grant by Thomas, the son of Galfrid Sayne of Basingstoke, to Sir Walter de Merton (*circa* A.D. 1250) of a tenement under the Bell tower of Basingstoke (*Subtus clocherium de Basingestoke.*)

fields, with an expanse of down and common land, meadow and moor land. The fields constituted the arable land of the parish, and were laid out in a manner somewhat similar to what are now known as allotment gardens,—small and oblong strips of land varying from half-an-acre to an acre in size,\* with a narrow strip of border land some six feet in width, dividing one plot from another, without ditch, hedge, or fencing of any kind. These plots of land were shared alike by the inhabitants, who depended upon the crops raised thereon for their maintenance, and the land was so divided that they owned separate plots, one or more, in each of the fields, which allowed every field to lie fallow in its turn, and the sowing of winter and spring crops in rotation, so that no man inconvenienced his neighbour.

“Upon the common and down land were pastured their sheep and cattle, and the latter upon the moor land as well, whilst the meadow land was sub-divided after the same manner as the arable land. They had a common Swine-herd, and a Hayward or cattle keeper, and their sheep they united into three, four or more flocks, as they deemed most convenient and advantageous.† As soon as the harvest was gathered in, the

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\* “The different proportions of the acre in the time of King Edward I., with the intermediate admeasurements are laid down in the ‘*Statutum de admeasurematione terrarum.*’ When the acre was ten perches in breadth it was to be sixteen in length, and when eighty perches in length it was to be two in breadth. The elementary acre however, was forty perches long by four perches wide.

† “The inhabitants and freeholders of Basingstoke, according to immemorial usage, were allowed to pasture two sheep upon the downs for every acre of arable land, whether sown or fallow, held by them. This was certified to be the case in the early part of the 16th Century, and its observance ordered to be strictly enforced, and no one was to exceed this allowance under a penalty of 20s.

sheep, cattle, and pigs were transferred to the arable land, until the time came for ploughing and re-sowing them, or rather such of them as were not to lie fallow in that particular year. These remarks are intended to impress upon our readers the fact that only a few centuries ago Basingstoke was a parish farmed by its inhabitants after the manner of its first settlers. These half-acre, and acre plots of land, in the process of time, by the necessity of trade, misfortune, or acquisition on the one hand, family alliances, default of issue and extinctions on the other, changed hands and became united as regards ownership, and the plots in some instances enlarged to two, or three, or more acres in extent. Still this process went on very slowly, as there are many deeds extant of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and even later, relating to the sale and bequests, and transfer of plots of an acre, or half-an-acre in extent, and their boundaries set out, showing that they were isolated plots, bounded on the four sides by land belonging, not unfrequently to as many different owners. Nevertheless, as years rolled on, a larger number of plots or aggregate number of acres came into the hands of particular individuals, either by purchase, bequest or by descent from their parents or kinsfolks.

“Besides these allotments in the fields and meadows, the land within the area of the locality of the town, was divided into plots and apportioned as garden ground, and at the head of each piece nearest the adjoining thoroughfare, the early settlers erected their dwellings; thus associated together they had mutual protection, and were enabled to carry out their plans of self-government, so that what was once a small settlement expanded in the process of time into a centre of commerce, aided by the great high road and the beneficent river. These remarks as to the division

of the land explain how it is, that certain parcels of land lying in distant fields, even to this day, appertain to some particular garden or house property within the town as well as rights of common. It ought moreover, to be borne in mind that it was the super-abundance of the cultivation that awakened the mechanic into existence, and the existence of the mechanic led to the enterprise of the manufacturer, and the venture of the distributor, merchant, or shopman, and this ultimately completed the growth of the town.

“There has fortunately come down to our time a parchment roll of the reign of Edward I. (only a few years in point of date later than the inquisitions and pleadings given in the preceding pages) containing an account of the lands belonging to one who was rather an extensive owner for that time,—lands which had come to him by descent, and also by purchase. It is of considerable interest owing to the number of places mentioned in it, and the precise manner in which the boundaries are set forth, as well as showing the isolation of the plots of land, so that it gives us another glimpse of Mediæval Basingstoke, and at the same time will throw light upon other documents that will follow.

*“In this roll\* are contained the lands and tenements and rents formerly Nicholas Martin’s in Basingstoke, now William de Binteworth’s,† together with lands and tenements and rents purchased in the aforesaid town.*

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\* “The original is in Latin, written upon two skins of parchment tacked together lengthwise, forming a roll 32 inches long and 9 inches wide, and is in a good state of preservation.

† “This William de Binteworth was appointed constable of Farnham Castle about the commencement of the 14th century, in succession to Sir William de Froylebury, and was still holding the office on 9th February, 1312-3. He was probably brother to Richard



"He holds the tenement late Nicholas Martin's with fifty-seven acres of arable land of *le Middelfeld* holding and three acres of meadow in *la Wyldemoure* which lie at Fithelare's fourde. Nine acres of the aforesaid arable land lie together in Mulefurlonge between the land of William Howd and Walter le Oxe. Twenty-six acres lie in *le Northfeld*, whereof two acres lie together at Luptanes-hamme between the land formerly Walter le Oxe's on either side; one acre lies in the same furlong between the land formerly William le Oxe's and John at Hall's; one acre lies in the same furlong between the land of John Furnays and Walter le Oxe; two acres lie together at *le Northhamme* between the land of John le Kynge and Thomas de Wortinghe; one acre lies at Wachchedene between the land of John de Hereyerd and the Prior of Seleborne; two acres lie together at *Walattes-cruche* between the land of Sir Hugh de Braybufe on either side; one acre and a half lie together at *la Holigoste* between the land of John le Gamene on either side; three roods lie together in *la Bury* between the land of William Mirke and of William de Binteworth which he purchased of John le Stub; one acre lies in the same furlong between the land formerly Peter Bischof's and John Furnay's; four acres and one rood lie together in the same furlong between the land of John Furnais and William Walet; one acre lies in the same furlong, called *le Flexacre*, between the land formerly John Muriel's and Edmund de Chinham's; two acres lie together at the head of the garden formerly Nicholas Martin's, and they extend along the said garden on the south side; one and a half acre lies at *Micheldeveres-lane* between the land formerly Walter le Goggare's and William Springhom's; two acres

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de Bynteworth, who was instituted to the Rectory of Sherfield-on-Loddon, on 16th October, 1310, and ordained a Sub-deacon in the parish Church of Farnham, by Brother Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester, on the 6th March following. He was afterwards Chaplain to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, was consecrated Bishop of London on 12th July, 1338, and died on 8th December, 1339.

lie together at la Wiltenischebury between the land of John de la Wytheghe and John de Anne; one acre lies at Rhowkesfelde between the land of the prior of Seleborne and the land formerly William de Schiringthone's; one acre lies in the same furlong between the land of Robert le Blechar and Galfrid le Tawyare; two acres lie together at Rowkesfeld between the land of the house of St. John and John Trowlay's. Whereof the rent is 23s. 6½d., of which he pays to the lord King 21s. To Richard le Tannare for le Flexacre 3d. To William Aldrad for a house situated between John ate Halle's and Walter de Froggeforde 2d. To John de Anne 1½d. for a half-acre in the Southfield, and to William Strokesher 2s.

*"In le Westfeld.* Twenty-three acres and a half lie in le Westfeld: whereof four acres lie together at la Fulefode between the land of Walter le Oxe and Richard le Tannare; one acre lies in the same furlong between the land of the house of St. John and Walter le Farl's; one acre lies near le Denweye, called Pykede-acre between the land of Richard le Kupere and of William James; one acre lies between the land of John de Haywode and John le Gamene and extends itself along Andeveringewey; five acres lie together at le Cherechatlonde between the land formerly Robert Seriche's and Thomas Sawyer's (*Sarratoris*); two acres and a half lie together at Thikkethorne between the land of John de Hereyerd and Thomas Wortinge's;\* one acre lies at le Suneburghes between the land of the house of St. John and Richard le Tanner's (*Tannatoris*); one acre lies at la Rughehamme between the land of Richard le Tanner and Richard Prat's; two acres lie there together between the land of the house of St. John and John Herfyn's; one acre

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\* "Son of Philip de Wortinge by Christina his wife, sister of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and founder of Merton College, Oxford.

lies on the south side of la Herepathe\* between the land formerly Gervase Sutor's and Richard le Tanner's; two acres lie between the land of William Walet and the land formerly Robert de Tonebrigge's and extends itself along Andeveringewey; and two acres lie at Oneburghe between the land of John de Hereyerd and the King's highway (*viam regalem*) which leads towards Andevere.

*"Of the holding of the Middlefield. In the Southfield. In le Suthfeld lies one half acre at le Stonhurde between the land of John ate Burghe and of John Acreman.*

*Here end the lands and tenements of Nicholas Martin.*

*"Lands and tenements purchased of John le Goggare.*

*"He holds two messuages purchased of John le Goggare with a plot of meadow in la Posterne; one rood of meadow in la Wyldemoure which lies between the meadow of William de Basinge and John Acreman's, with twenty acres of arable land. Of which three roods lie together in Northdone between the land of John Pinchehaste and John de la Wytheghe; seven acres lie in the Westfield, whereof one half acre lies in le Kynges-furlonge between the land of William Wolbergh on either side; half-an-acre in the same furlong between the land of John le Dase and John Michiel; one acre lies at Hoddes-linche between the land of the house of St. John and John le Gamene's; one acre and a half lies together in le Kynges-forlonge between the land of John le Gamene and Adam le Caumbur's; one acre lies at Suneburghes furlong between the land of Thomas ate Nutbyme and Richard Prat's; one acre lies at la Rughehamme between the land of Walter Prat and the land*

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\* "The great military road made by the Romans. In a later document portions of land are described as being 'on the south side of the Herepathe,' also as beyond 'the Herepathe.' It formed a part of the great road called Erming Stræte, which is supposed to have commenced at Southampton, and went direct to London, thence in a direct line to Huntingdon, and thence to Rutland and Lincoln, whence it is said to have proceeded to Scotland. *Leland's Itinerary, and Camden's Britannia.*

formerly Augustine Ywolf's; half-an-acre lies between the land formerly Robert de Haniton's and John Michiel's and extends itself along le Herepathe; half-an-acre lies at Roughhamme between the land of John de Anne and Roger le Fox.

*"In the Southfield.* One and a half acre and one rood lie in le Suthfeld upon le Breche, whereof one acre lies between the land of William Wolberghe and John le Cantische's; one rood lies between the land of William Mirke and William le Little's; one half acre lies between the land of Thomas Colas and John Trowlay.

*"In the Middlefield towards Wortinge.* Five acres and a half and one rood lie in the field towards Wortinge, whereof one half acre lies at Tudeburghe between the land of John West and John Smith's (*fabri*); another half acre lies upon Tudeburghe between the land of John Walet and William le Cupere's; one half acre and one rood lie at la Hunilonde between the land of John Walet and Augustine Ywolfe's; two acres lie together at la Costowe between the land of Richard Coterel and William Mirke's; another half acre lies there between the land of Nicholas le Sely and William le Forstir's; another half acre lies there between the land of John le Cantische and John le Halftreworthe's; another half acre lies upon la Costowe between the land of Thomas Drinkewater and John le Selye's; another half acre lies in the furlong which reaches towards Oneburghe, between the land of Robert le Blechar and John Prat's.

*"In the Northfield.* Six acres and a half lie in le Northfeld, whereof one acre lies in le Medfurlonge between the land of John Howd and Walter le Farl's; another acre lies in the same furlong between the land of the house of St. John and William le Forstyr's; another acre lies in the same furlong between the land of Sir Thomas de Warblinton\* and William Wolberghe's; one half acre lies at

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\* "There were two Sirs Thomas de Warblington, father and son. The first died before the year 1299, and the second one, the son, died in 1316.

Micheldeveres-lane between the land formerly Nicolas Martin's and William Prat's; another half acre lies in the upper furlong between the land of Henry de la Clythe and John Trowlay's; one acre lies at Yallegrene between the land of Sir Thomas de Warblinton and Thomas Secorator's; one half acre lies towards Prevet between the land of Thomas de Sunninge and Edith Wymond's; and one acre lies at Roukesfelde between the land of the house of St. John and William le Vyable's. Whereof the rent is 5s. 1d., of which 4s. 1d. ought to be paid to the lord King, and 12d. to John ate Watere.

"He also holds three acres of arable land, purchased of William Aldrad with one acre of meadow in la Willde-moure near the meadow of the prior of Seleborne on the east side, and rents amounting yearly to 9s. 6d., namely, of John at Hegge of Stratfield 2s. for a messuage in la Buriestret, of Thomas Wheeler (*Rotarius*) for one messuage there 3s., of John Dudrich for the tenement formerly Isabella Borte's 4s., of Nicholas le Sely  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for half-an-acre of arable land, of William Hwyrrie  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for half-an-acre, of Elen Aldrad  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for half-an-acre, and of John le Sumenor  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. for half-an-acre of arable land which lies in the Northfield; of which three acres and a half of the aforesaid arable land lie in le Northfeld opposite the gate of the meadow of the house of St. John between the land of John de Hereyerd and John Walet's.

"*In the Middlefield.* One acre in le Middelfeld at Tudeburghe between the land of John Walet and Thomas de Wortinghe's, and one half-acre lies at Adintrowe between the land of Sir Hugh de Braybufe and William Aldrad's.

"*In the Westfield.* One acre lies in le Westfeld, whereof one half-acre lies in le Kyngesforlonge between the land of Sir Thomas de Warblinton and Henry de la Clithe's, and the other half-acre lies at le Cherechatlonde between the land of Hugh Fyviau and John de Wynterborne's. He also holds an acre and a half, purchased of John Randolf,

lying in la Westfeld, and this land extends itself along a certain furlong called Fulefloudes-forlonge.

*“In the Northfield.* He holds one acre and a half purchased of Edmund de Chinham, which lie together in le Northfeld at the head of the garden formerly Nicholas Martin’s between the land of John Troulay and Hugh Coterel’s, whereupon there is a rent of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Whereof there is paid to the King  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and to John Pinchehaste 3d. Also half-an-acre in le Northfeld purchased of John Muryele near le Flexacre and extends itself along his garden, whereupon there is a rent of a penny payable to John Muriele. Also half-an-acre bought of John le Stub lying in le Northfelde in la Bury, between the land formerly Nicholas Martin’s and Henry Langpre’s.

*“In the Millfurlong.* He also holds an acre of land purchased of Thomas Colas, which lies in la Mulefurlonge between the land of the late Nicholas Martin’s on either side.

*“In the Middlefield.* He also holds an acre and a half of arable land purchased of Thomas le Coke with a meadow plot which lies in a close at Micheldeveres-lane; one acre of this land lies in le Middelfeld, and extends along the road which leads towards Wortinge, and the half-acre lies in the same field near the aforesaid meadow.

“He also holds an acre of meadow in la Wyldemoure purchased of John Howd, and lies near the meadow of Sir Thomas de Warblington on either side.

*“Sum total of arable land, ninety acres und a half and one rood.*

“Of which there are in the Northfield  $37\frac{1}{2}$  acres and one rood, whereof 10 acres are for oats only, so there remain for corn 27 acres. In the Middlefield 19 acres and 1 rood, whereof one half-acre is only for oats, so there remains for corn  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres and one rood. In the Westfield  $33\frac{1}{2}$  acres and one rood, whereof 12 acres are for oats only, so there remain for corn  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres and 1 rood.

*“Rents of assize to be received of his tenants yearly, for the holdings formerly Nicholas Martin’s.\**

“Of John Tinctor 15d. Henry le Wew 3d., John Walet 1d., Alice daughter of Aldrad 1½d., Robert Chaplain (*Capellano*) 2s., John de la Halle 9d., John de Wynterborne 12d., John le Lyniare 2d., Thomas Hereberd 16d., John Acreman 2s. 6d., Richard Prat 2s. 2d., Thomas Tinctor 3s.

*Sum total 14s. 7½d.*

*“Purchased rents due to him yearly.*

“From Thomas Wheeler 3s., John att Hegge 2s., John Dudrich 5s., John le Dase Vs., Matilda le Fox 12d., Elena Aldrad 1½d., William Hwiry 1½d., John Aparitor 1½d., Nicholas le Sely 1½d., Henry Morgan 2s., and John Tinctor 2s. 6d. *Sum total 21s.* Sum total as well of the purchased as of the rents of the lands of Nicholas Martin by the year 35s. 7½d., out of which there is repaid for rents as set forth above 29s. 1d., and so there remains 6s. 6½d.

“The above-mentioned lands were held about a century later by Thomas Gregory, as we learn from a list, or rather some roughly tabulated notes, as to the

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\* “Among the muniments at the Vyne is a charter or grant by Sir Peter de Coudray, knight, dated on 29th April, 1268, witnessed by this Nicholas Martin. There are also extant several deeds both at Winchester and Oxford, of the time of Henry III., relating to grants of lands in Basingstoke, Mapledurwell, and other places in the neighbourhood, in which his name occurs as a witness,—but these deeds are undated, as is generally the case till the time of Edward I. Moreover it is not unlikely that he was the father of David Martin, who was elected Bishop of St. David’s in 1293; consecrated at Rome in December, 1296, and dying on the 9th March, 1327–8, was buried in his Cathedral Church at St. David’s. His connection with Basingstoke is illustrated in a singular manner,—there is extant one solitary record of an ordination being held at Basingstoke, on which occasion no fewer than forty-five persons received the clerical tonsure, and nearly a hundred clerics were promoted to the minor and sacred orders, and the Bishop who held this ordination was the before-mentioned David Martin (*see page 17.*) Owing to the many local names, and the interest attaching to this ordination, a copy of it is given in the appendix.

chief owners and renters of land within the parish of Basingstoke. These memoranda have no date annexed, but as the list begins with an account of the lands of Ingelram atte More and William Anne, who were elected co-bailiffs of the town on 21st September, 1409, it is not unlikely that it was drawn up during their year of office; and this is confirmed by the circumstance that Thomas Herierd, the last named on the list, publicly acknowledged in the court of the Hundred, held at Basingstoke on the 8th March, 1409-10, that he had conveyed his lands to Henry Coudray. It shows how the land was gradually being farmed by fewer individuals, and gives an approximate idea of the number of acres under cultivation in the early part of the fifteenth century.\*

“INGELRAM ATTE MORE holds in Eastfield and Middledon 46 acres. In Southfield 57 acres and 40 acres. In Westfield 49 acres. In Northfield 40 acres. In Northdon 8 acres. Separately 9 acres, and in Wildemore 12 acres. Whereof he holds of the tenure of Saint John's 10 acres of arable land, and 10 acres of arable land of the tenure of Heryerde West, and 6 acres of arable land of the tenure lately William Langrude's. *Total* 261 acres.

WILLIAM ANNE holds in Northdon 4 acres. In Northfield 40½ acres. In Westfield 6 acres. In Southfield 42 acres. In Eastfield 38 acres. Separately 1 acre, and in le Wyldemore 3 acres of meadow. Whereof he holds of William Tauke half a virgate of land; and of William Brocas as Wynterborne's land 16½ acres, and 5 acres of the same William as Coppede's land. *Total* 134½ acres.

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\* “The original entries are in Latin, and are written on the dorse of a fragment of a parchment roll, (eleven inches wide and thirty and a half inches in length) which once formed the portion of a household roll of William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1366.



THOMAS GREGORY holds in Northfield  $36\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In Westfield 23 acres. In Southfield 60 acres. In Eastfield  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Beyond (extra) the Herepathe 30 acres. Separately  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres; and in Wildemore 5 acres of meadow. *Total*  $185\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

JOHN BERNARD holds in Eastfield 7 acres. In Southfield beyond (extra) the Herepathe  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Southfield 7 acres. In the Westfield  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In Northfield 18 acres. In Northdon 2 acres, and separately 2 acres. *Total* 56 acres.

WILLIAM WARBELTON\* holds in Northdon 6 acres. In Northfield 30 acres. In the (le) Westfield 17 acres. In the (le) Southfield 29 acres. On the South side of the Herepathe 12 acres. In the Eastfield and Middledon 20 acres, and separately 2 acres. *Total* 116 acres.

WILLIAM TAWKE† holds in Northfield 56 acres. In Southfield  $66\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Westfield  $60\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Separately  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In le Wildemore 13 acres of meadow, and by charter of the lord King 96 acres. *Total*  $297\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

ROGER NEWMAN holds in Northdon 2 acres. In Northfield 1 acre of Isoda Druffelde. In Westfield  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre of Richard Fynleghe. In Westfelde  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres and 2 acres of — Berkley. In Southfield 17 acres. In Eastfield  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Beyond (extra) the Herepathe  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and separately 2 acres. *Total* 64 acres.

WILLIAM ATTE WATERE holds in Northfield 3 acres. In Westfield 6 acres and 1 rood; and beyond (extra) the Herepathe 4 acres and 3 roods. *Total* 14 acres.

\* "William Warbelton, Esq. of Sherfield-on-Loddon, the last heir male of the family. He was born and baptized at Sherfield on 6th April, 1381, and died on the 4th January, 1468-9.

† "He inherited this property from the Wortinges (see p. 194) and it afterwards passed into the hands of the Fisher family of Chilton Candover, subsequently to the Halls. 'The manor of Taulkes with its rights, members, and appurtenances in Basingstoke and Wildemore' is returned as a part of the estate of John Hall, gentleman, who died on 26th July, 1633. *Inquis. p. m.* 9 Car. I. p. 3. No. 25.

JOHN CLERKE holds in Northfield 1 acre. In Northdon 13 acres. In Westfield  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Separately  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre, and in Eastfield 1 acre. *Total 18 acres.*

WILLIAM FYNS (FIENNES) holds in Northdon 38 acres. In Mullefield 8 acres. In Northfield  $64\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Westfield 24 acres, and in the Southfield 23 acres. *Total  $157\frac{1}{2}$  acres.*

HERYERD WEST holds in Northfield 56 acres. In Westfield 25 acres. In the Southfield  $22\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Separately 4 acres of pasture and 4 acres of meadow in Wyldemore, and the tenement in which Henry Fysshore dwells. *Total 111 acres.* *Ingelram atte More* holds of the same tenure a messuage and 10 acres of land, and renders to the said Heryerd 3s. yearly. *Thomas Kyngesmulle* holds a tenement of the same tenure, and renders to the said Heryerd 2s. yearly. *John Barnet* holds a tenement of the same tenure and renders to the said Heryerd 2s. 6d. yearly; and *Elizabeth Doget* holds a tenement of the same tenure, and renders the said Heryerd 3s. yearly.

WILLIAM BROCAS\* holds in Northdon  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Northfield 45 acres. In the Westfield 30 acres. In the Southfield  $41\frac{1}{2}$  acres. On the South side of the Herepathe 42 acres. In the Eastfield 4 acres. Separately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Wyldemore 3 acres of meadow. Of the Hospice 20 acres. Of Paxplace 12 acres. Of the tenure of William Harpour 6 acres. Of the tenure of John Wodestoke 12 acres. Of the tenure of John atte Nasshe 40 acres. *Total  $274\frac{1}{2}$  acres.*

THOMAS HERYERD holds in Northfield 20 acres. In the Southfield 18 acres. On the South side of the Herepathe  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In the Eastfield 21 acres. In Middledon 25

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\* "Son and heir of Sir Bernard Brocas, of Beaurepaire. He succeeded to Beaurepaire on the death of his father in the year 1400, and died on the 29th April, 1456.

acres. Separately 7 acres. Separately 2 acres of meadow, and in le Wyldemore  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre of meadow. *Total 98 acres.\**

“The following entries as to the yearly value of the different holdings, beyond the amount paid to the fee farm of the town, belong to the same period and are written upon the same piece of parchment. In some instances the clear yearly value had not been ascertained, consequently no sum is entered.

“*William Warbelton* 8s. 2d. The lands of the late *Robert Heryerd* 5s. 5d. *Ingelram atte More* 16s. The lands of the late *Hugh Heryerd* are worth nothing beyond the payment. The lord of Estrop 23s. *William Anne* 8s. 7d. *William Brokas* . . . . *William Tauke* . . . . *John atte Nashe* . . . . *Hugh Barkensdale and John Gregory* . . . . *William Fyns* . . . . *William Wodehous* 2s. 1d. *Nicholas Valogys* . . . . *John Surman* 2s. *Thomas Thudryche* 2s. 6d. *Roger Newman* . . . . *John Brode* holds eight acres of land and pays 8d. yearly, and it is worth 8d more. *Thomas atte Brygge* holds eight acres of land worth 16s. a year. *John Mesurvyn* holds eight acres of land worth  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. a year. *Philip Marmyon* holds eight acres of land worth 16d. a year, and *John Baldok* holds four and a half acres of meadow in le Wildemore and a toft opposite the tenement of John Gregory's, and pays 15d. a year.

“Although it is stated that several of the foregoing land owners and renters held a large number of acres, in some instances more than sixty acres of land in a specified field, it must not be supposed that these extents of land had become grouped together since the

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\* “It will be seen from the above figures that at the beginning of the fifteenth century the arable land constituted more than two fifths of the entire area of the parish, as deducting the meadow and pasture the total amounts to 1749 acres, without including the acreage of St. John's farm, &c.

fourteenth century, as these figures merely represent the total acreage of certain parcels of land scattered throughout that particular field. This is amply illustrated by another document, a Terrier of the lands belonging to Winchester College, drawn up in the year 1543, nearly a hundred and forty years later: and will conclude this somewhat extended descriptive account, the lands and fields of Basingstoke.

*“Indented terrier, between the Warden of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, near Winchester, and Gilbert Stocker of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, clothmaker, of the lands lying in the different fields of Basingstoke and Wyldmore belonging to the aforesaid College; made, acknowledged, and renewed by John Hore, William Woddoson, John Napper, Roger Ryve, the aforesaid Gilber Stocker and William White and others, the 29th day of June, in the 35th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and afterwards by indenture of the aforesaid Gilbert Stocker.\**

*“The field called Nordon.* In a certain furlong called Milfurlong are two acres lying and abutting at the south end upon the highway leading from Basyngstoke towards Basyngge, and at the north end upon an acre called a head-acre of the aforesaid college of the Blessed Mary, and the aforesaid two acres lie between the land of Gilbert Bye on the west side and the land of Robert Creswell on the east side. Another acre there in like manner abutting at the north and south end like the aforesaid two acres, and lies between the land of the aforesaid Robert Creswell on the west side and the land of John Russell on the east side. One head acre there at the north end of the aforesaid three acres and abutting at the west end upon the highway leading from Basyngstoke towards Chynham. One head

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\* “The original is a strip of parchment, measuring  $30\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, (indented all down the left hand side or margin) and its greatest width being 9 inches. The entries are in Latin, and occupy both sides of the skin.

acre in the same field extending at the east end upon Barrettes downe, and at the west end upon the land of the College of the Blessed Mary aforesaid. Another acre extends north and south upon the aforesaid head acre, and lies between the land of John Bowyer on the east side and the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq.\* on the west side. One acre abutting at the south end upon the land of the aforesaid Richard Peckesall, Esq., and at the north end upon Chynham hedge (hedge) and between the land called Brynkeley's on the east side and the land of Thomas Normanton on the west side. One acre abutting at the south end upon the land of the aforesaid Richard Peckesall, and at the north end upon the hedge called Chynham hedge, and between the land of Sir William Paulet, knight, Lord de St. John on the east side, and the land of George Hunt on the west side. One acre abutting at the north end upon the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq., and at the south end upon the land of the said Lord de St. John, and lies between the land of Sir John Wallop, knight, on the west side and the land of Robert Creswell on the east side. One half acre lies between the land of Christopher Deane on the east side and the land of Lord de St. John on the west side, and abuts at the north end upon the head acre of the aforesaid Richard Peckesall, Esq. and at the south end upon the half acre of Lord de St. John. And one acre abutting at the south end upon the land of Sir Thomas Canner, clerk, and at the north end upon the land of the said Richard Peckesall, and between the land of the president of the College of St. Martin,† Oxford, on the east side, and the land of the Holy Ghost Chapel on the west side. *Sum* 10½ *acres*.

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\* "This Richard Peckesall, or Pexall, had inherited the Brocas property from his mother, ( Edith, daughter and heiress of William Brocas, of Beaurepaire) and was afterwards knighted.

† "Merton College. It is called the College of St. Martin (*Collegium Sancti Martini Oxoniæ*) in every instance upon this roll or Terrier, although henceforth it will be given as Merton College in this translation.

*"The field called the Holy Ghost feld, otherwise called Northfeld.* There is there one acre of land abutting at the west end upon the land of the lord of Estropp, and on the north end upon the land of John Lancaster, and lies between the land of John Russell on the south side and the land of John Coke on the north side. Another acre there abutting on the south and north ends upon the land of the said lord of Estropp, lying near the road leading from Basingstoke to Shirborne, on the west side and the land of John Great on the east part. Two acres abutting at the west end upon the land of Thomas Normanton, and at the east end upon the road leading from Basingstoke to Shirborne, and near the land of Lord de St. John on the south side. One acre at Hoggerdesbushe, abutting at the north end upon the land of Richard Creswell, and at the south end upon the land of John Belchamber, and between the land of the aforesaid Richard Creswell on the west part and the land of the aforesaid John Belchamber on the east side. Two acres extend at the south end upon the land of Johanna Cowslade, widow, and at the north end upon the land of John Coke, and between the land of the aforesaid John Coke on the west side, and the high road leading from Basingstoke towards Shyrborne on the east side. Five acres lying together and abutting at the south end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, and at the north end upon the land of William Loker and the land of the aforesaid College of the Blessed Mary near Winchester, and between the land of Robert Creswell on the east side and the highway leading to Shyrborne on the west side. Two acres extending at the south end upon the aforesaid five acres, and at the north end upon the hedge called Shirborne hegge, and between the land of the aforesaid William Loker on the west side, and the land of John Coke on the east side. Four acres abutting at the west end upon the land of John Belchamber, and at the east end upon the land of John Martyn, and between the land of Richard Hall on the south side, and the road called Greneway on the north side. Two acres in like manner abutting at the end west and east upon the land of the aforesaid John Belchamber and John Martyn, and lying between the

land of the aforesaid Richard Hall on the north side, and the land of John Great on the south side. Two acres extending on the south end upon the croft called Nicolas croft, and at the north end upon the land of John Belchamber, and between the land of the chapel of the Holy Ghost on the west part and the land of John Martyn on the east side. One half acre near Depelane, and abutting at the west end upon the land of William Loker, and at the east end upon the land of Gilbert Stocker, and between the highway leading from Basyngstoke towards Wortynge on the south side, and the land of William Loker on the north side. One half acre abutting at the south end upon the land of Gilbert Stocker, and between the land of the aforesaid Gilbert Stocker on the east side and the land of Lord de St. John on the west side. One acre abutting at the north end upon the land of John Coke, and at the south end upon the croft of Lord de St. John, and between the land of the Lord de St. John on the west side and the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, on the east side. Another acre abutting at the south end upon the croft of Lord de St. John, and at the north end upon the land of John Martin, and between the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, on the west side, and the land of John Cooke on the east side. Also one piece of land called Northam containing ten acres of land abutting on the north and south ends upon the land of Lord de St. John, and lying between the land of the aforesaid Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. *Sum 36 acres.\**

*“The field called Sallesburyfeld, otherwise called Westfeld.* There is here one acre of land in Costerde’s bottom, abutting at the south end upon the land called Talkes, now John Fysshers, and at the north end upon the land of Lord de St. John, and between the land of Gilbert Stocker on the west side and the land of William Loker on the east side. One acre there extends at the south end upon the land of Lord de St. John, and at the north end upon the

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\* “As there is a mistake in this computation, a later hand has added,—It is 35 acres.

land of William Loker, and between the land of George Hunt on the east and the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, on the west side. One acre abutting at the south end upon the highway leading from Basyngstoke towards Salisbury, and at the north end upon the land of Richard Gosmer, clerk, [Vicar of Basingstoke], and between the land of Richard Peckesall on the west side and the land of the aforesaid Sir Richard Gosmere, clerk, on the east side. Four acres there abutting at the south end upon the land of the aforesaid Sir Richard Gosmere, and at the north end upon the land of John Fyssher, and between the land of Lord de St. John on the west side and the land of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost on the east side. One acre and a half lie together abutting at the south end upon the land of Lord de St. John, and at the north end upon the road leading towards Salisbury, and between the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, on the west side, and the land of John Cooke on the east side. One acre abutting at the east and north ends upon the land of John Fyssher, and between the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, on the west side and the land of John Cooke on the east side.

One piece of land containing five acres, abutting at the south end upon the land of John Fyssher, and at the north end upon the land of John Stocker, and between the land of John Cooke on the west side. One acre abutting at the south end upon the highway leading towards Salisbury, and at the north end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford; and between the land of Robert Creswell on the east side and the land of the Lord de St. John on the west side. Two acres abutting at the east end upon the land of John Martin and at the (west) end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, and lying near the highway leading towards Salisbury on the north side. Two other acres there abutting at the east end upon the land of George Hunt, and at the west end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford; and between the land of Richard Peckesall on the south side and the land of . . . . . Three



roods likewise lie between the land of Richard Pecksall on the south side, and the land of Richard Hall on the north side, abutting on the east and west ends upon the land of Lord de St. John. One acre abutting at the west end upon the land of Richard Peckesall and at the east end upon the land of the Lord de St. John, and between the land of Gilbert Stocker on the north side and the land of Lord de St. John on the south side. One acre abutting at the north end upon the land of John Fysshier, and at the south end upon the land of John Martin; and between the land of Lord de St. John on the west part, and the land of the aforesaid John Fysshier on the east side.

One half acre extending at the south end upon Shorte hedge, and lies between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. Also another half acre extending north and south upon the land of Lord de St. John and the land of the lord of Estropp, and between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west sides.

*Sum 23 acres and 1 rood.*

*“Field called Wynchester feld.* There is there one piece of land containing ten acres, the north end abutting upon the hedge called Short hegge, and the south end partly upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, and partly upon the land called *le downe*, and lies near the two mounds called borowes, near *le downe* aforesaid,\* on the west side and the land of Sir John Wallopp, knight, on the east side. One piece of land called Short-buttres, containing three acres, abutting at the south end upon the land of William Loker, and at the north end upon the land of Robert Creswell, and the land of Lord de St. John, and between the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq., on the east side. One acre abutting at the north end upon the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq., and at the south end upon the land of Richard Creswell, and between the land of the Lord de St. John on the west side and the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq. on the east side. One

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\* “Et jacet juxta ij colles vocatos borowes juxta *le downe* prædict.

acre abutting at the north end upon the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq., and at the south end upon the land of John Cooke, and between the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq. on the west side and the land of Robert Creswell on the east side. One acre in Kynges-forlonge between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west sides, abutting at the south end upon Porte-acre, and at the north end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford.

One half acre abutting at the south end upon the way (viam) called Harepath, and at the north end upon the land of Sir John Wallopp, knight; between the land of Lord de St. John on the west side and the land of Robert Creswell on the east side. One half acre abutting at the west end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford; and at the east end upon the land of Lord de St. John; and between the land of John Cooke on the south side, and the land of Lord de St. John on the north side. One acre lying near Combeway on the east side, and abutting at the south end upon the land of John Stocker and at the north end upon the land of Robert Creswell. Three acres of land there abutting at the south end upon the way called Harepathe and Hatchefeld hegge, and the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq. and John Belchamber, and between the land of John Belchamber on the west side and the land of Lord de St. John on the east side. Two acres abutting *squyerwise* at the east end upon the land of the College of the Blessed Mary, near Winchester, and at the west end upon the land of William Loker; between the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq., on the south side and the land of Robert Creswell on the north side. One half acre abutting at the east end upon the land of James Lancaster, at the west end upon the land of the College of the Blessed Mary, of Wynchester, and between the land of Robert Creswell on the north side, and the land of Sir John Wallopp, knight, on the south side. And one head acre extending at the north end upon Newman's Corner, the south end upon the land of Sir John Wallopp, knight, and between the land of Lord de St. John on the west side. *Sum 25½ acres.*

“*Field called Hacchefeld.* One piece of land there containing eight acres lying in Ponham’s dene, abutting at the south end upon the land of John Stocker, and between the land of Thomas Normanton on the east side. One acre of land abutting at the south end upon the land of John Stocker, and at the north end upon the land of Lord de St. John; and between the land of the Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. Two acres abutting at the south end upon the land of William Loker, and at the north end upon the land of Lord de St. John; and between the aforesaid acre and the land of John Stocker on the west side and the land of Lord de St. John on the east side. One half acre abutting at the east end upon the way called Combewey, and at the west end upon the land of Lord de St. John; between the land of Lord de St. John on the south side and the land of Richard Ronanger on the north side. Three acres lying between the land of Lord de St. John on the west side and the way called Combewey on the east side, abutting on the south upon the land of Richard Peckesall, Esq. and at the north end upon the land of Lord de St. John. Two acres called Shortebuttes, abutting at the east end and upon the land of Lord de St. John, and at the west end upon the land of the president of Merton College, Oxford, and between the land of John Belchamber on the north side and the land of Lord de St. John on the south side. Two acres abutting at the south end upon the land of John Cooke, and at the north end upon the land of John Belchamber, and lying between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. Two acres abutting at the north end upon the land of Lord de St. John; at the south end upon the land of Sir Richard Gosmere, clerk; and between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. Also two acres lying at Clyddesdene townesend, between the land of Lord de St. John on the east and west; abutting at the north end upon the land of Sir John Wallop, knight; and at the south end upon the land of the said Sir John Wallop. *Sum*  $22\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

“*Field called Hackewod-feld.* One acre and a half there lying between the land of Lord de St. John on the south

side, and the land of Sir John Wallop, knight, on the north side; abutting at the east end upon the way leading from Basyngstoke towards Clyddesdene and at the west end upon the land of Richard Hill. Three roods of land lie between the land of William Loker on the south side and the land of Lord de St. John on the north side; abutting at the east end upon the land of Lord de St. John and at the west end upon the way leading towards Clyddesdene. One and a half acre, abutting at the north and south ends upon the land of Lord de St. John, and between the land of the said Lord de St. John on the east and west sides. Also an acre there extending at the east end upon the land of Lord de St. John, and at the west end upon the field called Wynchester felde, and between the land of Richard Peckesall on the south side and the land of the Lord de St. John on the north side.

*Sum 4 acres and 3 roods.*

Also half an acre of meadow in Wyldemore, in *le four-acre*, lying between the meadow of William Loker on the east and west sides, and at the north end upon the meadow of Richard Pecksall, Esq.

*Sum total 122½ acres.*

“The foregoing Terrier shows that in the middle of the sixteenth century the earlier divisions and arrangement of the land of the common fields of the town, into small plots scattered over each particular field, still formed an important feature; inasmuch as we trace therein the metes and boundaries of earlier times still marked out with great precision. The local information afforded by the preceding documents is no less varied than important. They have supplied us with brief and incidental details too precious to be neglected by those who aim at understanding the early history of their own neighbourhood.

“The distribution of the land among the inhabitants, and its cultivation, naturally led to the adoption of

certain customs and usages, whereby the rights of each individual were known and protected, and adjustments made for the mutual benefit of one another. Moreover, in the process of time it not only became necessary to amend and extend these customs, but even to have them codified and put into writing by voluntary agreement, as a mutual guarantee of peace, security and freedom. Although the following record was drawn up as late as the year 1389, the customs and regulations embodied in it belong to a much earlier period. The original is in Latin, inscribed on a roll of parchment, 8½ inches wide, and 23 inches in length. It is a contemporary copy written in a neat hand, and is in a good state of preservation, except that the first ten or twelve lines have suffered from friction. The original counterpart, sealed by Sir Thomas de Worthinges, which remained in the hands of the bailiffs, probably perished in the disastrous fire of 1392.\*

THE REGULATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS OF THE MANOR OF  
BASINGSTOKE.

“THESE are the constitutions ordained and composed in the common Mote Hall† of Basyngstoke on the Sunday nearest after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, ( September 12 ) in the year of our Lord, 1389, and the thirteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, with the assent and consent of Thomas Wortynge, knight; Robert Heryerd, John Peperwhit, William Langred, John Levermouth, John Coufold, John Fabyan, John Suxeman, John Shupenere, Roger Newman, Hugh Berkesdale, Roger Anne, Thomas Langcroft, William Gregory, Robert Dryffeld, Hugh Heryerd, John Atte Nasshe, Thomas Barbour, William Milward, Thomas

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\* “ See page 75.

† “ *In communi Prætorio*. The Court Roll of the 13th of Elizabeth, ( 18th November, 1570 ) contains an order, ‘ *Pro reparatione de domo Prætorii, vocata le Mote Hall.*’

Trowley, John Pratte, William Atte Water, Ralph Atte Chambour, Thomas Ayleward, and Roger Rede, tenants of the aforesaid town, and of the other freemen then and there present. The aforesaid tenants will and grant for themselves and their heirs that the following ordinations and constitutions in the manner and form under-written shall endure for ever.

“FIRSTLY, that they shall have a common Hayward and Swine-herd, duly sworn (for the fulfilment of their duties), to be employed and engaged for the general benefit of all the tenants. The said Hayward shall receive for the faithful performance of his duty, the third part of the penalty exacted for all and every animal impounded. Also, he shall receive from every man having sown land in the fields of the aforesaid town, as much corn in sheaf for his harvest gift as the donor may be content to give. Also the said Swine-herd shall receive, from every man having six pigs or more, his dinner for his day’s service, as reasonably he is able to go round the town, or one penny for the dinner; and for his salary he shall receive a half-penny for each pig, and a half-penny for two little ones, to be faithfully paid and received at the end of each quarter. Also the said common Swine-herd shall receive from every man possessing fewer swine than six pigs or porkers, one penny for each pig, and a half-penny for each porker at the end of each quarter as above; but he is not to have his dinner for his day’s work, as he does from those who keep more than that number. And if anyone’s pig or pigs shall go over any man’s corn or pasture in the fields of the town, by the default of the Swine-herd, then the said Swine-herd shall make amends for the aforesaid trespass to the aggrieved parties.

“Also, the aforesaid tenants will and grant, that if anyone’s swine or porkers shall be found trespassing in the corn sown in the fields of the aforesaid town or elsewhere, watched or not watched, then they ought to be taken and impounded by the said Hayward, or by anyone else to whom the said animals shall have done any damage, and to be kept in the pound until the party or parties aggrieved shall have been compensated for the damage, or sufficient sureties

shall have been found. And if anyone's swine or porkers shall be so wild that they cannot be enclosed in the aforesaid pound, the Hayward, or those who have been trespassed upon, shall follow the animals to the house where they dwell, and there by the view and testimony of the neighbours and trustworthy persons, he or they shall have compensation according to the extent of the injury from him who claims the said swine.

"And moreover they will and grant that the Bailiffs of the liberty of the aforesaid town shall receive of the aforesaid offences, for each taking, impounding or following, three half-pence, if the number of pigs or porkers is under four, and three pence if the number shall be four or more, saving always to the said Hayward his third part as aforesaid.

"Also, they will and concede for themselves and their heirs, that the swine of the commonalty of the aforesaid town shall not enter nor feed in the autumn time in the stubble of the winter fields before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, (November 8th) and after they shall have entered upon the aforesaid stubble they shall be well watched: and if anyone shall presume to act otherwise, he shall pay 40d. to the fee farm of the aforesaid town. And in like manner that the aforesaid swine of the commonalty of the aforesaid town shall not enter nor feed in the stubble of the Lent field until the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel is ended; they are also to be watched, and if anyone is seen acting to the contrary, he shall in like-manner pay 40d. to the aforesaid fee farm.

"Also, they will, ordain, and appoint, that anyone possessing unsown land lying in separate fields shall have the said separate land up to the Gule of August, (1st August) provided that neither they nor anyone else in their name, shall enter upon the aforesaid separate land over the sown corn of their neighbour, without obtaining his licence, and if anyone shall be found acting to the contrary, he shall pay 2d. to the fee farm for every acre. Also, that no horse, bull, steer, heifer, cow or calf shall be fed or feed in the stubble of the aforesaid fields before the corn is entirely carried away, unless they are securely tethered or watched,

and if any of the aforesaid animals shall be found in the stubble untethered, or not watched, so as to occasion damage to anyone, before the corn of the fields is entirely removed, they are to be impounded in the common pound and kept there until the party trespassed shall have had compensation according to the extent of the injury, or sufficient surety given for the aforesaid transgression; and the Bailiffs shall have for every impounding one penny for a single animal, and two pence for the impounding of two animals or more, for the use of the aforesaid fee farm and not more; saving always to the Hayward a third part of the aforesaid money.

“Also, they will and grant that all sheep belonging to strangers shall be removed out of the common pasture of the aforesaid town before the feast of Saint Michael, except those which ought to be maintained in the aforesaid pasture throughout the winter, and if anyone shall do otherwise, he shall pay 2s. to the fee farm.

“Also, they will, that no shepherd shall enter upon the stubble with his sheep in the winter fields before Saint Michael’s day, nor in the Lent fields before All Saints’ day, (November 1st) excepting Myldeldowne, Litelmylnefelde, and Mylleforlonge, namely, from Fesautesmyll to the bounds of Basyngge, and if anyone’s sheep shall be found feeding in the stubble, before the assigned days, unless by escape, to wit, more than one hour, the Bailiffs shall have 40d. for the use of the aforesaid fee farm, and so from day to day, whenever and as often as they shall be so found by whomsoever trespassing; and for an escape a reasonable amercement.

“Also, they will, that no tenant paying by tallies less than 5s. a year for rent shall have at his fold more than a hundred sheep at any time of the year. And if a tenant pays 5s. or more a year for rent, he shall have as many (sheep) as he is able to maintain throughout the year, as well in summer as in winter.

“Also, they will and grant, that no tenant shall have sheep feeding in the common pasture of the aforesaid town, and lying by night outside the aforesaid demesne and the fields of the aforesaid town. Also, that no man dwelling



within the aforesaid town not being a tenant by tallies, shall have more than eight pigs or porkers in the common pasture, and if any such man shall have more he shall pay to the aforesaid fee farm in each quarter up to the Gule of August 6d., and from the Gule of August to the Feast of All Saints 6s. 8d. to the aforesaid farm. Also, that no man, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall drive his cart through anyone's corn in the harvest time, to his own land, to the damage of anyone. And if anyone is found trespassing in this manner he shall make compensation to the parties trespassed upon, according to the extent of the injury; and moreover the aforesaid trespassers shall pay to the fee farm 4d. for each act of trespass. Also, that no woman at harvest time who is able to work, and willing to receive a penny a day for wages, and food for her refreshment in the fields, shall be allowed to glean, under the penalty of forfeiting the corn she has gathered: but the impotent, passed by view of the Bailiffs and Constables, with the assent and consent of two of the tenants, and permission obtained, may commence gleaning from the beginning of the harvest.

“Also, they will and grant, that all the sheep folds of the commonalty of the aforesaid town shall be removed out of the winter field by the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, (November 30th) and from the Lent field by the first day of June at the latest; and if any such folds shall be in the aforesaid fields after the before-mentioned days, the Bailiffs shall have 2s. to the use of the fee farm, for each fold found there, from the owner, and if anyone suffers damage thereby, compensation is to be made according to the extent of the damage. Also, that no Bailiff or Bailiff's tenant, nor anyone else shall let wrongfully any pasture in the aforesaid fields to any stranger dwelling outside the aforesaid town; and if anyone shall do so, he shall pay to the use of the Church of Saint Michael, double the sum he receives for the aforesaid pasture so let.

“And that all and singular the co-ordinations and constitutions before noted be well, firmly, and entirely kept and observed, all and singular the tenants aforesaid, touching with their hands the holy gospels, have pledged

their bodily oath. And for the greater security of this Constitution thus made and to be perpetually observed, to the part of these indentures remaining in the hands of Sir Thomas Wortynge, knight, the aforesaid tenants have placed their seals, and to the other part remaining in the hands of the Bailiffs, whosoever they are, for the time being, the aforesaid Thomas has placed his seal. Given at the place and on the day and year above written, in the time of John Cowfold and John Shupnere, Bailiffs; and John Peperwhit and John Levermouth, Constables.

“It will be seen that the foregoing valuable and interesting record deals solely with the agricultural interests of the parish. There was in all probability some document of a similar nature with regard to the government of the town, its usages and customs, and the carrying out of the jurisprudence necessitated by its growing prosperity. We have not been fortunate enough to meet with any muniment of this character, or indeed, with any allusion to the existence of such a document at any period: consequently, we must be content to glean from existing records an outline of the other local customs, as they existed in a matured form at the close of the fourteenth century.

“The manor and hundred of Basingstoke was at that time under the jurisdiction of two different courts, one known as ‘*The court of the Hundred of Basingstoke, held there according to the custom of the manor of Basingstoke.*’ The sittings of this court took place on every third Saturday throughout the year, and was presided over by the bailiffs and certain free suitors. Its most important business was to determine by writ of right, all controversies relating to the right of lands within the manor and hundred. It also took cognizance of everything which tended to the keeping of the peace, the settlement of disputes, and of personal actions of debt and trespass, where the debt or damage

did not amount to forty shillings, as well as the general administration of justice. The second court was the Manorial, or Court Leet, known as '*The View of frank-pledge*,' and was held twice a year, namely, on the first Saturday after the 11th of November, the feast of Saint Martin; and on the first Saturday after Hocktide,—the third Saturday after Easter Sunday. If either of these Views of frank-pledge fell on the same day as the court of the Hundred, the proceedings were united and designated '*The View of frank-pledge with the court of the Hundred*.'

“The general meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants for the election of bailiffs and other officials was held yearly, at the first court coming in due course, on the first, second, or third Saturday after the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross,—the 14th of September; whereby the earliest day of a possible election fell on the 15th of September, and the latest on the 6th of October. The two newly elected bailiffs held their first court on that day three weeks, and continued in office during the twelve months. The tenants and freeholders had to do suit at these courts, that is to say, give their attendance there, and those who were absent were fined fourpence each. There were elected also, on the same day as the bailiffs, two sub-bailiffs or constables, and four other responsible tenants or freeholders to act as affeerors for the year, who were sworn to tax or assess (*affeer*) the fines or amercements, according to the estate of the person to be amerced (*in misericordia*), with respect to offences for which no penalty was fixed by statute. Two of the affeerors sat at each court for this purpose, and their names are generally given at the end of the proceedings, or on the back of the roll.

“The court rolls bear witness to an enormous amount of litigation, producing an abundant crop of fines and

amercements,—every non-appearance, every postponement, and every attempt to settle an action out of court was a source of revenue. On the death of every tenant a half year's rent was claimed as a relief, and the same amount was paid on every alienation of lands; moreover, the heir or purchaser had to do fealty\* to the court and be publicly admitted as a tenant; and in most cases a heriot was also exacted on the death of a tenant. The keeping of the King's peace was another most important duty devolving upon the bailiffs and other officials, and the stringency with which the crown visited any neglect of its maintenance, by the enforcement of severe penalties, caused the utmost vigilance to be observed, so that the slightest breach of it was brought into court and punished with due severity. The inhabitants of every parish and tithing within the Hundred were responsible for their several districts. The trade regulations were promptly enforced within the town, and actions of trespass were speedily redressed, and lastly the bailiffs themselves were fined by the free suitors of the court, if they neglected any of the duties of their office.

“The earliest document we have met with, relating to the proceedings of the Court of the Hundred, is a thin skin of parchment 23 inches in length, and a

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\* “There was a difference between homage and fealty. Homage was performed by the tenant on his knees, but fealty in a standing posture. Homage was also performed to the lord in person, but fealty before the steward of the court. In doing fealty the freeman or tenant placed his right hand upon a book of the Gospels, and said, ‘*Hear you my lord bailiffs and suitors that I, A. B. shall be faithful and true to you and my lord King, and shall hold my fealty to you for the land which I hold of you, and truly shall do you the customs and services that I ought to do to you at the terms assigned: So help me God and all his Saints.*’ And having said this he held the book to his lips and kissed it.

width of  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The writing is somewhat faded, the skin discoloured and slightly injured by damp (which has caused the parchment to decay in two places). It has no appearance of ever having been attached to another skin. The front side contains the proceedings of the Court held on Saturday, the 21st July, 1386; and the reverse, the proceedings of the ensuing Court, held on that day three weeks. The original is in Latin, and the following translation not only places the entire record before our readers, but will enable them to form some idea of the kind of business which five hundred years ago engaged the attention of the Basingstoke Magistrates.

“BASINGSTOKE. *Court of the Hundred held there on the Saturday nearest before the feast of Saint Mary Magdalen [ July 21st ], in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second. [ A.D. 1386. ]*

Roger Maschall against Richard Priour on a plea of surety for judgment for non-attendance. Excused by John Shupener.

John Fabian is ordered to be distrained to answer Thomas Illestone on a plea of debt in two actions. Also John Morhale to answer John Wynnegoud on a plea of debt.

Also an attachment is ordered against Richard Savage, to answer John Hereward on a plea of debt.

A legal claim touching Richard Coke, plaintiff, and Richard Hunte, defendant, on a plea of debt. Postponed until the next court day by the assent of the parties.

Adam Taverne ordered to be distrained to answer Nicholas Bocher on a plea of debt.

Hugh Herierd is at mercy, because he failed in his suit against Nicholas Valoyns on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.*

Thomas Langcroft is at mercy, for unjustly detaining 3s. due to Richard Coke on a plea of debt, namely for malt. *Fined 3d.*

John Roberd and John Hydeman are at mercy, because they did not have here Richard Skutes to answer Henry

Carpynter of Rutherwyke (Rotherwick) on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.* It is ordered that the said Richard be distrained.

John Smyth is at mercy, for an unjust complaint against John Perkyate on a plea of trespass. *Fined 6d.*

John Holte is at mercy, for unjustly detaining 4s. 8d. due to John Baldok on a plea of debt, to wit, for malt bought. *Fined 6d.*

Thomas Louker is at mercy, for licence to agree with John Shupener on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

“To this court came Thomas Tyle and brought a small writ of the Lord King, to do right according to the custom of his manor of Basyngstoke, directed to his bailiffs there, in these words: RICHARD, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to his bailiffs of Basingstoke, greeting; we command that without delay and according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, you are to do full right unto Thomas Tyle, as to the two messuages, three hundred acres of land, and twenty-four acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood, and thirty shillings of rent with appurtenances at Iwode in Basyngstoke, which John Draper and Alice his wife have deforced him; that no longer complaint be heard thereupon for defect of justice. Witnessed by myself at Westminster the 16th June, in the ninth year of our reign (A.D. 1386.) And he found as pledges for the prosecution of the writ, John Pyperwhite and John Shepener, and made protestation that he would prosecute this writ in the form of a writ of covenant.\* By virtue of this writ a precept had been issued to summon according to the custom of the manor, &c. John Draper and Alice his wife to be present here on this day, to answer the said John Tyle on a plea of land according to the custom of the manor, &c. And now the parties aforesaid came personally

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\* “The original copy of this writ still remains sewed to the left hand edge of the roll,—written on a strip of parchment 1½ inches wide and 11½ inches in length: and is endorsed with the declaration as to prosecuting it, the names of the pledges or sureties, and an intimation that the usual summons had been issued.

to the court, and the said John Tille (*sic*) gave 6s. 8d. for licence to come to an agreement according to the custom of the manor. And the agreement is this: that the aforesaid John Draper and Alice his wife acknowledge the holding named in the writ to be the right of the aforesaid Thomas Tyle, as that which the same Thomas Tyle has by the gift of the aforesaid John Draper and Alice his wife, and they surrendered it to him in the same court, to have and to hold to the aforesaid Thomas Tyle and to his heirs of the chief lords of the fee for the services therefore due according to the custom of the manor for ever. And the aforesaid John Draper and Alice his wife, and the heirs of this Alice will warrant the aforesaid lands with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas Tyle and his heirs against all men for ever, &c. And upon this there was levied a fine in the same court according to the custom of the manor.\* And the aforesaid Alice present in court, before William Langrede and Roger Newman, then bailiffs of the town; Nicholas Valoyns, William Gregory, John Fabyan, John Pyperwhyte, William Muudi, and John Shepener, suitors of the same court, confessed her knowledge of the matter, and that she was neither constrained nor forced, but ratified all the aforesaid transaction of her own free will, according to the custom of the manor of Basingstoke, for ever.

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\* "The counter part or foot of this fine is also sewed to the roll. It is written on a piece of parchment six inches wide, and of the same length as the width of the roll, and is indented at the top with the letters of the word CHIROGRAPH cut through. *Ped.* is written on its lower margin, indicating that it is the foot of the fine. The following is a translation.

"THIS is the final agreement, made in the court of the Lord King at Basyngstoke on the Saturday nearest before the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, before William Langrede and Roger Newman, bailiffs of the same town; Nicholas Valoyns, William Gregory, John Fabian, John Pyperwhite, William Mody, John Shepenere, suitors; and other faithful subjects of the Lord King then there present, between Thomas Tyle, complainant, and John Draper and Alice his wife, deforciant; of two messuages, three hundred acres of land and

“To this court came Thomas Tyle and exhibited a certain charter in these words. Know all men present and future that we John Draper and Alice my wife have given and granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed to Thomas de Tyle of Old Wyndesore (Windsor) all our lands and tenements, rents, reversions and services which we have, with their appurtenances in Basyngge and Iwode, in the county of Southampton. To have and to hold all the lands and tenements aforesaid, as in messuages, houses, edifices, gardens, curtilages, arable land, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, crops, hedges, ditches, roads, paths, waters, pools, fish ponds, fishings, rents, reversions and customary services, and all other things and commodities whatsoever, to the aforesaid lands and tenements in any manner belonging, in Basyngge and Iwode aforesaid, to the aforesaid Thomas de Tyle, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of the fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed. And moreover we the said John Draper and Alice my wife will warrant, acquit, and defend all the aforesaid lands and tenements, as in messuages, houses, &c. *as above*, to the said Thomas de Tyle, his heirs and assigns against all men for ever. In testimony whereof we have

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twenty-four acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood, and thirty shillings of rent with appurtenances in Iwode in Basyngstoke; whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the same court according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, to wit, that the aforesaid John and Alice have acknowledged the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of the aforesaid Thomas, as those which the same Thomas has of the gift of the aforesaid John and Alice; and those they have remised to him in the same court, to have and to hold to the said Thomas and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed according to the custom of the manor of Basingstoke for ever. And for this recognition, fine, and agreement the same Thomas gave to the aforesaid John and Alice, one hundred pounds sterling. And the aforesaid Alice being present in court was examined by the bailiffs and acknowledged that she understood the aforesaid matter, and was not forced nor compelled, but of her own free will hath ratified all the premises aforesaid, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke.



placed our seals to this present charter. These being witnesses: Bernard Brokas, John de la Hay and Hugh Camoys, knights; John Fabian of the county of Southampton; Robert Bullok, Robert Bakere, Thomas Lollebrok, and John Terry of the county of Berks, and others. Dated at Basyngstoke the twenty-first day of July, in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (A.D. 1386.) He moreover requested that the charter might be enrolled, &c.

“Also, the same Thomas de Tyle exhibited a certain release in these words:—‘Be it known unto all by these presents that we John Draper and Alice my wife, have remitted, released, and for ourselves and our heirs for ever have quit-claimed to Thomas de Tyle of Old Windesore, his heirs and assigns, all our right and claim, that we have, or had, or in anywise may have in all those lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services which formerly belonged to John Germeyn, with all their appurtenances in Basyng and Iwode, in the county of Southampton, and which the same Thomas lately had by our gift and feoffment, as is fully contained in a charter made thereupon; so that neither we the aforesaid John Draper and Alice my wife, nor our heirs, may be able to raise action thereupon, but are by these presents perpetually excluded from all right of action and suit. And with the usual clause of warranty, &c. Dated at Basyngstoke the twenty-third day of July, in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.

The action of John Busshup, plaintiff, and Roger Reade, defendant, on a plea of debt, is postponed until the next court day by consent of the parties.

Thomas Rastell is at mercy, for licence to agree with Richard Coke, on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

Precept issued to distrain William Waryner, that he should appear at the next court to answer, as well the Lord King, as the bailiffs, &c.

John Baker, of the house of St. John, is at mercy, because he made default of his law against Hugh Herierd on a plea of trespass.

John Twychener, senior, is at mercy, for licence to agree with John Tanner on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.*

William Waterhege is at mercy, for licence to agree with Richard Coke on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

Nicholas Bothe is at mercy, because he has not carried on his prosecution against John Bourde on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.*

Thomas Wheler is at mercy, for licence to agree with Thomas Prestone on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

Walter Botieler is at mercy, for licence to agree with William Wayte on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

Robert Carter and John atte Nasshe are at mercy, for licence to agree with John Pepirwhyte on a plea of trespass in two actions. *Fined 6d. each.*

William Wayte is at mercy, for not prosecuting his suit against Adam Moury on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

John Draytone is at mercy, for licence to agree with John Shupener on an action of trespass. *Fined 6d.*

John Roberd and John Hidman are at mercy, because they had not [produced] Richard Skutes here to answer Henry Carpynter on a plea of an agreement. *Fined 6d.* And it is ordered that the said Richard be distrained that he should appear at the next court to answer, &c.

The Tithingman\* of Basyngstoke with his assessors, present that Edith Gylote justly raised the hue and cry† against John Scotmond, therefore the said John is at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

\* "Or Decennary, the individual chosen to represent the tithing, and responsible for its peace. This office soon afterwards became identical with that of petty constable.

† "*Hutesium et clamor*. The cry or hooting raised in pursuit of a malefactor. Manwood says that there was a difference between 'hue' and 'cry'; the former being the complaint of the aggrieved party to the nearest constable, upon which cry was raised in pursuit, and communicated from parish to parish; such pursuit being even continued to the sea side. *Forest Laws*, c. 19. It was a punishable offence for anyone to raise the hue and cry without just cause, and this explains the expression used in the paragraph.

John atte Nasshe has to make his law with his sixth hand\* at the next court, against William Langrude, on a plea of trespass, that he was not with his sheep at Haryges, that they did not tread down nor destroy the hay of the aforesaid William to his damage of 10s. as the aforesaid William has charged against him. Surety for his law, W. Atte Stighele.

Richard Wilkyngs has to make his law with his sixth hand at the next court, against the aforesaid William on the aforesaid plea, that he was not at Waleates-crouch with the sheep of this Richard, and neither trod down nor destroyed the growing corn (bery-corne) of the said William as he has set forth against him to his damage of half a mark (6s. 8d.) Surety for his law, Richard Coke.

William Gregory, junior, has to make his law with his sixth hand, at the next court, against the aforesaid William on a plea of detention of chattels, namely, that he does not unjustly detain three sheep and a lamb which were delivered to him to keep, to the damage of half a mark (6s. 8d.) as he has set forth against him. Pledge for his law, John Prat.

*Sum (total) 7s. 3d.*

“The following are the proceedings recorded upon the back of the skin:—

“BASINGSTOKE. *Court of the Hundred held there on the Saturday nearest after the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr [August 11th], in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest. [A.D. 1386.]*

John Atte Nasshe against William Langrude on a plea of trespass, whereupon he was to make his law. His non-attendance excused or explained by Thomas Aylleward.

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\* “This word *hand* was very generally used in the middle ages for an oath or compurgator. It means, that he was to clear himself by the oath of five legal men, his own making the sixth oath or hand. This mode of establishing one’s innocence, or making his law, as it was termed, extended back to Anglo Saxon times, and was in accordance with one of King Ethelred’s Laws,—‘*Let him take to himself five thanes and be himself the sixth, and clear himself thereof.*’

Richard Wilkyngs against the said William on the plea aforesaid, whereupon he was to make his law. Excused by Richard Coke.

William Gregory, junior, against the said William on the plea aforesaid, whereupon he was to make his law. Excused by John Parker.

An attachment ordered against Richard Savage, because he was not present to answer Richard Hereward on a plea of debt.

John Parker and others are amerced 3d. because they have not here this day Adam Taverner to answer Nicholas Bocher on a plea of debt. Notwithstanding the precept that the said Adam was to be distrained to answer the aforesaid Nicholas on the aforesaid plea, and the Bailiffs are at mercy for this default.

John Mourhale ordered to be distrained to answer John Wynnegoud on a plea of debt.

John Hunte is at mercy, for licence to agree with Richard Coke on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

John Roberd and John Hydman are at mercy, because they have not here Richard Skutes to answer Henry Carpynter of Rutherwyk, on pleas of debt and agreement. Notwithstanding the precept to distrain the said Roger, &c. to answer. *Fined 6d.*

John Parker and others are at mercy, because they have not here Roger Reade to answer John Busshop on a plea of debt, notwithstanding the precept to distrain the said Roger, &c., to answer, &c. *Fined 3d.*

William Waryner is at mercy, for his defaults of suit to the Lord King, &c. He is ordered to be distrained to answer, &c. *Fined 4d.*

William Langrude asks that the cases of John Atte Nasshe, Richard Wilkyngs, William Gregory, junior, on pleas of trespass and detention of chatells, should stand over until the next court day, because as appears above they are separately excused as to this day.

John Craft is at mercy, for licence to agree with Richard Coke on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.*

John Parker and others are at mercy, because they have not here Roger Reade to answer Richard Coke on a plea

of agreement, notwithstanding the precept to distrain the said Roger. *Fined 6d.*

William Combare is at mercy, for licence to agree with Roger Maschall on a plea of agreement. *Fined 6d.*

John Parker and others are at mercy, because they have not here Thomas Styhangre to answer Henry Dale on a plea of debt,\* and notwithstanding that a precept was issued to distrain the said Thomas. *Fined 6d.*

The same mainpernors and others are at mercy, because they have not here John Craft, to answer William Wayte on a plea of debt in two actions, and notwithstanding a precept is issued to distrain the said John to answer, &c. *Fined 6d.*

The same mainpernors are at mercy, because they have not here William Calvele to answer the aforesaid William on a plea of debt, and notwithstanding this a precept is issued to distrain the said William to answer the said William, &c. *Fined 3d.*

The same mainpernors and others are at mercy, because they have not here John Craft to answer William Calvele on pleas of debt and agreement, and nevertheless a precept is issued to distrain the said John to answer, &c. *Fined 3d.*

William Gregory, junior, is at mercy, for unjustly detaining 3s. due to Nicholas Feldgate on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.*

Roger Maschall is at mercy, for licence to agree with John Shupenere on a plea of debt. *Fined 6d.*

John, Rector of the Church of Estroup,† is to make his law with his sixth hand, at the next court day, against Thomas Aylleward on a plea of trespass, namely, that the dog of the same John did not bite a ewe sheep in his pasture near the house of Robert Webbe, to his damage of

\* "Above the entry is inserted—'He acknowledges the debt 6s. for malt.'

† "John de Kyngston, who was instituted at Farnham Castle to this rectory, by Bishop William of Wykeham on the 1st August, 1375, on the presentation of Sir Hugh Camoys, knight; and held it till his death at the early part of the year 1412.

two shillings, as he has set forth against him, &c. Pledge for his law, John Prat.

Robert Webbe is at mercy, for licence to agree with John Shupener on a plea of agreement. *Fined 6d.*

John Parker and others are at mercy, because they have not here Adam Taverner, to answer Thomas Aylleward on a plea of trespass. Notwithstanding it was ordered that the said Adam be distrained to answer, &c. *Fined 3d.*

The tithingmen of Basyngstoke present the default of John Barnet, who is therefore at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Also that John Prat, junior, unjustly had blood drawn by Robert Carter, therefore the said Robert is at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

“Know all men present and future, that I Thomas Tyle of Old Wyndesore, have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Thomas de Hortone and John Winter, clerks, all those lands and tenements, rents, reversions and services which I lately had by the gift and feoffment of John Draper and Alice his wife, with their appurtenances in Iwode, Basyng and Basyngstoke in the county of Southampton. To have and to hold all the lands and tenements, rents, reversions and services aforesaid, with their appurtenances, as in messuages, houses, buildings, gardens, curtilages, arable land, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, crops, ways, paths, waters, pools, fish ponds and fishings, with all other commodities with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas de Hortone and John Wynter, their heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed. And I the aforesaid Thomas de Tyle and my heirs will warrant and defend all the aforesaid lands and tenements, rents and services, with all the other things before-named with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid Thomas de Hortone and John Wynter, their heirs and assigns, against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to this present charter. These being witnesses: Bernard Brocas, John de la Hay and Hugh Camoys, knights; Robert Herteleye, Robert Bullok, John Terry, and others. Dated at Old Wyndesore on the morrow of St. Laurence the Martyr, in the 10th year of the reign

of King Richard the Second after the Conquest. (11th August, 1386.)

“Be it known unto all by these presents, that I Thomas Tyle of Old Wyndesore, have attorned and put in my place my beloved in Christ, Richard Fotour of Maydenhuth, as my certain and faithful attorney, to deliver in my name full and peaceful seisin to Thomas Hortone and John Wynter, clerks, or their attornies in fee simple, all those lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances in Iwode, Basyngge, and Basyngstoke in the county of Southampton, which the aforesaid Thomas de Hortone and John Wynter, clerks, have by my gift and feoffment, as in a certain charter thereupon made is fully contained, and whatsoever the aforesaid Richard shall do in this matter shall be held ratified and confirmed. In testimony whereof I have placed my seal to these presents. Dated at Old Wyndesore on the morrow of St. Laurence the Martyr, in the tenth year of the reign of Richard the Second after the Conquest. (11th August, 1386.)

“Be it known to all by these presents, we Thomas de Hortone and John Wynter, clerks, have attorned and put in our place, our beloved in Christ, John Palmere of Braye as our trustworthy attorney, to receive in our names full and peaceful seisin of all those lands and tenements, rents, reversions and services which we lately had by the gift and feoffment of Thomas de Tyle of Old Wyndesore, with their appurtenances in Iwode, Basyngge and Basyngstoke, in the county of Southampton; and whatsoever the same John shall do in this matter in our names we will hold ratified and confirmed. In testimony whereof we have placed our seals to these presents. Dated at Old Wyndesore on the morrow of St. Laurence the Martyr, in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest. (11th August, 1386.)

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“The reader will have noticed, with respect to the foregoing Courts of the Hundred, that even as far back as this period, actions of debt formed no inconsider-

able part of a day's proceedings. In after years these actions gradually become more and more numerous, and this goes on to such an extent, that towards the middle of the sixteenth century and subsequently, the court rolls of the Hundred are almost entirely confined to them, and consequently they are of little or no interest as regards history or topography.

“THE VIEWS OF FRANK-PLEDGE, (or Court Leet), contain proceedings of a more extended character. *Francum plegium* expresses in Norman Latin the Anglo Saxon *Frith-borh*, or peace-pledge, by which every freeman was under surety to the crown for his good behaviour, and which was probably coeval with the origin of Anglo Saxon society, though not forming a distinct feature in Anglo Saxon jurisprudence before the time of King Edgar. In the time of King Canute the system of free pledge had assumed the shape in which it is presented to us, as an English law or custom, affecting every town and village. The whole of the inhabitants of every vill were formed into ‘decennæ,’ or companies of ten, the nine being answerable for any forfeiture or offence committed by one of the ten. Over each decenna or tithing, there was a chief, entitled in Latin, *Decennarius* or *Capitalis Plegius*,—the tithingman or chief pledge. The law of King Henry I. (*De hundredis tenendis*) enacts that all the freemen were to be summoned twice a year to the court of the Hundred for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the *decennæ* or tithings, whether defective or having increased in number. The age of twelve years was that at which under the law of Canute, as well as the law of Henry I., the freeman was to be in pledge, and enrolled in a *decenna*. This enrolment was not a mere form, as he who entered the decenna or tithing swore fidelity to the King and his heirs, and that he would not become a robber nor



consent to robbery. Once enrolled, he could not withdraw from the decenna, nor be deprived of its privileges. If a man in a decenna having killed anyone fled, and had not been taken or delivered up by the members of the decenna, the whole body were liable to a fine, and the same also if anyone was found murdered within their district, and the malefactor not arrested, or if any robbers were allowed to escape. One of the laws of Edward the Confessor recites, that when a man was found murdered and the slayer could not be found, the vill and hundred were bound to collect forty-six marks (£30 13s. 4d.) and pay it into the royal treasury. If within the space of a year the murderers were discovered, the money so collected was restored, otherwise six marks (£4) were paid to the parents or nearest of kin of the murdered man, and the other forty were forfeited to the King.

“All the freeholders within the hundred of Basingstoke were obliged to attend the View of Frank-pledge, and all other persons dwelling within the hundred, except such as were under twelve and above sixty years old; peers, ecclesiastics, and women were also exempted from attendance.\* The others were bound

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\* “Their discharge from attendance was granted by the Statute of Marlborough in 52. Henry III. A.D. 1267. As an illustration of the effect of this statute, we have met with the record of an inquisition taken on Thursday, the vigil of the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 13th year of Edward I. (20th September, 1285), by John de la Baggemere, bailiff of Basingstoke; John de la Burgh, William le Vyable, Richard Kockerel, John Vyvien, James Prat, John le Coppe, Walter de la Cantisse, John Lyld, John Garmeyn, John Gerveys, John de la Hale, John le Morward and Roger le Fox: who say upon their oath, that the granting of the messuage with half a virgate of land in Nateleghe Estrop, which the Lady Ela [de Longespee] Countess of Warwick bought of the fee belonging to our Lady the Queen, for the support of a Chaplain, is neither to the injury nor prejudice of the Queen, nor of our Lord the King, except

to appear, to serve upon the jury if required, and to make due presentments of all that was wrong or amiss within their several districts. The jurisdiction of the View of Frank-pledge extended to the preservation of the peace, the punishment of all minute offences against the public good, and all trivial misdemeanors; common nuisances, enquiries as to waifs and strays,\* the accuracy of weights and measures, the regulations of public trade, and all irregularities in the public commons, encroachments, defective fences, and highways.

“The jury or homage received and investigated the presentments made by the tithingmen, and added such additional presentments as they thought fit. They

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only, that the aforesaid Chaplain is not able to be in the assize, nor on juries. The said Chaplain has to render for the same a yearly rent of 5s. 1d. to the fee farm of Basingstoke, and also to perform all other services and customs which belong to the extent of the said holding. Another inquisition, taken in October, 1285, gives the following additional particulars relating to the same property, in answer to the enquiry, whether it would be injurious to the King or to any other persons, if the King granted to Lady Ela Countess of Warwick, licence to give and assign for ever, for the support of a Chaplain celebrating divine service in the church of Nately Estrop, a messuage and half a virgate of land with appurtenances. The jury returned as their verdict,—That the said land is held direct of the King and belongs to his fee; and is held by the service of 5s. a year, payable at the two suits yearly rendered at the Views of Frank-pledge at Basingstoke. Its yearly value is 6s. 8d. in all its issues, over and above the said rent, and it would not be prejudicial for the King to consent to the grant as requested. *Inquis. p.m. Edward I., Nos. 136 and 63.*

\* “Waifs were goods stolen and thrown away by the thief in his flight for fear of being apprehended, and not recovered or claimed by the owner. Strays or estrays (*extrahura*) were all animals of value found wandering in any manor, town or tithing, and of which the owner was unknown, but animals of no value were not deemed as such.

also nominated yearly, at the View held in November, the tithingmen as the representatives of each tithing from certain names submitted to them, who were duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; and elected a mower or keeper to look after the meadow land called *The Wildmoor*, and an ale taster. Another of their duties was the control of the assize of bread and ale. The assize of bread was the assizing or fixing the price of bread in accordance with the price of corn in the weekly market.\* The assize of ale was fixing the price of ale, which was regulated in the same way as the bread. The statute on the assize of ale enacted that when barley was sold at two shillings a quarter, the price of four gallons of ale was to be one penny, and so on according to the rise and fall of the markets. It was necessary to drink it when fresh, as hops were not used for brewing in this country till the reign of Henry VII.†

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\* "The statute touching the assize of bread and ale (51, Henry III., A.D. 1266) directs that when a quarter of wheat is sold for 18d. then wastel bread (the second quality of bread) of a farthing, white and well baked was to weigh £4 10s. 8d. As wheat increased in price the farthing loaf diminished in weight, consequently when wheat reached 20s. a quarter, it only weighed 6s. 9½d. It will be observed that the weights made use of were pounds, shillings, and pence; and the bakers were to be punished according to the amount that their farthing loaf was in default of weight over twelve pence. The English penny sterling weighed 32 grains of wheat dry in the midst of the ear; twenty pence the weight of an ounce, and twelve ounces twenty shillings sterling. Twenty-five shillings or fifteen ounces was the recognised pound avoirdupois.

† "The following receipt for making beer has been met with in an original edition of Arnold's Chronicle (printed by Pynson in 1521); 'Ten quarters of malt, two quarters of wheat, two quarters of oats, forty pounds weight of hops, to make sixty barrels of single beer'; and, written by a contemporary hand on the margin, 'Half-a-quarter of barley malt, three pecks of wheat, three pecks of oats, and two pounds of hops, to make my barrel of double beer, and five of single beer.'

“It has been noticed that the jurisdiction of the View of Frank-pledge extended over the entire hundred, and although we have already given an account of the places situated within the hundred,\* it will be necessary to revert to them here, for the sake of giving some additional particulars bearing upon this part of our history, as illustrative of the Views of Frank-pledge.

“King Henry III., in the twelfth year of his reign, on the 15th February, 1227–8, granted the manor and hundred of Basingstoke to the proved men of the town of Basingstoke in fee farm,† at the annual rent of £72 12s.‡ This grant appears to have continued in force till the year 1256, as on the 20th May in that year the King issued another charter, whereby he not only conferred certain privileges and exemptions not mentioned in the previous charter, but made the grant perpetual at the fee farm rent of £80 a year. The bailiffs of the town of Basingstoke were answerable for this rent, and paid it half yearly into the King’s

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\* “See pages 57 to 61.

† “The distinguishing feature of this tenure consisted in the land being held of the lord and his heirs at an annual rent, free from all services *but* those which are expressed in the charter of donation.

‡ “See page 68. It was at this time that the five external or out Hundreds (Bermondspit, Odington, Overton, Holdshot, and Chutely) were separated from the manor of Basingstoke. The separation is indicated by the wording of the charter, which grants only ‘*the manor of Basingstoke with the in-hundred.*’ The Pipe Roll of the 15th Henry III. (A.D. 1231) records that the sheriff of the county had to account ‘for the issues of the five external hundreds of Basingstoke for that year, and for the two preceding years; but afterwards he had quittance for the same by a writ of the King. And in the 14th year of King John, A.D. 1212, it is recorded that ‘The men of Basingstoch had paid £104 of counted money for the farm of the manor of Basingestoch with the six adjacent hundreds, and all other things appertaining to the farm of the manor for that year.’

exchequer, out of the monies which came into their hands, as the rents and contributions from the tenants, and the emoluments of the courts.

“The manors of Basing, Bramley, and Sherborne St. John were held by the lords of Basing in demesne as a part of their barony, with the exception of the estate called Beaurepaire, partly in Sherborne St. John and partly in Bramley, assessed at half a knight’s fee; and Sherborne Coudrey, now known as the Vyne, assessed at the fifth part of a knight’s fee, which were held of them by military service. Chinham, Kempshot, Nateley Scures and Woodgarston, Tunworth and Winslade were held likewise by military service of the lords of Basing and of their barony. Mapledurwell, Newnham, and Up Natley belonged to Herbert de Port at the time of the Domesday survey, and afterwards passed into the hands of the crown. Eastrop was held of the Earls of Hereford, and Steventon of the King in chief. Hatch, Cliddesden, Heyshill, and Somershill were held of the bailiffs of Basingstoke in free socage,\* and the lands and tenements in Basingstoke were also held of the bailiffs by the same tenure. The manor of Cliddesden, and the advowson of the Church were held of the bailiffs by fealty† and the yearly rent of 5s. for all services; and the manor of Hatch was held also by fealty, and the yearly rent of 5s. in a similar manner.

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\* “Socage in its most general and extensive signification denotes a tenure by a certain and determinate service other than knight’s service or serjeanty. The service however must be certain, in order to denominate its socage; as for instance, to hold by fealty and a fixed rent, or by homage and fealty with or without a fixed rent, or by fealty alone, and suit to the lord’s court.

† “Fealty signifies the oath taken at the admittance of every tenant to be true to the lord of whom he held his land. See page 220.

“The manors of Basing, Bramley, and Sherborne St. John are always first named in the proceedings of the Basingstoke Views of Frank-pledge. The tithingman of each of these places gave his attendance at this court, each being accompanied by four suitors of the tithing. They usually reported that all things were peaceable and right in their tithings, and made no other presentments, nor did they pay cert money,\* but certain days were assigned to them to make their presentments at the court of their several manors.†

“Basingstoke is always last named, owing to the greater extent of its entries, and the tithingmen usually paid at the Hocktide Court 13s. 4d. as cert money for the entire year; this sum included 1s. 6d. paid to them by the tithing Heysull or Heyshill.‡

“Mapledurwell, Newnham, and Up-Nately appear to have had a manorial court of their own, and consequently paid no cert money at Basingstoke, although

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\* “The head penny or common fine paid yearly by the inhabitants of a manor or tithing to their lord, towards the expenses of keeping the Court Leet or Views of Frank-pledge. Basing, Bramley, and Sherborne St. John paid cert money at their own courts.

† “At the View of Frank-pledge held on 6th May, 1536, it is recorded with respect to Basing, Bramley, and Sherborne St. John, ‘*The Tithingman, with four associates, of each of these places came not, as they ought to have done, by right, law, and ancient custom; and therefore the said tithings separately are at mercy, because of old the aforesaid tithingmen came to the court, not to present, but to claim to have Free View at Basing, Bramley, and Sherborne St. John. Therefore the aforesaid tithings are to be amerced by the court at the said places, &c. according to the used and approved custom of the manor of Basingstoke.*’

‡ “Now called Hazeley Heath, a tithing partly in the parish of Hartley Wintney, but chiefly in the parish of Heckfield. The manor was sold in 1818, by the Corporation of Basingstoke, to Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., for £1179 14s. 4d. inclusive of timber.

they made presentments. Up-Nately and Newnham were not unfrequently represented at the View of Frank-pledge by an official called a suffragan,\* instead of the tithingman.

“The following was the amount of cert money paid by the other manors within the Hundred of Basingstoke, alphabetically arranged; and where a variation occurs, the greater payment was always made at the November court. The first item represents the payment made at the View held on the Saturday after the feast of St. Martin; the second, that at Hock-tide; and the last is the total or yearly sum received from each place.†

Chinham	3s. 6d.	2s.	5s. 6d.
Cliddesden	4s.	3s.	7s.
Eastrop	1s.	1s.	2s.
Hatch	2s. 11d.	2s. 1d.	5s.
Kempshot	2s. 6d.	1s. 10d.	4s. 4d.
Nately Scures	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	4s.
Somershill	6d.	nil.	6d.
Steventon	5s. 6d.	4s.	9s. 6d.
Tunworth	4s.	3s.	7s.
Winslade	2s. 6d.	2s.	4s. 6d.
Woodgarston	9d.	9d.	1s. 6d.

“There is occasionally, in some instances, a slight variation in the half yearly amounts, owing to the first payment being a few pence either below or in excess of the usual sum.

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\* “*The tithingman of Mapledurwell. The suffragan of Up-Nately. The suffragan of Newenham.*

† “In former days the financial year was reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, consequently the View held in November was the first of a new year. This is mentioned, lest our giving the second place to the Easter or Hock-tide court should be deemed a singularity.

“As regards the population of these parishes, among the Crown records is a return dated 3rd May, 1428, which certifies that there were not at that time ten inhabited houses either in Chinham, Estrop, Kempshot, or Winslade.

“The earliest existing roll of a View of Frank-pledge records the proceedings held on Saturday, 12th November, 1390 (14. Richard II.) It consists of a single skin, stained, crumpled, and imperfect owing to a portion of it having perished from the action of damp. Some extracts from this roll are given in page 246. The next roll in point of date belongs to the year 1399. It is in a perfect state, and contains the proceedings of the Court or View held on Saturday, the 19th April. The following translation gives it in its entirety, and amply illustrates the manner in which these particular records are set out.

“BASINGSTOKE. *The View of Frank-pledge held there on the Saturday nearest after Hock, in the 22nd year of the reign of King Richard the Second. (19th April, A.D. 1399.)*

BASINGE. The tithingman there, came with four associates	}	and made no presentments on this day.
BROMLEGHE. The tithingman there, came with four associates		
SHYRBOURNE. The tithingman there, came with four associates		

NATELEGH SKUYRES. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered for cert money this day 18d. which he paid: and presented that Beatrix atte Mulle, John Clement, and John Smyth atte Waterende had each made two brewings and broken the assize of ale, therefore were at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.* Walter Boteler, senior, came on this day and offered a fine of 6d. that he might for ever be free from his suit of court here, and he paid the 6d. to John Donet.



WODEGARSTON. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered as cert money this day 9d. and presented that all things were well.

MAPULDERWELLE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and gave nothing for cert money this day: and presented the default of Thomas Clerke, suffragan of NEWENHAM; and the default of Richard Flynt, who were therefore at mercy. *Fined 3d. each.* He also presented John Edelyne, miller, for taking toll against the assize, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 12d.* Also that Johanna Hykkes had made two brewings of ale and broken the assize, therefore at mercy. *Fined 6d.* He also presented that a ditch under Mourdelond is unscoured to the common detriment by default of John Pynegere, who is therefore at mercy. *Fined 6d., and ordered to amend it before the next Court day under penalty of 12d.*

The suffragan of UPNATELE presented that Henry Loteron, Roger Hount, and Thomas Mory had each made two brewings of ale, and broken the assize of ale, and therefore are at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.* On this day Thomas Swayn came and offered 4d. as a fine, that he might remain under the full liberty: John Donet received the money, and William Atte More became surety.

TONEWORTHE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered for cert money this day 3s. which he paid, and presented that John Lambard remains out of the assize, who now came and was sworn, and offered 4d. for his default so that he might dwell under the free pledge—surety William Whytynge. On this day William Strypplynge offered 8d. that he might be exonerated from his suit here for ever—surety William Goudyng.

STEVYNGTON. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered for cert money this day 4s. which he paid, and presented that John Levers, junior, John Pykamour, and Nicholas Burell each made two brewings of ale and broke the assize, and are therefore at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.*

KEMPESHOTE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and ought to give this day 22d. for cert money, which he did not pay, and he is to pay it here at the next

Court of the Hundred under penalty of 6d. Also, he presented that a black sheep worth 12d. had come astray about the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary: whereupon proclamation is ordered to be made until, &c.

HEYSULLE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and presented the default of Walter Enefelde, who is therefore at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Also he presents that John Kene remains out of the assize, and he came now and was sworn for the tithing, &c.

CLUDESdene. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered for cert money this day 3s. which he paid, and presented that William Taylor and John Loukere each made two brewings and broke the assize of ale, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.* Also he presented that a black sheep price 12d. came astray about the feast of *Hokkeday*. *Whereupon let proclamation be made.*

ESTROPP. The tithingman there, came with his associates and offered for cert money this day 12d. which he paid, and presents (*sic.*)

HACCHE. The tithingman there, came and he ought to render for cert money this day 2s. 1d. which he did not. *Therefore a levy is ordered to be made before the next court day.*

CHYNHAM. The tithingman there, came with his associates and should give this day for cert money 2s. which he did not pay. *Therefore it is ordered to be levied before the next court day.*

WYNSFLODE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and ought to give for cert money this day 2s. which he did not pay. *He is to pay the said money here, at the next Court of the Hundred, under penalty of 6d.* Also he presented that Richard Rykon has made two brewings of ale and broken the assize, therefore is at mercy. *Fined 6d.* Surety, Roger Somenor.

SOMERSHULLE. The tithingman there, came with his associates and gave nothing for cert money this day, and presented that all things were well.

BASINGSTOKE. The tithingmen there, came as they ought to do, and should give as cert money this day 13s. 4d. which they did not pay. *Therefore it is ordered that the said money*

*should be paid before the next Court day.* And they presented that one of the sons of Richard Grete found a silver ring worth twelvecence, and it remains in the custody of the said Richard. *Therefore it is ordered that the said ring is to be given up before the next Court day.* Also they present that Agnes Silver unjustly raised the hue upon Johanna, the wife of John Webbe, therefore she is at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Surety William Smythe. Also they present that a certain woman, a stranger, unjustly raised the hue upon John Joye, therefore she is at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Sureties, the tithingmen. Also they present that John Shupenere, Johanna Langrude, William Goudyng, and John Bernard are common innkeepers, and bake within their houses and sell food against the statute, therefore are at mercy. *Fined respectively, 3s. 4d., 4s., 2s., and 12d.* Also they present that John Wortynge and Thomas Bakere are common bakers, baking white bread and horse bread, and have broken the assize, therefore are at mercy. *Fined respectively, 3s. 4d. and 12d.* Also they present that William Bernard, Thomas Langcroft, John Brayborne, John Maxfelde, John Schortwade, John Derby, John Fortyn, and John Bernard are common tailors and took wages in excess of the statute, therefore are at mercy. *Fined, the first two 6d. each, the next three 4d. each, and the others 3d. each.* Also they present that William Forster, Richard Carpunter, and William Atte Mere are carpenters, and took wages contrary to the statute,\* therefore they are at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.* Also they present that Richard Smyth, Thomas Smyth, and William Smyth, are smiths, and charge excessively, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined respectively, 6d., 3d., and 2d.* Also they present that William Walshe and Alice Webbe are weavers, and charge excessively, therefore at mercy. *Fined 6d. and 3d.* Also they present that John Parker, Robert Russell, Richard Holmhegge, and John Lynch are dealers, and sell wares and charge excessively, therefore they are at mercy. *The first two fined 20d. each,*

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\* "This means that they had taken higher wages than allowed by the statutes for the regulation of wages.

and the two others 6*d.* each. Also they present that Henry Wheler, fisher and fishmonger, charges exccessively, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 10*d.* Also they present that John Donut sells shoes contrary to the statute, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 12*d.* Also they present that Richard Grete, butcher, sells meat and charges excessively, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 12*d.* Also they present that William Sadelare charges excessively, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 4*d.* Also they present that Thomas Whereere shaves and charges excessively, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 2*d.* Also they present that Hugh Barkensdale, John Whyte, and John Clapsscho, senior, tanners, have sold skins contrary to the statute, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined respectively* 12*d.*, 8*d.*, and 2*d.* Also they present that William Harour, skinner, charges excessively, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 3*d.* Also they present that John Hulle, John Muleward of Hondesmulle, and Walter Muleward of Kyngesmulle are millers, and take toll contrary to the statute, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined respectively* 16*d.*, 12*d.*, and 18*d.* Also they present that Roger Hale, Walter Hulle, Adam Vayre, Robert Cartere, John Bourde, John Peysmede, and John Brutener are laborers and have charged excessively, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined* 3*d.* each, except Robert Cartere 4*d.* They presented also (the following individuals for brewings, and as common tapsters, selling and breaking the assize of ale. The brewings are assessed at threepence each,\* and the tapsters at the uniform rate of twelpepenee each.)

“John Shupenere 12*d.*, William Atte Mere 3*d.*, William Ostelere 3*d.*, Johanna Langrude 12*d.*, William Walsshe 12*d.*, Thomas Langcroft 12*d.*, Richard Smythe 12*d.*, William Goudyng 12*d.*, John Donut 12*d.*, Robert Russell 12*d.*, Thomas Barbour, junior, 12*d.*, Richard Carpunter 12*d.*, John Osteler 12*d.*, Robert Doget 12*d.*, Hawise Bebbe 12*d.*, Matilda Overnere 12*d.*, John Skotenod 3*d.*, John Hayne 12*d.*, Thomas Castell 12*d.*, John Shortwade 6*d.*, Thomas Bakere 6*d.*, William Archer 3*d.*, Robert

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\* “Three is the maximum number of brewings.

Fletcher 9*d.*, John Hulle 12*d.*, William Forster 12*d.*, John Smyth 3*d.*, Hugh Barkensdale 12*d.*, John Whyte 12*d.*, John Walet 9*d.*, John Bernard 12*d.*, Henry Leche 3*d.*, Henry Tyler 12*d.*, John Amyse 3*d.*, John Barnet 9*d.*, John Bryd 6*d.*, Henry Wheler 12*d.*, and Richard Grete 12*d.* Also they present that Thomas Borde is a common tapster and 'hukkester,' therefore at mercy. *Fined* 6*d.* Also that Walter Gent is a common tapster and has broken the assize of ale. *Fined* 6*d.* Also they present that there is a ditch and watercourse under Shottesmede unscored to the common detriment, by default of John Fullere of Cowyche, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 6*d.* and ordered to clean them out before the next court day under penalty of 12*d.* Also they present that William Anne occupies a piece of the King's ground in the market place of Basingstoke with a stall, therefore he is at mercy. Also John Skynnere on the same account. They also present that John Parker has the trunk of a poplar (*pyperlere*) lying at Wythegeres to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 2*d.* Also they present that Johanna, the wife of Thomas Bakere unjustly drew blood from William her son, therefore she is at mercy. *Sureties, the tithingmen.* Also they present that John Parker has a foul gutter at Kyttelewe to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* 6*d.* Also they present that John Clapsho, senior, has a hedge *unpleschet* (*i.e. uncut*) to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. Also they present that Stephen Smerat purchased leather worth 2*s.* and carried it to the market of Basyngstoke contrary to the statute, therefore he is at mercy, and the said leather forfeited. Also they present that the aforesaid Stephen trimmed certain skins worth 12*d.* and carried them with him to the aforesaid market in the 22nd year of the present reign, which skins were exceedingly deceptive, therefore he is at mercy, and the said skins forfeited.

*Affeerors*, William Anne and Robert Russell.

The amount of this view £4 0*s.* 5*d.*

“The foregoing transcripts having fully exemplified not only the nature of the business brought before the local courts, but even the manner of recording their transactions : we now proceed to give in chronological order a series of extracts from the court rolls, of such entries as seem to be of interest either on account of the subject matter, the individuals and places named, or the topographical information which they impart. For such details the national historians have no place, but nevertheless they give us a fair insight, however indistinct and imperfect, into the social condition and occupations of those who lived before us. It will be seen that the sanitary arrangements are of a more extended character than might be expected, as great care was taken to enforce the cleaning out of the ditches lying on either side of the roads and pathways, so as to prevent not only their being overflowed and injured when a storm came on, or a wet season or frost set in, but that no impediment should occur to wayfarers or to those who frequented the market. Equal care was bestowed upon the river and water courses, so that no obstructions should exist to cause an overflowing or injury to anyone’s land or other inconvenience. In Basingstoke the keeping of the streets, thoroughfares, and market place free from dust heaps, refuse or other obstructions, claimed equal attention ; the house gutters were not allowed to overflow into the streets, nor the cellar doors or other openings to be a source of danger to passers by. A corresponding watchfulness was shown as to encroachments upon the road sides and waste lands, the obstruction, blocking up or diversion of pathways, and the erection of fences.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE COURT ROLLS.\*

“At the View of Frank-pledge held on 12th November, 1390, (14. Richard II.)

CLIDDESSEN. “The tithingman there, came with his associates and paid 4s. for cert money, and presented that Nicholas de Valoyns† and Thomas atte Wodehouse had made default of suit. *Fined 2s. each.* That Thomas Clerk, Thomas Loukere, and William Tayler had broken the assize of brewing, and had sold twelve gallons of ale at an excessive price. *Fined 6d. each.* That William Fisschere is not in the assize (*i.e.* sworn for the lord King) and he now comes and offers sixpence as a fine to dwell under the free pledge. John Aumberle is also out of the assize within the tithing, and he now comes and offers sixpence for his stay without the tithing, and was sworn and John Prat is his surety. Thomas Louker unjustly raised the hue upon Peter Bedene, therefore is at mercy, and has given sureties to the tithing.

“The twelve jurors, namely, John Coufolde and his fellows, say upon their oath that John atte Wude has charged excessively for grinding corn. *Fined 12d.* The tithingman of Mapulderwell is guilty of neglect. *Fined 40d.* The bridge at Wudemille is held to be repairable by alms and not by Walter Denefeld, as presented. John Hull obstructs the main river at Bydemill to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 2d.* John Worthyng has two bushels, namely, a greater and a smaller one, and buys by one and sells by the other. John Reynald in like manner has two bushels, and so sells his corn to the excess of 6d. *They are each fined 12d. and are to be expelled from the Market.* In

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\* “The original records are set out in the Latin tongue, and the particulars here given are translations of the entries. The names of places and persons are given in each instance exactly as they are spelt upon the rolls, as well the English words, occasionally introduced by the scribe in lieu of the Latin.

† “Lord of the manor of Farleigh, near Basingstoke, (now known as Farleigh Wallop) and ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth.

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all these things the tithing of Basingstoke and all the other tithings agree.

"At the court of the Hundred held on the 19th October, 1398. (22. Richard II.)

"Richard Grete is ordered to remove his shop standing in the market place of Basyngstoke, against the next court day, under a penalty of 40d.

"9th November, 1398.

"John Richards appears by his attorney, as complainant against John Bernard and Agnes his wife, executrix of the will of William Trowlay on a plea of debt, namely the payment of 2s. and 6d. as damages. The aforesaid John Bernard and Agnes appear by the attorney of the said John, and say that no such debt is due to him, as stated, and that they put themselves upon their country, to verify it by law. *They are to be here at the next court day with their sixth hand, and the bailiffs to have sureties, &c.*

"John Wortinge *fined* 6d. for a wāstel loaf, price one half-penny, because it was 6s. 8d. under weight. Also 6d. for a white loaf, price one half-penny, because it was 10s. under weight; and 3d. for a wheat loaf, price 1d., 40s. under weight. Johanna Langrude *fined* 6d. for a horse loaf, 6s. 8d. under weight; and John Grundy 2d. for false weight in a pound of candles.

"At the Court held 26th April, 1399.

"John Skinnere, complainant, appeared by his attorney, against John Gylderne on a plea of agreement, and thereupon says that the same John Gylderne ought to have made doors and windows, and walls and other necessities, in the house of this John which he has not done; and so the agreement with him is broken, to the damage of this John Skinnere of 40d., wherefore he enters suit. The said John Gylderne appears personally, and says that he made no such agreement as is set forth against him, and thereupon puts himself upon the law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his fourth hand.*

"17th May, 1399.

"John Donut, complainant, personally appeared against Thomas Loukere on a plea of agreement; whereupon he



says that the same Thomas made an agreement that the quarter of malt belonging to Thomas Glene, clerk, seized in the house of this Thomas Loukere by the bailiffs of Basingstoke, should not be removed until certain ameracements due to the aforesaid bailiffs were satisfied; wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Thomas appears personally and defends the force and injury, &c., and says that no such agreement was made by him, as set forth against him; so places himself upon the law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his sixth hand. Sureties, John Chere, &c.*

“The following instrument is also entered upon the roll of the proceedings of this court, and is of interest, as setting forth the importance of the charter granted to the town by King Richard II. in 1392, already mentioned in page 75.

“To all the faithful of Christ, to whom this present writing shall come, John Coufolde and Roger Neweman, bailiffs of the lord King at Basyngstoke, send greeting in our Lord. Whereas the lord King Richard the Second, of his special grace, by his letters patent, did grant to the proved men of the same town, that they, their heirs and successors, should have and possess for ever a commonalty and a common seal, so that estates or leases by the bailiffs of the lord King there, for the time being, and grants of lands and tenements coming into the hands of the lord King may be confirmed under the aforesaid common seal. Know ye, that we the aforesaid John and Roger, with the unanimous assent and consent of the entire commonalty aforesaid, have granted and demised to Henry Clerke, shepherd, and Johanna his wife, a toft, formerly Isummerdy's, and twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Basyngstoke; which aforesaid toft lies at Northbrook, near the land of John Barnet on the west side, and contains in breadth fifty-six feet, and the south end extends to the highway leading towards Bydemelle, and the north end extends itself to the field called *le Bury*. To have and to hold the aforesaid toft and the said twenty acres of land with appurtenances to the aforesaid Henry and Johanna,

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and to the heirs and assigns of this Henry for ever: rendering therefore annually to the fee farm of the town, five shillings at the feasts of Easter and Saint Michael, equally, and other services, according to the custom of the manor. In testimony whereof the seals of the aforesaid John and Roger, as well as the common seal aforesaid, are appended to these presents. Dated at Basyngstoke on Saturday, the vigil of Pentecost (17th May), in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Richard the Second from the Conquest (A.D. 1399.)

“7th June, 1399.

“Thomas Louker is at mercy because he failed in his law against John Donut on the plea of an agreement, by which the said John has recovered a quarter of barley, price 4s. *Wherefore let there be exacted a fine of 6d.*

“28th June, 1399 (23. Richard II.)

“Stephen Banaster, complainant, appears against Thomas Aylyerd on a plea of trespass, and thereupon says, that divers animals of this Thomas entered upon a croft of the said Stephen by default of enclosure, and trod down and destroyed the oats in the said croft to the damage of this Stephen of 40d., wherefore he enters suit. And the aforesaid Thomas personally appears and defends the force and injury, &c., and says that he is not guilty of the aforesaid offence as set forth against him, and puts himself upon the law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his sixth hand. The bailiffs to take sureties.*

“A similar entry records a second complaint of the said Stephen against this Thomas Aylyerd, that at another time the aforesaid animals from the same cause entered his croft and trod down and destroyed oats to the value of two shillings. The next entry, in similar words, reverses the position of the parties. Thomas Aylyerd brings an action of trespass against Stephen Banaster, for entering a certain croft of this Thomas in Heysulle, and lopping divers trees of different kinds and carrying off the wood, &c. to the damage of 20s. And another entry, that divers pigs of this Stephen

entered into divers crofts at Heysulle, of this Thomas, and trod down his pasture and destroyed the pannage, and remained there for the space of a week, to the damage of 40d.

“ At the next court these suits were postponed until ensuing court day, when, on being called, neither of the parties put in an appearance, and both were fined 6d. for each suit. They had apparently come to an understanding, and no further proceedings ensued.

“ 19th July, 1399.

“ John Whyte, in his own person, complainant, appeared against Stephen Smerat on a plea of agreement, and says that the said Stephen entered into an agreement with him to bring to the market of Basingstoke all the calf skins which he should have from the first day of Lent (*a die carnipriviū*) in the 20. Richard II. (1397) until the completion of an entire year, and sell them to the said John at the price of twelve skins for 18d., and the said Stephen did not bring them there, but broke the agreement, &c. to the damage of this John of 20s., wherefore he enters suit. The said Stephen comes personally and says that no such agreement was broken by him, as set forth against him, therefore he puts himself upon the law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his sixth hand.*

“ The same John White also appeared against the said Stephen on a plea of agreement, whereupon he says that the same Stephen sold to him in the above-mentioned year fourteen calf skins that were rotten, putrid, filthy, and wet, which were brought to him in the place of good skins not rotten, &c., to the damage of this John of 20d., wherefore he enters suit. The said Stephen comes personally and says that no such agreement was broken by him, &c., and put himself upon the law, &c.

“ View of Frank-pledge held 12th November, 1407. Among the presentments occur :

“ That Roger Newman has ploughed up a green boundary between his land and the land of William Brokas, and that William Anne has ploughed up a green boundary

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between his land and the land of the late Hugh Heryerde. Ingelram atte More has a paling placed on the highway near the tenement of the late John Peperwhyte, by which he has appropriated of the King's soil two perches in length and four feet in width. *Ordered to be distrained to show by what right, &c. and why he should not pay rent for it.* The highway under Coppede-mead is overflowed with water to the common detriment, by default of Ingelram atte More, owing to his not cleaning out the ditches, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Richard Fynleghe has ploughed up and appropriated to himself a common way called *le Grenewey*, containing four feet in breadth, leading from the highway towards Wyltenysshbury,\* to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 6d. and ordered to amend it against the next court day under penalty, &c.* Thomas Coufolde made an assault against the peace upon Nicholas Burell, and drew a sword, price 6d., therefore he is at mercy and the sword forfeited. *Fined 6d.* And that the same Thomas with a drawn sword, price 6d., against the peace, made an assault upon Richard Adam, therefore he is at mercy and the said sword forfeited. *Fined 6d.* William Coke, against the peace, drew blood from William Barnet. *Fined 6d.* Margery atte Chambre drew blood from Hugh Barkensdale. *Fined 6d.* William Christemas drew blood from John Baker. *Fined 6d.* And the said John unjustly raised the hue upon the said William. *Fined 3d.*

“19th November, 1407.

“To this court came Walter Gandere and paid a fine of 12d. to the bailiffs, to be exonerated from the office of tithingman of Basyngstoke this year, &c.

“John Clerk elected to the office of tithingman of Basyngstoke, came, and was sworn. Richard Carpunter and Richard Wyke, smith, who were elected to the office of tithingmen of Basyngstoke, are ordered to be distrained to receive the oath and execute the said office.

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\* “Now known as Winklebury.

“10th December, 1407.

“Richard Wyke, smith, pays a fine of 12d. to the bailiffs to be exonerated from the office of tithingman of Basyngstoke this year. Richard Carpenter came and was sworn in as tithingman.

“View of Frank-pledge held on 5th May, 1408. (9. Henry IV.)

“NATELEGHE SCUYRES. To this court came Robert Holte, who offered to the bailiffs 12d. as a fine, that he might be exonerated for ever from his suit of court here, because he is old and feeble. *Sureties for the payment of the fine to be given to the bailiffs.*

“16th June, 1408.

“It is notified to the court that Thomas Byflete has closed his last day, by whose death a heriot has fallen of an ox worth 5s. Thomas, the son and heir of the said Thomas, claims to hold the lands which are held of the demesne, and he gave five shillings for relief and to enter upon them, namely, a moiety of the annual rent according to the custom of the manor, &c.

“28th July, 1408.

“Roger atte Lane complains of John Benfelde on a plea of trespass, and thereupon he says that the same John trod down and destroyed certain hay belonging to him ‘*in le Vyne*,’ to the damage of 3s. 4d., wherefore he enters suit. The aforesaid John comes and acknowledges part of the trespass, and places himself in the hands of court to assess the damage. *And the court awards 3d. for the trespass.*

“10th August, 1409.

“Isoda Dryffeld makes plaint against William Austyn, carpenter, on a plea of agreement. She says that the said William made an agreement with her to carry out the fields of Basingstoke to her house, her plough with all its tackle, and that he did not do so but broke the agreement to the damage of this Isoda of 40d., wherefore she enters suit; and the aforesaid William came and acknowledges part thereof and puts himself at the assessment of the court. *Fined 3d. and the court to assess the damages.*

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“ 8th March, 1409-10.

“ This is the final concord made in the court of the lord King at Basingstoke, on the Saturday nearest before the feast of St. Gregory, Pope, in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry IV., before Ingelram atte More and William Anne, bailiffs of the same town; Nicholas Valoyns, John Fabyan, John Cowfolde, John Sherlond, James Wynslode, suitors, and other faithful subjects of the lord King: between Henry Coudray, plaintiff, and Thomas Herierd and Johanna his wife, defendants: concerning two messuages, two hundred and seventy acres of land, thirty acres of meadow,\* and rents amounting to fifty shillings; summoned upon a plea of an agreement between them. Thomas and Johanna acknowledged that the said lands, &c. belonged to the said Henry, and that the said Henry held the same by the gift of the said Thomas and Johanna, to be held by the said Henry and his heirs for ever of the chief lords of the fee, by the rents and services heretofore due, according to the custom of the manor, and the said Thomas and Johanna, and their heirs, will warrant the same for ever to the said Henry and his heirs.

“ Court held 8th October, 1412.

“ John Barnet being at mercy because he is convicted, places himself on the assessment of the court, on a plea of trespass, against Hugh Kyngesmulle, because he trod down and destroyed an acre of peas of this Hugh to the damage of this Hugh of 6s. 8d. as he says. *It is ordered that the court assess the said trespass.* The same John is at mercy in like manner, because he struck with a stone the horse of the said Hugh, to his damage of 40d. as he says. *It is ordered that the court assess the said trespass.*

“ Thomas West, against the peace drew blood from Hugh Kyngesmulle, therefore is at mercy. *Fined 6d. and John Barnet is surety.* Isabella, the wife of the said Thomas,

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\* “ It appears from the entry given in page 202, that ninety-eight acres of this land were situated in Basingstoke parish, and the remainder within the hundred of Basingstoke.

unjustly raised the hue upon the said Hugh, therefore is at mercy, and has found the same surety.

“19th November, 1412.

“Walter Gandere, Hugh Kyngesmulle, Henry Barkesdale, and William Harpour are elected tithingmen (*decennarii*) of Basyngstoke. Therefore it is ordered that the bailiffs distrain them so that they may be here at the next court to receive and execute the aforesaid office.

“10th December, 1412.

“William Perot of Asshe,\* complains against Robert le Tannere of Basyngge, and Alice his wife, executrix of the will of William Tyler, on a plea of debt.

“31st December, 1412.

“Thomas Coufolde, with a staff, price one penny, against the peace, drew blood from Thomas Catelyne, therefore is at mercy and the said staff forfeited. *Fined 6d.* Matilda, the wife of the said Thomas Catelyne, unjustly raised the hue upon the said Thomas Coufolde. *Fined 3d.*

“21st January, 1412-3.

“Robert Tannere of Basyngge, and Alice his wife, executrix of the will of William Tyler, are at mercy, because they have acknowledged by John Mundy their attorney, unjustly detaining 16s. 8d. of debt from William Perot of Asshe. *Fined 6d. and the debt to be levied.*

“11th February, 1412-3.

“Hugh Kyngesmulle, executor of the will of William Kyngesmulle, muleward, (*mill-keeper*) makes plaint of John Stubyngton on a plea of debt. Thereupon he claims from him 30s. for the corrody of the said William, granted by the warden (*per custodem*) of the College of Merton Halle,

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\* “This William Perot of Ash, near Basingstoke, married Alice, the daughter of Agnes Chaumpeneys, the only sister of William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and was the father of Sir Thomas Wykeham, knight, the Bishop's great nephew and heir. William Perot was buried in Ash Church, but his wife (who predeceased him many years) was interred within the Priory Church of Southwick, in the same vault with the Bishop's father and mother.

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Oxford, namely, 20s. by the year; which said 30s. are the arrears for a year and a half, which the said John undertook to pay to the said William, which he had not done, &c. to the damage of this Hugh of 10s., wherefore he enters suit. And the said John, by Richard Wyther his attorney, comes and acknowledges thereof 3s. 4d., *therefore is at mercy thus far*; and as to the 26s. 8d. he says that an agreement was made between himself and the aforesaid William, that the said John should have the said 26s. 8d. for a horse of this John's which the said Hugh took outside of the town of Basyngstoke in the service of the lord King, and the aforesaid horse died on the journey, by default\* of this Hugh, and therefore the aforesaid 26s. 8d. were detained according to the agreement of the aforesaid William; and this he is prepared to verify by law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his twelfth hand. Surety, Richard Wyther.*

"Henry Barkesdale makes plaint of Thomas Catelyne on a plea of trespass. He says that the said Thomas has lopped and carried away divers trees grown in a hedge of this Henry, standing by the highway leading from the mansion of Hugh Kingesmulle towards the mansion of William Fyns, to the damage of 40d., wherefore he enters suit. The aforesaid Thomas came and defended the force and injury, &c., and says that he did not cut down any trees unless to repair the hedge of this Henry, nor had he carried away any part thereof, as stated against him, and he places himself upon the law. *He has his day here, at the next court with his sixth hand. Sureties, the bailiffs, &c.*

"4th March, 1412-3.

"John Pakenham brought a small closed writ of the lord King, in these words: HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his bailiffs of Basyngstoke, greeting. We command that without delay, you are to do full right according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke to John Pakenham, of eight marks

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\* "Fuit mortuus per viam ad defaultam &c.



of rent with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, which William Tauk \* and Alianora his wife and John Cole have deforced him; that we may no longer hear complaint thereof for defect of right. Witness myself, at Westminster, 24th January, (1412-3) the fourteenth year of our reign.† And he found as pledges for the prosecution, William Austyn and Matthew Bakere, and protested that he would prosecute the aforesaid writ in the form and character of a writ of assize of novel disseisin, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke. Whereupon the bailiffs were ordered to summon by a good summons the aforesaid William and Alianora his wife, and John Cole, to be here, this day three weeks, namely, on Saturday, the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then next ensuing,‡ to answer the aforesaid John Pakenham on the aforesaid plea, &c.

“Hugh Kyngesmulle, executor of the will of William Kyngesmulle, *muleward*, is at mercy, because he has not carried on his prosecution against John Stubyngton, on a plea of debt, whereupon there was law of the twelfth hand. *Fined 8d.*

“The tithingmen of Basingstoke present that Johanna Grene, against the peace, with an instrument called a kard (a wool-card), price 2d., drew blood from Isabella Crockere, therefore she is at mercy. *Fined 6d. Mathew Bakere surety.* Also they present that the said Isabella, against the peace, drew blood from the aforesaid Johanna, therefore she is also at mercy. *Fined 6d. Richard Lewes surety.*

“20th April, 1415.

“The tithingman of Somersulle was fined threepence for coming late. Elizabeth Hale, Isabella Croker, and Joan

\* “He was senior bailiff of Basingstoke in this year.

† “The original copy of this writ is sewed to the roll and endorsed with the usual declaration as to prosecuting the suit; the names of the sureties, and that the parties had been duly summoned. The above particulars are copied from the entry on the roll itself.

‡ “The Roll of this Court (1. Henry V.) has disappeared, therefore we are unable to give the subsequent proceedings of this suit.

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Dodelyng of Basyngstoke, were presented as common scolds, brawlers, and disturbers of the King's peace. *Fined 6d. each.*

“At View of Frank-pledge held on 28th April, 1425.  
(3. Henry VI.)

“The tithingman of Mapledurwell (among his presentments) charged William Badecok for drawing blood from William Canner, by biting him with his teeth, (*mordendo dentibus suis*) thus committing an assault against the peace; also that the said William Canner drew blood from the said William Badecok with his dagger, against the peace, therefore they were both at mercy. *Fined 6d. each.*

“And among the Basingstoke presentments:

“That John Wyte had made a ditch upon the King's soil between Redemylle and Flexpole to the common detriment, &c. Also that John Wydowsone of Clydesdon (Cliddesden) had ploughed up one *ley fourue* (a boundary strip) between the land of the said John and the land of John Swalwyke. *Fined 8d.* The jury also presented that Edith, the wife of Richard Turnour of Bromley, on the 4th day of February last past, received from John Pesemedede 3s. in silver, she knowing the aforesaid 3s. to have been thievishly taken and stolen of the goods and chattels of John Fabyan. That William atte Noke is a common gamester and a common wanderer by night, contrary to the statute, and that the same William, on Wednesday, the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, (25th April) in the third year of King Henry VI. (1425) cast dice in Basyngstoke, at the house of William Smyth, between nine o'clock and midnight, with Thomas Wareyn, to his own advantage, contrary to the statute, &c. *Fined 20d.* That Thomas Wolfe appropriated and ploughed up a portion of the King's land, six feet wide, at Fowlflode near the Cross. *Fined 12d.* Also that William Barbour had ploughed up the strip of fallow land, six feet in breadth, lying between the land of Richard Fynle and the east end of the land of Thomas Newman. *Fined 12d.*

“19th October, 1426. (5. Henry VI.)

“Presentment made that William Lowker had folded sixty sheep in the south field of Basingstoke near the Harepathe, to the common detriment, &c. *Fined* 40*d.* And that John Amburley had tethered five horses in the same field, to the common detriment, &c. *Fined* 2*s.*

“21st December, 1426. (5. Henry VI.)

“The tenants of the late John Colton within Ywode, did fealty and should give for relief 9*s.* 1½*d.* *Sureties, Thomas Grygory and Richard Kent.* The tenants of the holding, late Richard Foster’s, did fealty, and should give for relief 3*s.* 10*d.* *Sureties, Thomas Grete and John Issyngton.* The tithingmen of Basingstoke presented that three white sheep and a black sheep came astray on Monday nearest after the feast of St. Andrew, and had not been claimed; *and thereupon proclamation to be made.* Also four other sheep came astray about the same time, of which two belonged to Richard Bestis and two to Walter Smyth, and 16*d.* were exacted as a penalty. Thomas Newman did fealty for the lands and tenements late Alice’s, and gave for relief on this day 6*s.* *Surety, Thomas Whyte.* John Smyth of Wynchefeld did fealty for one *myseplace* between Thomas Wythe’s on the south side, and the tenement of William Brokas on the north side, and he gave for relief this day one penny, which he paid in court. The tithingmen of Basingstoke also presented that John Flacher made an unjust assault upon John Barnet and John Grey with a cudgel of no value. *Fined* 4*d.*

“1st November, 1427. (6. Henry VI.)

“Roger Kent appeared against Thomas Coufold on a plea of debt, and says that the aforesaid Thomas Coufold owes him 8*s.* 3*d.* on account of his becoming surety for Thomas Gregory. The aforesaid Thomas Coufold, by Thomas Gregory his attorney, says that the aforesaid Roger has a certain bond of 16*s.*, and the aforesaid 8*s.* 3*d.* is a part thereof, and prays judgment, &c. The aforesaid Roger says that he has not a bond of the aforesaid sum, and prays judgment, &c. *Postponed till the next court.*

Extracts  
from  
Court Rolls.

"The following amercements show how bakers were punished for having loaves of bread for sale of insufficient weight, the deficiency being noted in every instance in silver coinage, 240 silver pence representing a pound weight. Besides being fined the bakers were not unfrequently placed in the pillory with one of the defective loaves hung round their necks.

"John Prewet is at mercy for a wastel loaf, price one halfpenny, 6s. 8d. under weight. *Fined 4d.* Also for a wheaten loaf, price one halfpenny, 3s. under weight. *Fined 2d.* Also for a horse loaf, price one halfpenny, £4 3s. 4d. under weight. *Fined 40d.* John de Hoo is at mercy for a white loaf, price one halfpenny, 34s. under weight. *Fined 2s.* Also for a horse loaf, price one halfpenny, £4 under weight. *Fined 40d.* John Prewet is at mercy for a wastel loaf, price one halfpenny, 13s. 4d. under weight. *Fined 12d.* Also for a white loaf, price one halfpenny, 20s. 2d. under weight. *Fined 20d.* Also for a wheaten loaf, price one halfpenny, 10s. under weight. *Fined 8d.* Also for a horse loaf, price one halfpenny, 30s. under weight. *Fined 2s. 6d.* John de Hoo is at mercy for a halfpenny wastel loaf, 20s. 20d. under weight. *Fined 20d.* Also for a halfpenny white loaf, 23s. 4d. under weight. *Fined 20d.* Also for a halfpenny wheaten loaf, 45s. under weight. *Fined 2s. 6d.* Also for a halfpenny horse loaf, £2 18s. 4d. under weight. *Fined 40d.\**

"View of Frank-pledge held on 15th November, 1427.

WODEGARSTON. "The prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, fined 40d. for blocking up a horse road between the land formerly John Fabyan's and the park of Manydowne, to

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\* "These two bakers were somewhat incorrigible, as they are named again on the court roll of 28th July, 1431, in a similar manner, and fined 1s. 10d. each. And again on 20th October, 1431, 16d. and 18d. Also on 24th July, 1434. John Prewet appears to have died soon after this, as on 4th September, 1434, it is Christina Prewet and John de Hoo who are fined.

the common detriment, &c. *Ordered to remove the obstruction before the next court day under penalty of 20d.*

NEWENHAM. "John [Fereby], the rector, made an assault upon Thomas Stucle with a staff of no value, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 6d.* And the same rector drew blood \* from the aforesaid Thomas, with the aforesaid staff, therefore again at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

"John Wyntreshylle has obstructed the highway between Hatch and Kempschote to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 40d. and ordered to open it again.* Also the aforesaid John has appropriated a portion of the King's soil at Hatchwood, towards Kempschote field, two perches in width, and forty perches in length, and has placed a hedge thereon to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 40d. and to remove it, &c.* Henry Parker has broken into our warren under the park of Prevet. *Fined 8d.* William Browne, his wife, and his servant, coming to the market of Basingstoke 'forestalled the market' of skins, to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 20d.* Edmund Tauke unjustly drew blood from Henry Barkysdale with a dagger, worth 3d. *Fined 6d. and the dagger forfeited.* Thomas Grete and John Grete had killed a bull, without licence of the bailiffs, unbaited. *Fined 12d.* Johanna Grete, wife of John Lyol, whilst she was single, dressed as a man, unjustly appropriated to herself two brazen pots, worth 6s., which remain in the hands of the bailiffs. *Fined 6s.*

"11th June, 1428.

"To this court came Alexander Marchall, citizen and girdler (*zonarium*) of London, and Alice his wife; and did fealty for the lands and tenements which lately belonged to her father, Thomas Barbour, deceased; and 4s. were due for relief, which they paid in court to the bailiffs. Thomas Grygory made an assault (*a sawte*) upon Walter Ranger

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\* "This was also an ecclesiastical offence, and placed the rector *ipso facto* under the sentence of excommunication, so that he could not perform any ecclesiastical duty until he had obtained absolution from the Bishop, and a renewal of his faculties.

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and Lucy his wife with a '*bille*,' worth sixpence, against the peace of the lord King, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 20d. and the bill forfeited.* The said Thomas Grygory also made an assault upon Lucy Ranger with a knife, worth one penny, &c. *Fined 20d.*

"22nd November, 1432. (11. Henry VI.)

"To this court came Walter Waryn and did fealty for the land and tenement, formerly John Cay's, and paid 13½d. for relief. *Surety, Johanna Cay.* In like manner John Cay did fealty for the land and tenement, late Water's, and for the land formerly Oxe's, and 2s. 6d. were due for relief. *Edmund Tauke and William Whytle, sureties.* John Pyner is a common regrator of corn before it comes to the market. *Fined 4d. and has to find a surety of 6s. 8d.*

"4th September, 1434.

"To this court came Thomas Newman and Johanna his wife, and did fealty to the lord King for the lands and tenements formerly Roger Newman's, and offered as a fine 40d. which they paid. Edith, wife of Richard Wever, is a common scold and disturber of the King's peace, therefore at mercy. John Kyllhogge is a baker of horse bread against the statute, to the common detriment, &c.

"19th November, 1435.

"John Ryche and another are at mercy, because they have not here the tenant of the lands and tenements late John Pomel's to do fealty to the lord King. *Fined 4d. and the lands to be distrained.*

"John Maylarde is at law against Richard Bryggis, on a plea of an agreement, to saw a thousand feet of boards. The said Richard says that he completed the agreement of the aforesaid sawing, and upon this he places himself upon the law. And the aforesaid John came not, but was essoined. *The case is remitted until the next court, himself the twelfth hand. Thomas Williams, surety.*

"26th May, 1436. (14. Henry VI.)

"John Shoveler appeared against Thomas Newman, on the plea of an agreement, that the said Thomas, on Monday,

20th June, 1435, at Basingstoke, delivered to him a great barn called *le Fynleyes grete berne*, to hold for an entire year from the first day of August then next ensuing, rendering for the same to one Sutton, sixteen shillings and two cart loads of straw. This letting was disputed and denied, and thirty-eight shillings claimed as damages.

“John Shoveler and Margaret his wife opposed Stephen Lilleburn and Johanna his wife, as to their right to a messuage and garden with appurtenances in Basingstoke: and thereupon they obtained the court’s permission to come to an agreement.

“To this court came John Shoveler and Margaret his wife, and claimed to hold a messuage and garden with appurtenances in Basingstoke, which lately belonged to Stephen Lilleburne and Johanna his wife, and they gave for a relief three-halfpence and did fealty, and were admitted as tenants, &c.

“Two royal writs and two fines (or final agreements) are sewed to this roll:—

“HENRY, by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland, to his bailiffs of Basingstoke, greeting. We command that without delay, and according to the custom of our manor of Basingstoke, you are to do full right to John Shoveler and Margaret his wife as to a messuage and a garden with appurtenances in Basingstoke, which Stephen Lilleburne and Johanna his wife deforced them; that no longer complaint be heard thereupon for defect of justice. Witnessed by myself at Westminster on 10th day of March, the 14th year of our reign.\* *And indorsed*:—The within written John Shoveler and Margaret his wife have declared that they will prosecute this writ, in the form and nature of a writ of convention, according to the custom of the manor, &c., and their pledges for the prosecution of it are Thomas Marmyon, Edmund Bromley, John Ryche, and Thomas Clavyn.

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\* “Written on a narrow slip of parchment  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch in width, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

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“This is the final agreement made in the King’s court at Basingstoke, on Saturday, the feast of St. Augustine, in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry VI. after the Conquest (26th May, 1436) before Richard Cotesmore, one of the bailiffs of the same town; William Brocas, John Paulet, John atte Hoke, John Hunte, and John Swalwyk, suitors of the aforesaid court, and other faithful subjects of the lord King then and there present: between John Shoveler and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Stephen Lilleburne and Johanna his wife, defendants, concerning a messuage and a garden with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, whereupon a plea of convention was summoned between them in the same court, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke. To wit, that the aforesaid Stephen and Johanna his wife acknowledged the aforesaid messuage and garden with appurtenances to be right of this John and Margaret his wife, and they surrendered them to them in the same court, to be held by the said John and Margaret, and the heirs and assigns of this John for ever, of the chief lords of the fee, for the services therefore due and accustomed. And the aforesaid Stephen and Johanna his wife and the heirs of this Johanna will warrant the aforesaid messuage and garden with appurtenances to the aforesaid John and Margaret and to the heirs and assigns of this John, against all men for ever. And the aforesaid Johanna, present in court and examined by the bailiffs and suitors, acknowledged that she was not forced nor compelled but of her own free will ratified for ever the aforesaid transaction, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke.

“The other fine, made on the same day, was between Thomas Warde and Isabella his wife, plaintiffs, and Stephen Lilleburne and Johanna his wife, defendants; of a messuage and nine acres of land with appurtenances in Basyngstoke. Settled upon Thomas and Isabella and to be warranted to them and the heirs of Thomas for ever.



“8th September, 1436.

“The tithingmen of Basingstoke present that John Coudray has at his fold sixteen ewe sheep belonging to strangers, contrary to the Regulations, to the common detriment, &c. Also that Thomas Grete has eighteen pigs more than he ought to have according to the Regulations, to the common detriment, &c. John Canner and John Hylde have each six pigs more than they ought to have, &c. *Therefore they are at mercy.*

“To this court came Robert Yerdle and did fealty for the lands and tenements formerly Thomas Yerdle's, and 2s. 6d. are due for relief, which he did not then pay, but he found John Leche as surety.

“17th August, 1437.

“To this court came Thomas Couper and did fealty for all the lands and tenements which lately belonged to John Cappe in Basingstoke, and which the same Thomas has and holds by the gift and grant of this John; and offered two shillings for relief, which he paid.

“14th December, 1437.

“To this court came Richard Coddysmour and Roger Kent and did fealty to the lord King for the lands formerly John Hoo's, the relief being 22d. which they did not pay, but found John Hoo as surety. Richard Carpenter also did fealty for the lands and tenements late Berwyn's, the relief being 14d. John Meverleu unjustly appropriated a *shaune*, (i.e. a chain) worth 12d. of the goods and chattels of William Bollocke. *Fined 12d.*

“25th January, 1437–8. (16. Henry VI.)

“John Bryhtwysle (*Brightwhistle*) pays a fine of 6d. for licence to agree with John Cay, in an action of debt. John Meverleu is at law against Robert Williamscottes on a plea of trespass, in taking an iron chain (*schayne*) to the damage of the said Robert 20d. *He has his day here, at the next court with his fourth hand*, also for taking an ironed-harrow (*hawrue ferrata*), worth 40d. to the damage of the said Robert of 20d. John Wolf did fealty for the lands and tenements late Roger Kent's and formerly Thomas

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Barbour's, the relief being 4s. 6d. Richard Hychekoc and Catherine his wife did fealty for a '*myce place*' (a meese place or toft) with appurtenances which formerly belonged to John Pomel and John Pokoc and Matilda his wife, late wife of John Pomel, and 10d. is due for relief. John Rossel and Margery his wife did fealty for the lands and tenements formerly John Hobbs, 20d. due for relief.

"15th February, 1437-8.

"To this court came Robert Felder and offered relief for the lands and tenements, lately Philip Sauturne's, and he paid 7s. 6d., the amount of the relief. Edmund Tanke was presented for unjustly drawing blood from Thomas Hurste. Johanna the wife of John Bowcher, servant of Thomas Grete, as a common scold, and Alice Bloxham as another common scold.

"7th February, 1438-39. (17. Henry VI.)

"The tithingmen presented John Mason for committing an assault upon Thomas Clavel, with a knife worth one penny, against the peace of the lord King. *Fined 6d.* The same John Mason was also presented as a common wanderer by night, and for carrying a bill worth 6d. against the peace of the lord King, and as a common '*waldegry*' (stroller?) *Therefore he is at mercy and is to be tried by a jury.*

"16th July, 1440. (18. Henry VI.)

"The bailiffs are at mercy, because they have not here, the lord of Basyng, (John Paulet, Esq.) to render suit. *He and they are ordered to be distrained.*

"A similar entry follows as to Bryan de WyndSOR. Both these entries are repeated at the next court, also at the court held on 27th August.

"6th August, 1440. (18. Henry VI.)

"To this court came John Coufold and did fealty for the crofts and lands lately Ralph Coufold's, within the hundred of Basyngstoke, and he paid at the same time 2s. for relief.

"The following process of a suit from the commencement to the end, is recorded upon a strip of parchment 9 inches wide and 22 inches long. The proceedings

are more fully set out than usual, and give us an additional insight into the importance of the jurisdiction exercised by the local courts.

*“Basyngstoke. The Hundred [Court] held there on Saturday, the eighth day of the month of October, [1440] in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.*

“To this court came Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, in their own persons, and produced a closed writ of right of the lord King, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke in these words:—‘HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England and France and lord of Ireland, to the bailiffs of the men of the town and Hundred of Basyngstoke, greeting. We command you without delay, and according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, to do full right to Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and to Isabella atte More, of one messuage with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, of which Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, deforced them: that no longer complaint be heard thereupon, by default of justice. Witness myself at Westminster the first day of June, in the eighteenth year of our reign.’ By reason of this, it was ordered that the officials of the court of the aforesaid Hundred should summon the aforesaid Isabella to be present here at the next court of the Hundred, namely, on Saturday nearest after the feast of the Apostles, Simon and Jude, next ensuing; to answer the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More on the aforesaid plea. The said Thomas and Johanna his wife and Isabella atte More found Thomas Shirewode and Nicholas Shirwode as sureties for the prosecution, and they promised to prosecute this writ against the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, in the form and nature of a writ of entry upon disseizin, according to the custom of the manor, &c. The same day was assigned also to the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife and Isabella atte More to be here, &c.

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*“Basyngstoke. The Hundred [Court] held there on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.*

*“Essoined. Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn against Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, on a plea of land, by William Hayward, affeeror.*

*“On this day came Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, by William Hayward their Attorney on a writ of right of the lord King, according to the custom of the manor of Basingstoke, &c., against Isabella who was the wife of Thomas Waryn, on a plea of land, as appears at the last (court of the) Hundred. And it was ordered that the officials of this Hundred should summon by a good summons the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn to be present here on this day to answer the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More on the aforesaid plea according to the custom of the manor, &c. The said officials now answered that the aforesaid Isabella who was the wife of Walter Waryn, was summoned by William Hayward and John Riche: upon which the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, being called did not appear, but was *assoined*, as appears above, by William Hayward, and she had a day by her aforesaid assoiner to be here on Saturday, the nineteenth of November, to answer the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, on the aforesaid plea by the award, &c. The same day was given to the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, by their aforesaid attorney. If &c.*

*“Basyngstoke. The Hundred [Court] held there on Saturday, the nineteenth of November, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.*

*“On which day Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, by William Hayward their attorney appeared against Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, on the plea that the same Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, should return to them a messuage with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, and thereupon the*

same Thomas and Johanna his wife and Isabella atte More, by William Hayward their aforesaid attorney, complain and say that one John Peperwhite was seized of the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances in his demesne as of the fee, in the time of peace, in the time of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, late King of England, predecessor of the present lord King, and entirely therefrom received, &c., to the value &c., and thereof died seized, after whose death the right of the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances descended to John his son and heir, and from this John the son of John, the right of the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances descended to the aforesaid Johanna and Isabella atte More, as kinswomen and heirs of the aforesaid John the son of John, namely daughters of Alice, sister of the aforesaid John the son of John. And in the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances the said Isabella who was the wife of Walter Waryn has no entrance unless by the disseizin which John Baldok thereupon made to the aforesaid John the son of John; therefore they bring suit according to the custom of the manor, &c. And the aforesaid Isabelle, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, being called, appeared, by Philip atte Welle her attorney, and defends the force and injury and right of the said Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, according to the custom of the manor, &c., and he asks a view\* of the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances, &c. And it is granted to him, &c. *And therefore it is ordered that the officials of this court are to cause a view to be taken for Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, of the aforesaid messuage, &c.* Whereupon &c., namely, on Monday nearest following this day, &c. And that they shall have their answer thereon, here at the next court day, namely Saturday, the tenth day of December, as to what they had done in the matter, &c. The same day is given, as well to the aforesaid Thomas and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, plaintiffs, as to the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, to be here. If &c.

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\* "Personal inspection by a jury of the property claimed."

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*“Basyngstoke. The Hundred [Court] held there on Saturday, the tenth day of December, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.*

“To this court came Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More, by William Hayward their attorney, and opposed themselves by a writ of right, of the lord King, according to the custom of the manor, &c. against Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, on the plea that she ought to deliver to them a messuage with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, which they claim to be their right, &c. And at the last preceding court, the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, being called, she appeared, and asked a view of the said messuage with appurtenances, according to the custom of the manor, &c. and it was granted to her according to custom, &c. And upon this it was ordered that the officials of the court should have the aforesaid view taken for Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, before this day according to the custom, &c. And now it is testified in the same court by the aforesaid officials that the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, had view by proved and lawful men, namely, John Leche, Thomas Grete, Thomas Warde, and John Grete, according to custom, &c. And upon this the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, being called, appeared in her own person, and acknowledged the right of aforesaid action, and surrendered to them the said messuage, &c. in the same court, and the damages to be assessed by the suitors, &c. *Therefore the judgment of the court by the suitors of the court is, ‘that the aforesaid Thomas Wodele and Johanna his wife, and Isabella atte More should recover their seizin of the aforesaid messuage with appurtenances, together with their damages, assessed at six shillings and eight pence. And the aforesaid Isabella, who was the wife of Walter Waryn, was moreover, to pay two shillings for unjust detention, &c.*

“12th November, 1440. View of Frank-pledge.

“The jury present, that John Walloppe has blocked up the highway from Hacchewode towards Kempshot, to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 12d.* The same John has

unjustly appropriated to himself a portion of the soil of the lord King, leading from Hacckewode towards Kempshot, four perches in breadth and forty in length, to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. William Leche has broken into our warren and has taken our conies, to the common detriment. *Fined 12d.* Geoffrey Baker has unjustly appropriated to himself a bason of the goods and chattels of William Bowbrigge, of the value of 14d. *Fined 14d.* Edmund Tauke has unjustly drawn his dagger worth 12d. upon John Barbour, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 12d. and value of dagger.* William Barnat was a waylayer (*Weylygger*) by night once, against the peace of the lord King. *Fined 3s. 4d.* Thomasina Hurt was a *Bawde* (a scold) between Thomas Frye and the wife of Thomas Nobyl, therefore is at mercy. John Tynker unjustly took a fowl from William Ward, worth 2d. *Fined twopence.* Johanna, tapster of the George, unjustly took six pullets, worth 9d., from William Walryche. *Fined 9d.* John Thynby has unjustly taken two silver rings from Stephen Popham,\* worth 16d. *Fined 16d.* The King's highway at Furneys is obstructed by a gutter, to the common nuisance, by default of Robert Dyngley,† who is therefore at mercy. *Fined 3d.* Elizabeth, wife of Geoffrey \_\_\_\_\_ unjustly appropriated a gold chain, worth 3s. 4d., of the goods and chattels of Johanna Schypster. *Fined 3s. 4d.* Edmund Tauke has made an assault upon William Hayward in the execution of his duty, contrary to the peace. *Fined 12d.* Johanna Schypster is ordered under a penalty of 20s. that henceforth she shall not

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\* "Sir Stephen Popham, knight, son and heir of Henry Popham, Esq., lord of the manors of Popham, Faringdon, Alvington, and Binstead, held lands and tenements in Basingstoke. He was Sheriff of the County in 1441, and died on 12th November, 1444.

† "Lord of the manor of Wolverton. He was Sheriff of the County in 1434, and died in 1456. By his will, dated 2nd March, 1455-6, he directs his body to be buried in the Church of St. Katherine at Wolverton; and among his bequests is a legacy of 10s. to his daughter, Dame Anabilla Dyngley, a nun at Romsey Abbey.

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keep hospitality by entertaining men within her house after the hour of nine at night, and that no affray shall occur there under the penalty aforesaid.

“18th November, 1441. (20. Henry VI.)

“Richard Houke has a gutter between the hospice *de la Swan*, towards the house of Thomas Ward, that is a nuisance. *Fined 3d.* There is a gutter unscored under Wythegaresmede, twelve perches in length, by default of John Cooke and the bailiffs. *The bailiffs fined 12d.* Also another ditch unscored below the hospital of St. John, three perches in length, by the default of John Yerdley. *Fined 3d.* John Frenkelen, junior, has made chase and rechase with twenty pigs in the common of Ywode, within the demesne of Basyngstoke, where he has no common [rights], therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 12d.*

“14th April, 1442. (20. Henry VI.)

“John Bolle drew a long dagger, worth eightpence, upon Thomas Curtyoure of Andever, against the peace of the lord King, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 8d.* and the tithingman had seized the said dagger. Richard Bridde of [South] Hampton, Bowyer, *fined sixpence* because he drew a dagger, worth sixpence, upon John Forster, Vicar of Basyngstoke, which was delivered to William Walsche and remains in his custody. William Mason, servant of William Wygge, unjustly entered the close of Margery Hunt, and there unjustly took a gown of a sanguine colour, worth 20d., therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 20d.* Richard at Howke has a foul gutter standing out beyond the north entrance of the hospice *Le Swan*, in the common street, to the common nuisance of the people of the lord King, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 8d.* There is a ditch overflowed at Russel Berne in Cowryche, one perch in length by default of William Coufold, to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 3d.* William Walysche is a common brewer and will not allow the taster to taste his ale at any time, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 20d.* Nicholas Brown is a common player at dice and at hazard, by days and nights. *Fined 12d.* Also that William Brown is a common disturber of the King's peace. *Fined 12d.* The



water in *la Wyldemore* meadow is obstructed by the default of William Langrade, one perch in length. *Fined* 20*d.* Also to the extent of half a perch by default of Agnes Bernard. *Fined* 10*d.* Also one perch in length by default of Thomas Roole. *Fined* 8*d.* And another perch in length by default of Robert Howper. *Fined* 6*d.*

“7th April, 1442.

“Thomas Ward is at law against William Barnet on a plea of the trespass of two calves in his meadow, to the damage of 40*d.* *He has his day here at the next court with his fourth hand.*

“11th August, 1442.

“John Stocker has taken his sheep backwards and forwards from the demesne of Estrop into the demesne of Basyngstoke, against the Ordination, and to the detriment, &c. *Ordered to cease doing so before Thursday next, under the penalty of* 6*s.* 8*d.*

“22nd September, 1442. (21. Henry VI.)

“John Clapschow *fined* 12*d.* for pasturing his pigs in the barley field contrary to the Ordination. John Wolfe 8*d.* for the like trespass, with six horses.

“11th May, 1443. (21. Henry VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

“William Byle and his servant *fined* 6*d.* for cutting down a cartload of alder wood and withies, in *Le flexpole*, to the common detriment of the lord King. William Kynghysmylle *fined* 3*d.* for placing a paling of three perches in length upon the freehold of the lord King to the width of three feet, and he is ordered to remove it before the feast of Saint Peter, called *ad vincula* (1st August) under penalty of 20*d.* There is a foul ditch eight perches in length under Rowmede, by default of John Yerdley. There is a stray sheep, price 12*d.* in the hands of John Leche: *Proclamation to be made.* William Hamelyn, laborer, son of John Hamlen, of Schyrfeld, with others went to Coufold, and broke into the pound (*pondfold*) of Thomas Coufold, there, and took and led away six oxen, against the peace of the lord King. *Fined* 40*d.* John Gateryge, junior,

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and William, the servant of John Gateryge, senior, unjustly appropriated a [plough] share, a coulter, and a sultrowe, of the goods and chattels of Richard Parson, rector of Thonworthe. *Fined 40d.* John Wodby has lodged a bad woman in his house, therefore is at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

“On the lower part of the skin of parchment, containing the proceedings of the court of the Hundred, held on the 22nd June, 1443, is an entry of seven lines in English, relating to the presentment made at the last View of Frank-pledge, as to the encroachment made by William Kingesmyll. This is the earliest specimen of an entry in our mother tongue occurring on these rolls, and besides the purport of it in our modern wording, a transcript of the entry itself is given as a foot note. Its cacography is enough to make us thankful that these records are written in Latin.

“To this Hundred came William Kynghysmylle and asked a view on a pale (a paling or fence) which was presented in default by the twelve men at Lawday, and so had grant by the steward and the bailiffs to have a view upon the pale, whether it was put upon the King's ground or not. And be it known to all men that on the Friday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, (27th December,\* 1443) the aforesaid William Fette the steward, and the bailiffs, Edmund Bromle, Thomas Grete, John Grete, William Barbour, John Snow, John Westbury, and many others, all of them saying this pale is standing on his own ground, and no prejudice to the King nor to the people: wherefore these men with all the common[alty]

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\* “This date is so long after the granting of the order, as to suggest the probability of an error on the part of the scribe, and that the feast referred to is that of St. Thomas *the Martyr*, which was kept on the 7th July. If so, the View was held on 12th July, the day before the holding of the ensuing court of the Hundred, and this considerably strengthens the suggestion: moreover, if it was on 27th December, the scribe would have called it,—*the Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of our Lord.*

granteth that this pale shall remain as it doth, to the aforesaid William and to his heirs for ever more.\*

"16th November, 1443. (22. Henry VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

"WODEGARSTON. The tithingman there, came and offered this day 9d. for cert money, which he paid. And presented that Robert Peverel and Robert Smale came within the Hundred of Basingstoke and arrested John Langman without a judgment, therefore they are at mercy. *Fined 20d. each.*

"CLUDESdene. The tithingman presented that Robert Loker drew blood from John Penkerych with a hook, price fourpence, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 6d. And the whole tithing is at mercy because they have not the said hook here in court. Fined 4d.*

"BASINGSTOKE. William Leche has entered our warren and taken our rabbits to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 12d.* There is a foul ditch at Wattysford, against Goldyngmede, three perches in length, by default of William Schyrfeld. *Fined 3d.* \_\_\_\_\_ Doget, draper, came to the market of Basyngstoke and sold woollen cloths not washed nor sheared, and so deceived the people of the lord King. *Fined 8d.* Johanna Mason is a common scold to the detriment of everyone. *Fined 6d.* Richard at Houke and John Arundel have sold putrid fish to the common

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\* "'To thys hundr' come William Kynghysmylle & askyde a ffwe on a pale the woche was y present in defawte by xij men at lawday & so adde Grawnt By the Stward & the Ball. to have a ffwe up on the pale wether hyt were y pytte up the kynghys grownd hother nay; & be hyt y know to alle men the ffryde nexte after the feste of Syn Thomas the a postel the for sayday Willm fette the Stward & the ball. Edmund Bromle Thomas Grete Joh. Grete William Barbu' Joh. Snow Joh. Westbury and hother meny mo & alle thes with o weste seying thys pale stondyng on hys howne grownd ne no pregesye to kyng ne to the comynis wer for thes men with alle the comyn grawnthyt that thys pale stonde styлле as hyt dohyt to the forsayde William & to hys herys for ever mo &c.' We have expanded a few abbreviated words, so as to avoid the insertion of the marks of those contractions which require special characters of type.

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detriment, &c., also have sold fish badly washed. *Fined 12d. each.* John Tynby and Hugh Julian are common night wanderers with bows and swords, against the peace of the lord King, and to the common detriment, &c. *Fined 6d. each.* The water at *la Wyldemore* by the default of Robert Howper is beyond the course, the width of a perch, to the nuisance of the King's people. *Fined 4d.*

“25th April, 1444. (22. Henry VI.)

“Gerard Flemyng has seventeen yards of green cloth, now in the custody of John Grete, which belong to the lord King as a waif. Also six yards of white kersey have been seized by the bailiffs as a waif.

“25th July, 1444.

“William Warbylton and the bailiffs, having seized five acres of growing corn, William Swalewyke with other unknown persons, afterwards came and carried away four acres of the said wheat contrary to the said seizure;—therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 40d.*

“9th January, 1444–5. (23. Henry VI.)

“William Batte unjustly drew blood from his wife with a knife valued at twopence. *Fined 6d. and the knife forfeited.* John Phylippe made an assault upon John Pesmede with a dagger worth tweldepence. *Fined 12d. and the dagger forfeited.* The wife of John Wever unjustly drew blood from the wife of Nicholas Wanysworth. *Fined 6d.*

“30th July, 1446.

Proceedings  
in an action as  
to impounding  
a horse.

“John Kybelwyk was attached to answer Nicholas Brown on a plea of taking and detaining a horse. Whereupon the same Nicholas, by . . . his attorney, says that the aforesaid John, on Wednesday, the feast of St. Peter last past, took a horse belonging to the aforesaid Nicholas, worth 13s. 4d., in a pasture in Basyngstoke, called Annewell croft, and led it away to the punfold of Basyngstoke, and there impounded and unjustly detained it, until delivery had been made by William Loker, bailiff of the aforesaid Hundred, pledge and surety sworn and acknowledged, to the damage of the aforesaid Nicholas of 20s., &c., wherefore he enters suit, &c., according to the

custom of the manor, &c. And the aforesaid John, by William Byle his attorney, came and defended the force and injury, &c., and says that there was good cause for impounding the said horse, because the aforesaid John found the said horse upon his pasture and herbage, which it had trod down to the value of 13s. 4d. in the aforesaid place called Annewell croft, which place is the freehold of the aforesaid John, so he holds the said distraint to be good, and was willing to return, &c. And the aforesaid Nicholas would not acknowledge the damage to be of such great value, and denied that the aforesaid place was the freehold of the said John, and says that the damage which occurred to the aforesaid John was by default of the fencing of the said John, &c. And the said John said it was by default of the said Nicholas and not by defect of his fence, &c., and this he is prepared to verify by law. *And he has a day here, at the next court with his twelve jurors, &c., and the same day is given to the aforesaid Nicholas, &c.*

“20th August, 1446.

“At the court this day Nicholas Brown was called, but did not come, and so made default. And the aforesaid John Kybelwyke was likewise called. He came and appeared by William Byle his attorney, and asks that it should be adjudged that the said horse should be returned to him or its price according to the custom, &c. And because the suitors of this Hundred could not then consult, &c., a day was given to this John at the next court, namely, on Saturday nearest after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, next ensuing, to hear their judgment, &c.

“10th September, 1446.

“On which day John Kybelwyk came in his own person and asked that the return of the aforesaid horse or its value may be adjudged to him according to the custom, &c., from Nicholas Brown or from Thomas Grete his surety, priced at 6s. 8d. And thereupon it was decided and adjudged by the suitors of the court, that the aforesaid John is to have the said horse returned to him or its price, according to the custom of the manor, &c.

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“The following instrument is interesting as shewing how rights of way were sometimes acquired, and how the narrow paths or passages between different properties originated; and by the subsequent erection of walls or fences on each side, became hemmed in as lanes, and not unfrequently even closed in over head by carrying a building across them.

“29th April, 1447. (25. Henry VI.)

“This is the final agreement made in the court of the lord King at Basyngstoke, on the Saturday nearest after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, before John Coke and John atte Hethe, bailiffs of the same town, William Brokays, Henry Grene, John atte Hoke, Robert Dene, and Robert atte Halle, suitors of the aforesaid court, and other faithful subjects of the lord King, then and there present; between John Foulere and Isabella his wife, plaintiffs, and William Warbelton and Margery his wife, defendants; concerning a messuage and two half acres of land with appurtenances in Basyngstoke, whereupon a plaint of agreement was summoned between them in the same court according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke; namely, that the aforesaid William and Margery his wife acknowledged the aforesaid tenements with appurtenances to be the right of this John and of Isabella his wife, and they surrendered them in the same court to be held by the said John and Isabella his wife, and by the heirs of this John for ever; rendering annually for the same to the aforesaid William Warbelton and Margery his wife, and to the heirs of this William, six shillings, payable in equal portions on the feasts of St. Michael and of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, and one penny annually on the feast of St. Michael for the way (*via*) in the aforesaid messuage in and through the grange of the said William and Margery, &c., with the usual warranty, and that Margery acknowledged to the court that she understood the transaction and was not compelled but consented and ratified it of her own free will, &c.

"6th April, 1448. (26. Henry VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

"William Byle has blocked a *lawe pathe*, leading from Basingstoke towards Wortynge, at Rowmede, to the common detriment, therefore he is at mercy. William Goldyng broke into and entered the close of Robert Lowker in the night time, and took and carried away of the goods of this Robert, two ash trees and two elms, also an oak tree, worth fourpence, against the peace, &c. Therefore he is at mercy. John Raynold is a common abuser, and called John Snow the bailiff, while in the execution of his office, *losel and harlat*,\* against the peace, &c.

"24th August, 1448.

"Elias Holkote, warden of the house of the scholars of Merton in Oxford,† appeared against John Yerdley for unjustly detaining cattle, valued at £10. *Sureties for the prosecution, William Barnet and John Fowler.*

"14th June, 1449. (27. Henry VI.)

"The tithingmen present that there are three ditches unscoured below Brondyslond, thirty perches in length, to the common detriment, by default of Thomas Stucle; he was ordered to clean them out at the last court under penalty of 3s. 4d. which he has not done, so incurs the penalty—which he is to pay, and to clean them out before the next court day under penalty of 6s. 8d. John Maylard did not keep the night watch when he was summoned, therefore is at mercy. Thomas Normanton, son of Robert Normanton, drew blood from William Carpenter, by default of the said William.

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\* "*Losel*, a bad worthless fellow, and formerly a generic title for a very great rascal. *Harlat*, a term originally applied to a low depraved class of society, the ribalds, and having no relation to sex.

† "Elias Holcot, S.T.B., elected Warden of Merton College in 1437, and admitted on 28th May, 1438. He resigned the wardenship December 22nd, 1455, and died in 1464.

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"5th July, 1449. (27. Henry VI.)

"Nicholas Bayly, on the vigil of St. John the Baptist [23rd June] in 27. Henry VI. at Basyngstoke, made an assault upon Philip at Welle with a staff. The same Nicholas Bayley on the vigil of St. Thomas the Martyr [5th July\*] made an assault upon Thomas Clavel with a dagger, worth 20d., against the peace of the lord King. *Ordered to make his law in each case at the next court with his twelfth hand.*

"10th January, 1449-50. (28. Henry VI.)

"Thomas Gamman played for a night (*ludit per unam noctem*) at dice in his house, contrary to the form of the statute, namely on the Saturday nearest after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord last past. John Fletcher of Wortyng drew blood from William Grete with a *pronge*, against the King's peace, therefore he is at mercy, and Edmond Bromley and Nicholas Bayly are his sureties. William Grete made an assault upon John Fletcher with a staff, worth twopence, therefore he is at mercy. Thomas Grete has made an assault upon John Fletcher with a knife, worth a penny, and John Bracchford an assault upon John Goldsmyth with a baselard,† worth eightpence, therefore they are both at mercy.

"15th November, 1454. (33. Henry VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

"Edward Cook *fined* 8d. because he had not cleaned out his ditch called *Wythgares dicke*. John Raynold 4d. for

\* "The feast in this year falling on a Monday, the Saturday was kept as the Vigil. This will explain the date being the 5th and not the 6th of July; in fact the assault took place on the day the court was held. The court roll, in order that there should be no mistake, is headed with a statement that the court was held Saturday, the fifth day of July, instead of the usual wording, on Saturday before or after some particular festival.

† "A long dagger generally worn from the girdle. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard decorated with silver unless possessed of the yearly income of £20.



overflowing of a certain ditch called a *Wateryngplace* belonging to the town.

“20th November, 1454. (33. Henry VI.)

“William Ryver *fined* 12*d.* because he entered into a field at Basingstoke and there unjustly took a certain vessel called a *sedelepe*, two *taylarepins* of iron and two *linches* of iron and a plough, belonging to John Yerdley. William Hayward 3*d.* because he had not cleaned out his ditch near the Rectory as he ought to have done. William Barnett 6*d.* for breaking down the hedges of several tenants and carrying away some of their underwood. Giles Wateryge 3*s.* 4*d.* for breaking into the park of the lord King.

“17th May, 1455. *Basingstoke, Court of the Hundred, held there according to the custom of the Manor, before Richard Merston and Edmund Bramle, bailiffs of the lord King there; and the suitors of the same court, on the Saturday nearest before the feast of Saint Dunstan, Bishop; in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest.*

“John Cowdray, junior, complainant against William Idwyne on a plea of detention of chattels: and thereupon he says that the aforesaid William has detained from him two calves worth 20*d.* each; and the said William comes and says that he owes him nothing, and thereupon puts himself upon the law at the next court, himself the eighth hand, and Richard Kyngesmylle is his surety.

“7th June, 1455.

“Whereas at the last court William Idwyne pledged his law, himself the eighth hand, against John Cowdray, junior, on a plea of detaining chattels: and now to this court the said William came and made his said law, and thereupon the court gave judgment against the aforesaid John upon the said plaint, and the said John is at mercy for making a false claim.

“19th July, 1455.

“John Graunte of Dummer, by the surety of William Lancrofte, complainant against John Grene of Basyng, on

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a plea of debt. Whereupon he says that on the 7th November, (1448) in 27th year of the present King, at Basyngstoke, the same John Grene in his own person acknowledged that he owed the said John Graunte 12s. for nine sheep, which he had bought and received from him there, on that same day and year, and that up to this time he has not paid the said money, to the damage of this John Graunte of 6s. 8d., and thereupon he enters suit. And the aforesaid John Grene appears by John Fowler his attorney, and says that he owes him nothing. *He is to prove his law himself the sixth hand, at the next court, and John Fowler is his surety.*

“John Maylard was presented for having made a rescue against Richard Kyngesmylle, constable of the lord King at Basingstoke; therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

“To this court came John Dyker in his own person, and produced to the aforesaid bailiffs a small closed writ of right, of the lord King to them directed, and the words thereof are contained in the same writ sewed to this roll; and he found pledges for the prosecution of it, as appears by the endorsement upon the writ, and protested that he would prosecute the aforesaid writ in the form and nature of a writ of agreement at common law, according to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, against Richard Brynklowe, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, the defendants, named in the aforesaid writ. And upon this. now on this day, according to the custom of the aforesaid manor, the aforesaid Richard and Elizabeth came in their own persons, before the steward, and bailiffs aforesaid, and the suitors of the same court, and they offered 6s. 8d. to the aforesaid bailiffs for licence to agree, and the particulars of their agreement is duly set forth in the written chirograph annexed to this roll.

“At View of Frank-pledge, held 15th November, 1455. (34. Henry VI.)

“BASINGSTOKE. William Tawke was presented for unjustly taking rabbits in the fields of Basingstoke. Whereas it appears by the presentment of the tithingmen, also of the twelve sworn freeholders, that Isabella Clapsho is a common

scold and disturber of the King's peace to the detriment of the whole neighbourhood of Basyngstoke, and for this cause the penalty of the *tumberall*, (ducking stool) was adjudged to her; nevertheless, the carrying out of this sentence is deferred until she relapses into her evil ways, wicked scolding, and disturbance of the peace; and then the punishment is to be inflicted upon her without delay. Thomas Wheler, tiler, has charged excessively for covering houses, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 3d.*

"Thomas Brygthwyse who was elected one of the tithingmen of Basyngstoke is at mercy, because although duly summoned, he has not come here to receive his oath and to present as he ought to do.

"And Henry Mulward was elected to the office of mower of Basingstoke, *alias* keeper of *le Wyldemore*, and taster of the ale of the town.

"The tithingman of Wodegarston and his companions present, that William Carter and another had ploughed up a boundary strip, *alias a mereforowe*, which was the bound between the land of the tenants of the lord of Wodegarston; therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 3s. 4d.* In like manner John Stonewode has ploughed and broken up the *merland alias merforowe*, which was the boundary between the land of the lord King, and the liberty of the priory of Saint Swithun's (Winchester); therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 3s. 4d.*

"27th March, 1456.

"Thomas Frye is to be distrained for the annual rent issuing out of the land called *Burghe* in Basyngstoke.

"17th April, 1456. (34. Henry VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

"John Campyon and John at Watere, who had been summoned to take view, for the lord King, of the unscoured and foul ditches, did not attend; therefore they are at mercy. *Fined 3d. each.* The aforesaid John atte Watere made an assault against the peace, with a certain dagger upon John Wytheg and drew blood from him. *Fined 6d. and the bailiffs are ordered to seize the said dagger before the next court day.*

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"The tithingman of Wodegarston is dead, as certified to the court, and no one came thence to present on this day. *Therefore it is commanded that the bailiffs distrain the entire tithing*, so that they may be here at the next court, to give security to the lord King, and pay ninepence for cert-money, and also to elect a new tithingman there.

"The Mower or keeper of *le Wyldemore* came and presented that the stream called Rutherwykes Broke, was unscoured, so that the meadow called *le Wyldemore* was overflowed with water, and that the stream ought to be cleaned out by the tenants of the lands called *Ryggelonds*, formerly Thomas Rythe's, Robert Bernard, and Thomas Langerude. *It is ordered that they clean out the said stream against the next court day under the penalty of 3s. 4d. each.*

"The jury of the twelve freeholders, namely, William Cowfold and his fellows, came and presented that all the aforesaid tithingmen with their tithings have been well and faithfully presented, and nothing concealed. They moreover present that Richard atte Hoke, of Basingstoke, on Thursday in Easter week last passed, broke into the King's pound (*pondfald*) of Basingstoke, and took two sheep therefrom, which had been justly impounded by the bailiffs. *Fined fourpence.*

"As the roll of this court contains a good list of the Basingstoke tradesmen at this period, we insert here a list of the trades mentioned as they occur. Innkeepers, Brewers, Tapsters, Smiths, Bakers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Sadlers, Carpenters, Butchers, Drapers, Dyers of Cloth, Tilers, Curriers, Fullers of Woollen Cloth, Millers, Fishmongers, Chandlers, Coopers, Mercers,\* and Labourers.

"2nd July, 1457. (35. Henry VI.)

"There is a vacant place in the Market which formerly belonged to John Whyte, *fysscher*. It belongs to the lord

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\* "Mercers at this date meant sellers of small wares, what we should now call, general shopkeepers.

King if the right of the King is not put asidē by the charters of John Tawke. *Therefore the said John is to be warned to be here at the next court to show, &c.* A burning fire broke out in the bed of Robert Tapstere on the night of St. Peter's [day] last past, (29th June), to the detriment, &c. by default of the said Robert, therefore he is at mercy.\* *Fined 12d.* On the night of Tuesday before the feast of St. Peter last past, Andrew Grey, *Osteler*, committed an assault upon John Maylard, and wounded and drew blood from the said John with a staff against the peace, &c. *Fined 6d.*

“23rd July, 1457.

“John Dyker, who held of the lord King certain lands and tenements in Basyngstoke, has died, seized of the said land and tenements, whereupon there falls to the lord King a heriot according to the custom of the manor, &c., and a relief from the heir of the said John. A similar entry also occurs as to the death of Agnes Saunterum.

“On another skin of this period [year uncertain] at a court held on Saturday after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord.

“John Fronkelen has ploughed up and encroached upon the heads of the adjoining land at Stevyngdene on the south side, to the detriment of all his neighbours whose lands lie in the same field. *Fined 3s. 4d.*

“14th November, 1461. (1. Edward IV.) View of Frank-pledge.

“William Edewyn, shepherd, *fined 20d.* for stealing two sheep, price 12d. each, from the fold of Richard Clarke, the property of the said Richard at Basyngstoke: and Robert Begeneoer, 3s. 4d. because he suspiciously received the said sheep, consenting to the theft and assisting the said William.

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\* “Quod quædam combustio ignis in lecto Roberti Tapstere apparuit in nocte Sancti Petri proxime præterita, ad nocumentum, &c. in defectu prædicti Roberti, ideo ipse in misericordia.

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“William Warbylton *fined* 3s. 4d. because he built a shop near the market place, upon the King’s land, to the extent of five feet. John Stukeley, 12d., because he made badly the ford which is in the common road at Newenham in Wildmore, and being thus badly made the water of the river ran into the meadows of Wildmore to the great damage of the tenants: and 12d. because the gate at the end of the lane leading from Newenham, in Wildmore, is broken and badly fastened by default of the said John. John Clerk of Chynham, 12d., for not cleaning out the ditch at Goosthood leading from the road between Garstonwood and the land at Chynham. John Wallop, Esquire, 6s. 8d., because he made chase and re-chase with his men of Farley, in Basingstoke field, called the South field, to the great injury of the tenants. The wife of Nicholas Frye *fined* 3d. for stealing three loaves price threepence, and Nicholas Frye 3d. for entering the house of John Dyker and stealing half a peck of wheat valued at three-halfpence. Alice atte Welle, 6d., because she drew blood from Juliana Spyrke with a knife. Johanna Langelcrofte, 12d., for stealing a silver spoon worth 10d. from the house of Thomas Preston. John Grygge, 6d., for assaulting Nicholas Pydde at Waterend with a cudgel. John Styrtte, 9d., for making an assault upon Henry Palmer and drawing blood from him with a candlestick.

“20th October, 1464. (4. Edward IV.)

*“Basyngstoke. Court of the hundred held there according to the custom of the manor, before Richard Kyngesmyll and Edward Coke, bailiffs of the lord King there, and others, suitors of same court, on Saturday nearest after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the conquest.*

“The tithingmen of Basyngstoke came with their companions, as they ought to do, and presented the default of attendance at this court of the Lord of Basyng, of the Lord of Tunworth, the tenants of the lands called Peche’s, the Lord of Eastroppe, Roger Gye, the Lord of Cludysden, the

tenants of the lands formerly William Shyrland's, Brian de Wyndesore, the Lord of Chynham, Thomas Uvedale, the tenants of Wodehouse, Ingelram atte Moore, John Coufolde, William atte Dene, the Lord of Kempshote, the Lord of Wodegarston, John Bernard, the Lord of Shyrborne Coudray, and John Swalewick, free suitors of the court. Therefore they are at mercy. *Fined 4d. each.*

"John Fowlere and Roger Canner, are elected and sworn in the office of under bailiffs of Basyngstoke. The same Roger Canner was elected and sworn in the office of ale taster, and Robert Dykere, John Russell, John Canner and William White as affeerors.

"The tithingmen of Basyngstoke also made the following presentments:—

"That John Foster with a certain dagger worth 12d. made an assault against the peace upon William Thetcher, by which the said dagger is forfeited to the lord King, and the bailiffs have to account for it; and there was blood shed against the peace, between the aforesaid John Forster and William Thetcher, to the injury of the said John, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 6d.* That John Leye, of Wurytynge, with his ten pigs trod down and destroyed the corn and wheat of the men of Basyngstoke, in their winter fields, to their great injury, &c. *Fined 6d.* Stephen Hersy, dwelling with Penston, of Basyng, in like manner with his three oxen and a cow, trod down, dispastured and destroyed the corn and wheat of the same men in the aforesaid field to the great damage, &c. *Fined 6d.* The Bailiffs are at mercy, because they have not here John atte Wode and Margaret his wife, to answer William Brocas on a plea of debt. *Fined 4d.*

"The bailiffs were also fined in like manner, in seven other actions of debt at this court, owing to the non-appearance of the defendants.

"10th November, 1464.

"The ale taster of Basingstoke came and presented, that Richard Hield and John de la Hay had each made two brewings, and had sold some of the ale thereof before the

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taster had tasted it, and therefore were at mercy. *Fined 2d. each.*

“Peter Cowdray who held of the lord King in Basyngstoke certain lands and tenements by the yearly rent of 14s. 3d. and other services, has alienated the said lands and tenements to Edward Cowdray and William Cowdray, by which alienation nothing falls as a heriot by the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, but a relief of 7s. 1½d. is due by the same custom. The aforesaid William came to this court and did fealty to the lord; and it was ordered that a distraint should be made for the payment of the aforesaid relief.

“17th November, 1464. (4. Edward IV.) View of Frank-pledge.

“The tithingman of Chynham came not, because he is ill. No presentment was made, but all things are well there.

“The tithingman of Hatche, came not, although duly warned. *Fined 4d.*

“The tithingman of Somersulle came not, because he is imprisoned in the court of the Marshalsea of the lord King. The court was given to understand that William Bailie there, had sufficiently repaired his ditch under Hamstede-field, as he was ordered to do, at the previous court, therefore under no penalty at present.

“The tithingman of Kempshote came and was sworn, and presented that all things were well.

“The tithingman of Mapuldorwelle came and was sworn, and presented that John Coudray, senior, allows a felled tree of his to lie in the highway there to the detriment, &c. *Fined 3d. and ordered to remove and carry it away without delay under the penalty of 20d.* All other things are well.

“The tithingman of Wodegarston did not come because he had permission to be absent.

“The tithingman of Estropp though absent in like manner, sent 12d. for cert money.

“The tithingman of Newenham came and was sworn, and presented that John Stukeley, lord of Newenham, made his pound in an unknown place, and impounded there



the pigs of William Dene, to the great damage of this William, and contrary to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke. *Fined 3s. 4d. and ordered to amend without delay under penalty of 6s. 8d.* He also presented that two ewe sheep, worth 12d., came astray about the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle last past. *Proclamation ordered to be made.* All other things are well.

“The tithingman of Up-Nateley came and was sworn, and presented that John Dyker received John, the son of John Sayer, out of the assize. *Fined 3d. and it is ordered that the said John, son of John Sayer, is to be here at the next court under the penalty of 6d.*

“The tithingman of Styvyngton came and was sworn, and presented that John Cobbe and John Logeys remain there out of the assize, who now came and were sworn for the lord King in the assize.

“William Cowfold and his eleven fellows, the jury of freeholders, say upon their oath that all the aforesaid tithingmen, with their tithings, have presented well and faithfully, and that nothing has been concealed:—And therefore for their verdict they say, all things are well.

“The following particulars as to the Basingstoke tradesmen occur upon this roll, and will enable us to form some idea of the trade of the town at this period.

“Seventeen brewers and three others are named as breaking the assize of ale. Ten tapsters for having sold ale by cups and other measures less than the standard of the lord King, and four half-tapsters had also committed the same offence. Three innkeepers, Richard Kyngesmyll, John Rawlyns, and Henry Smith, had exceeded the assize in selling horse-bread, oats, &c. Also Thomas Cordale, brasier, in selling copper as well as brass vessels, &c. William White, tanner, sold leather at an excessive price. Thomas Canner sold both tallow and wax candles at a very excessive price. Edward Hayne, fishmonger, exceeded the assize in selling fish. William Batte, currier (*corioure*) of leather, charged excessively for his work. John Russell, a joiner, (*yoynour*) making chests, chairs, &c., charged excessively

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at his trade. Thomas Greneway and Thomas Fletcher, quarrel makers, exceeded the assize in selling quarrels, arrows, &c. Two saddlers are also named as having exceeded the assize in selling saddles and bridles. Robert Smyth of Wynchefeld, ironmonger, sold iron at an excessive profit. Six grocers and *habardasshers* are named as having sold linen cloth, girdles, and other wares at an excessive profit. Nicholas Baylye and Henry Horne, drapers, have sold woollen cloths at an excessive profit. Ralph Justice, *hosyer*, exceeded the assize in the selling of hosiery. Three butchers, five dyers, two bakers, and four tailors are also named as charging excessively. Two shoemakers had also exceeded the assize in the sale of shoes, and three dubbers of cloth charged excessively for their trade; also John Smyth, a half-dubber. William Kyngesmyll, John Lewys, Richard Bakere, and William Barbour, millers, exceeded the assize in taking toll. John Brown, *coupere*, charged excessively for his trade, and Thomas Wheler, tiler, in like manner; also three carpenters and two laborers at daily wages charged excessively for their services.

“William Warbelton, Esquire, has appropriated of the King’s ground in Basyngstoke, near the market, a piece of land containing five feet, and has built a shop upon it without authority, &c. *Fined* 6s. 8d. William Roke, park keeper of Pryvette, has gone upon the land of the lord King and of his men of Basyngstoke with snares and *hayes*,\* and used them in taking the rabbits of the same lord King and of his proved men there, at several different times, and has taken and carried away many rabbits to the great injury of the aforesaid men. *Fined* 12d.

“The tithingmen of Basyngstoke, with the aforesaid tithing, made a presentment. Whereas among the other customs and liberties within the town of Basyngstoke and the lordship thereof, for a time long beyond the memory of man laudably used and approved, it is contained:— ‘That no tenant of the aforesaid town or lordship, dwelling outside of the same town, having lands and tenements in

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\* “Cum rethibus et hayes. Hay, a net used for taking rabbits.

the same, shall have or occupy any common there with their cattle, but the tenant of a tenant dwelling outside the town, residing in the aforesaid town, shall have and occupy the aforesaid common with his cattle for the aforesaid lands and tenements, according to the rate and quantity of the holding. And if the beast or beasts of anyone, contrary to the aforesaid custom and liberty, shall be found feeding in the fields or common pasture of the aforesaid town, they are to be taken and impounded and there kept in safe custody until the owner or owners of the cattle so found shall have paid to the bailiffs the fine thereupon due, according to the extent of the offence and injury.' Nevertheless, John Wallop, Esquire, dwelling and residing at Farley, which is outside of the said town of Basingstoke, and not having a tenant of his holding dwelling within the town, on the second day of October, in the third year of the reign of King Edward IV. (1463), entered the field of the proved men and tenants of the lord King at Basingstoke, called *Winchestre Field*, contrary to the said custom, with 700 sheep, who there fed upon and trod down the stubble and herbage of the aforesaid men and tenants to their great injury, &c. He also repeated this offence on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th days of the same month, and fines to the total amount of 27s. were imposed upon him for trespassing in this manner.

"Among the aforesaid constitutions and liberties, it is contained that 'no man of whatsoever condition shall cut down, disbranch, prostrate or lay waste any tree or trees, whether thorns or not, growing or existing in the fields of Basingstoke, or in the common pasture there called Basingstoke heath, under which the animals of the proved men aforesaid are accustomed to rest and suckle. And if anyone is found doing so, he or they shall pay a reasonable amercement to the fee farm of the town, according to the extent of the offence, as assessed by reasonable and trustworthy persons sworn for this purpose.' Nevertheless, the aforesaid John Wallop, on the 8th March, in the 35th year of Henry VI. (1456-7) entered the aforesaid common pasture of the lord King Edward and of his aforesaid proved men, called Basingstoke heath, alias *Shepedowne*,

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with saws and other instruments, and many thorn trees and other trees there standing and growing, under which the cattle of the proved men were accustomed to rest and suckle, cut down, disbranched, prostrated and altogether laid waste, and caused the trees so cut down to be carried to his lordship of Farley aforesaid, and there of his own will disposed of them to the great damage of the same proved men, their heirs and assigns, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined* £10.

"The before-mentioned John Wallop, on the 12th February, 37. Henry VI. (1458-9) entered upon the common pasture of Basyngstoke, called *le Downe*, with his servants, and contrary to the aforesaid customs, covered a great part of the same pasture with thorns and thistles cut down and placed there, so that the animals of the aforesaid men and tenants of Basyngstoke could not enter upon nor have pasture there for a long time, to their great damage, &c. *Fined* 40s.

"The aforesaid John Wallop, in the manner and form mentioned above, covered a great part of the field of the men and tenants of Basyngstoke, called *Hyghhamysfield*, with cut thorns, &c., so that they had to remove their cattle from their pasture there. *Fined* 20s.

"A certain water well which Ralph Dygon ought to enclose is lying open in Basyngstoke, to the great detriment and peril of the neighbours and children there. *Fined* 4d. and ordered to enclose and cover the said well without delay under penalty, &c. John Stukeley allows his gate at the end of the lane which leads from Newenham to Wyldemore, to continue open and entirely broken, by which the animals of different people have entered and pastured in the Wyldemore meadow. *Fined* 4d. John Grygge has encroached upon and appropriated a piece of land eight perches in length and one perch in width of the highway called Hethelane under Strodelonde. *Fined* 16d. William Dene continues with his pigs to tread down and destroy the herbage and grass in le Wyldemore. *Fined* 12d. John Wylcok and William Hielde of Redyng, in the County of Berks, on the 18th October, 4. Edward IV. (1464) entered

the lordship of Basyngstoke and took and carried away a white horse worth 16s. 8d., a saddle worth 8s., a pair of *bowges* worth 4s., and a cloak worth 10s. of the goods and chattels of William Wilcock, late of Redynge aforesaid, feloniously killed and murdered; and removed them to a considerable distance out of the lordship of Basyngstoke. John Bullesdon of Bramley is a common malefactor, because at different times, contrary to law, he has wounded, injured, illtreated, and killed several animals belonging to his neighbours, with certain sharp instruments called *gaggys* (gags) put into the mouths of these animals by the said John Bullesdon, to wit a pack horse of William Cowfold's worth 6s. 8d.

“ 1st December, 1464.

“ John Stukeley, complainant, against John atte Fielde on a plea of unjust detention of cattle against the wage, surety and custom of the manor, &c. The said John Stukeley came in his own person and says that on a certain day at \_\_\_\_\_\* within the jurisdiction of this court, the said John atte Fielde took of the cattle of this John Stukeley seventeen animals, namely, oxen, cows and calves, worth \_\_\_\_\_\* and drove them hence and impounded them at Mapuldorwelle, and still impounds them there, and unjustly keeps and detains them, against the wage, pledge and custom of the manor, by virtue of a certain complaint in the court of Basyngstoke, brought thereupon by Roger Canner, sub-bailiff of the same court, that they should be replevied; whereby the said John Stukeley has suffered damage and injury to the extent of 20s. &c., wherefore he enters suit. The aforesaid John atte Fielde appeared by John Fowler his attorney, and defends the force, injury, &c. and says that there was just and good cause for taking the aforesaid animals, because the said John Stukeley on the day when the said animals were taken and impounded, owed and still owes to Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick, the sum of 6s. 8d. for the issues and amercements of his

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\* “ A blank left in the original entry.

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court of Mapuldorwelle aforesaid, and for this sum the same John atte Fielde, as the Earl's bailiff there, is charged in his account, and that although the said John Stukeley had often been asked to pay the said amount, he has not paid it, but still withholds the money, and that for the aforesaid 6s. 8d. the said animals were as a distraint taken and impounded by the said John atte Fielde, as was well and lawful for him, &c., and that he did not intend any injury, &c., and this he is prepared to verify by his country, and he asks that a return thereupon be made and adjudged to him, as &c. And the aforesaid John Stukeley in like manner. And upon this it was ordered that the officials of the court should cause summonses to be issued so that a jury of twelve men might be chosen at the next court here at Basyngstoke, on the Saturday nearest before the feast of the Nativity of our Lord.\*

"John Baker, clerk, warden of the college of the Blessed Mary near Winchester, and Thomas Smyth of Andewelle, complainants against William Mylton on the plea of an unjust taking and detention of cattle, namely, three oxen, which the same William on the Wednesday nearest before the feast of Saint Clement last past, (21st November, 1464) took in the pasture and wood of the aforesaid John and Thomas, called Hangate, and drove them thence and impounded them at Andewelle, within the jurisdiction of this court, and hath so kept them unjustly impounded contrary to wage and pledge, until they were replevied by Roger Canner, the sub-bailiff and official of the aforesaid court, by virtue of a precept from the court, addressed to the said Roger. Whereby the said John and Thomas have suffered loss and damage to the extent of 39s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.†

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\* "The result is entered among the proceedings of the Court held on 22nd December, 1464, in these words: John atte Fielde is at mercy because he unjustly, &c. impounded the cattle of John Stukeley, to the damage of the said John of 6d. as it was found by the verdict of the twelve jurors chosen for this purpose. *Fined 12d.*

† "The amount given is the utmost that could be recovered by process in a local or manorial court. Actions of 40s. and upwards had to be tried in the King's court of common pleas.

wherefore they enter suit, &c. And the aforesaid William came in his own person and defended the force and injury, &c., and asked that the lawsuit might be postponed until the next court, and the same day was given to the said John and Thomas.\*

“12th January, 1464-5. (4. Edward IV.)

“The tithingmen of Basyngstoke presented, as within their jurisdiction, that Edward Cowdray, son of Peter Cowdray, late of Herierd, who held of the lord King in Basyngstoke certain lands and tenements called *Lokerys*, formerly William Loker's, by the yearly rent of 10s. 8½d. and other services, had closed his last day, by whose death there had fallen a heriot of \_\_\_\_\_. *And it is ordered that the said lands and tenements be distrained for 5s. 4¼d. for the relief thereupon due to the lord King, and for fealty, &c.*

“Also they present that Peter Cowdray, who held the mill in Basyng, called *Kyngesmylle*, and certain lands adjoining to it with appurtenances by the rent of 20s. &c. is dead, and that the said mill with the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other appurtenances ought to descend by right of inheritance to John Kybulwhyte, and thereupon 10s. is due for relief. *It is ordered that it should be distrained for the same before the next court day, and also for the fealty thereupon due.*

“16th March, 1464-5. (5. Edward IV.)

“Thomas Wheler, complainant against Robert Hosteler, of the hospice *de la Hert*,† in Basyngstoke, on a plea of debt. The tithingmen of Basyngstoke, with their sworn men, came and presented that Richard Clerk, farmer, of Estrop, contrary to the custom of the manor of Basyngstoke, has taken his sheep day after day to and fro from

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\* “It appears, from the court roll of 22nd December, that the case was adjourned until the next court by the consent of both parties. It was also adjourned in like manner at the next court, and at the subsequent one. On 16th March, 1464-5, this law suit was again adjourned until the following court day, and the subsequent rolls are lost.

† “The Hart Inn, Basingstoke.

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the lordship of Estrop into the lordship and fields of Basyngstoke, to the great damage of the King's tenants there. *Fined* 3s. 4d. The said Richard Clerk, contrary to the aforesaid custom, after the feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle, with his sheep entered the field called Southfield, which pastured there and trod down the herbage to the great damage of the tenants of the lord King there. *Fined* 3s. 4d. Thomas Keversdale for having sixty sheep in the same field after the same day. *Fined* 3s. 4d.

"To this court came Richard Osebarne of Wyke, and claimed to have and to hold of the lord King all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances which formerly belonged to John Sylver, son and heir of William Sylver of Basyngstoke, and which the said John (by his charter shewn in this court) gave to Ralph Osebarne, the great grandfather of the aforesaid Richard. And he acknowledged 2s. 6d. as due for relief: William Berewe is surety for him, and he did fealty and was admitted tenant thereof.

"Owing to the disputes with John Wallop, Esq. as to certain rights which he claimed, and offences committed by him as set forth in the proceedings of the Court Roll of the 17th November, 1464, as well as other disputes, it was deemed advisable to assemble the freeholders and other tenants and inhabitants of the manor and hundred of Basingstoke, so as to acknowledge, confirm, re-issue and amend the Regulations and Constitutions promulgated in the reign of Richard II.\* The result of this meeting is set forth in the Latin tongue, upon a large skin of parchment, with eighteen small strips or lappets of parchment dependent from it. Upon each of these lappets three or four seals are affixed, impressed upon pieces of red wax, with the exception of the tenth lappet, which is a wider strip and carries only an impression of the common seal of the town, granted to it in the time of

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\* "See page 213.



Richard II. The seal is of a circular form and of the size of our modern penny piece. The centre is occupied with a figure of the archangel St. Michael, standing upon the dragon, which he is piercing with a lance, and on his left arm is a shield charged with a plain cross, and round the margin of the seal is inscribed in old English letters, *Sigillum commune ville de Basingstoke*. (*The common seal of the town of Basingstoke*.) The remaining seals are those commonly known as personal seals, and most of them, if not all, are impressions from ring seals.\*

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\* "The following is a summary of these seals taken not only from this document but also from the one subsequently mentioned, which was drawn up on the same day, as in some instances it supplies seals that are either broken or torn off from the former deed. The Roman numerals refer to the lappets, and the Arabic numerals to the seals on that particular strip. I. 1. The seal of Lord Stourton, a device, (apparently a milrind.) 2. A key suspended within a circular wreath or girdle, inscribed round the margin in old English letters, John Poulet. II. 1. A man's head in profile. 2. A small oval with a unicorn's head. III. 1. The only armorial seal of the series,—a quartered shield bearing the arms of Dyngley and Fitz Piers. 2. A pot with lilies. 3. A fleur de lis. IV. 1. A crowned W. within a circle. 2. A crowned W. with a branch on each side placed within an oblong hexagon. 3. T.B. crowned. 4. A cock with a legend or word above it. V. 1. A cormorant with an eel in its beak, below its breast is a fleur de lis and a tree behind the bird. 2, 3, and 4 lost. VI. 1. T.B. crowned same as above. 2. Apparently a peacock; there is an inscription but it is illegible. 3. I.K. 4. lost. VII. 3 seals, only No. 3 is left and imperfect, apparently a bird. VIII. 1. I.K. as before. 2. lost. 3. Only half exists, a fleur de lis. 4. A device known as a merchant's mark. IX. 1. A merchant's mark. 2. The letter I. with a branch on each side. 3. A stag couchant. 4. R.T. X. The common seal of the town. XI. A dog or a sheep lying under a tree with a marginal inscription too imperfect to be read. 2. A small bird flying. 3. imperfect. 4. lost. XII. 1. A fleur de lis. 2. R.T. 3. An indistinct fragment. 4. No impression upon it. XIII. 1. lost. 2. Apparently a small Roman gem. XIV. 1. lost. 2. The letter I. with a branch on each side. 3. A crowned h. 4. indistinct. XV. had 4 seals, only 2 and 3 exist and are imperfect. XVI. 1. R.T. 2. A stag couchant. 3. lost. XVII. 1. lost. 2. The letter H. 3. The couchant stag. XVIII. 1. The letter I. 2. Only a fragment. 3 and 4 lost.

“The document is dated the sixteenth of May, 1465, (5. Edward IV.) and as it is to a great extent a repetition of the Regulations and Constitutions inserted in pages 213 to 218, there is no need of giving it here in its entirety, therefore we shall only introduce what is new, with such words as may be necessary to connect it with what has been printed already.

16th May, 1465.

“TO ALL THE FAITHFUL OF CHRIST to whom this present writing shall come, William Lord Stourton and knight; John Paulet, William Warblyngton, William Brocas, Hugh Pagenham, William Dyngley, John Skylleng, John Barnard and Richard Brynklowe, Esquires; William Cowfold, John Quydhampton, John Wodelyffe, William Creswell, John Dyker, William Waterend, Nicholas Pydde, Walter att Dene, John Wyggeley, Richard Oseborne, John Skynner, Robert Smyth of Wynchefyld, Nicholas Taylour of Sylchester, William Wheler, Thomas Kyng, Richard Hethe, Thomas Layne, Stephen Bowyatte, John att Water and John att More, tenants holding lands and tenements within the town and lordship of Basyngstoke, and dwelling without the said town; also Richard Kyngesmylle and Edward Cooke, bailiffs of the aforesaid town of Basyngstoke, Thomas Cordalle, one of the constables of the said town, John Talbott, Nicholas Bayly, Robert Dyker, William Barbour, John Russell, William Kyngesmylle, John Rawlyns, William Cowdray, William White, John Canner, Ralph Justice, Henry Shafte, William Grette, John Grene, Richard Hild, John Fowler, Robert Smyth and William Barnett, tenants holding lands and tenements within the town and lordship aforesaid, and dwelling within the said town, and the entire commonalty of the same town, send greeting. Be it known unto you all that divers liberties and approved customs, within the town and lordship of Basyngstoke aforesaid, from a time contrary to which the memory of man does not extend, hitherto have been enjoyed by the men residing within the aforesaid town and other gentlemen, dwelling without the aforesaid town and holding lands and tenements within the aforesaid town. Among the other liberties and customs hitherto in use are those

specified in the following manner. In the first place there shall be kept a common Hayward and Swine-herd duly sworn, &c. (*word for word as already given in page 214, ending with the last completed paragraph of page 217.\**)

“Also, that no stranger dwelling without the said town, and holding lands and tenements within the same town, shall have or occupy any common there with his cattle, but a tenant of the same stranger residing in the town shall have and occupy the aforesaid common with his cattle for the lands and tenements aforesaid according to the rate and quantity of his holding.

“Also, if any tenant of the said town who holds there of the lord King divers parcels of land by divers rents shall happen to be in arrear for any such rents in part or in whole, it shall be lawful for the bailiffs of the town for the time being, to distrain at their will upon each parcel of the said land for which the rent is in arrear, and what is so taken in distress they shall lawfully take away, and hold and retain till satisfaction has been made to them for it and the aforesaid arrears.

“Also, if any person, of whatsoever state or condition he may be, shall cut down, clip, fell or lop any of the trees, wood or thorns which are of service to the cattle feeding in the same fields or commons belonging to the town, he shall pay or cause to be paid for each such tree or thorn so cut down, clipped, felled or lopped, 3s. 4d. to the fee farm of the town.

“Also, if anyone shall plough up any land there, called a *leyeforner* (*a boundary strip*) or cut down any tree standing within the fields of the town as marks or bounds between one portion of land and another, he shall pay 3s. 4d.

“Also, if anyone shall have any horse, called a *gyldynge*, tethered or loose pasturing in the said fields or commons, he shall pay to the fee farm 3s. 4d.

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\* “The only variations consist in the omission of the words,—‘*the aforesaid tenants will and grant*’;—‘*they will and concede for themselves and their heirs*’;—‘*they will, ordain and appoint*’;—‘*they will and grant*’;—and ‘*they will,*’ occurring at the commencement of the paragraphs already printed.

“Also, if anyone shall allow any dog of his, called an *assaute bytche*, to go at large in the town, he shall pay in like manner 3s. 4d.

“Also, if anyone shall make a rescue from the bailiff, tithingman, reeve or any other official of the lord King in the aforesaid town, he shall pay in like manner 3s. 4d.

“Also, if anyone shall break into the town pound or take therefrom and lead away any beast or beasts taken by the bailiff or any other officer there, without having obtained the permission of the said bailiff, he shall pay in like manner 3s. 4d.

“Also, it has been the usage there from a time beyond the memory of man and still is, that if anyone shall offend against the peace of the lord King within the said town or lordship, or do anything against the customs aforesaid, or any of them, or any custom or customs heretofore used or approved and existing beyond the memory of man, that he or they who shall have so offended shall be presented by the tithingman and tithing, and by the four men there sworn as affeerors be amerced according to the aforesaid customs and the extent of the offence. In testimony whereof we, the aforesaid tenants, non-residents and non-dwellers, as well as residents and dwellers have caused to be affixed to these presents the seals which we use; and also for the greater security by the consent and assent of the entire commonalty of the town, our common seal. Given at Basyngstoke on the sixteenth day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the Conquest.

“Another important document was also drawn up on the same day for the purpose of arranging the various disputes on the subject of trespasses and encroachments, between the representatives of the town and the Wallop family. In order to bring these outstanding disputes to a termination, the freeholders and tenants of the manor and hundred of Basingstoke, appointed certain arbitrators and bound themselves to abide by their decision. This document is not quite

so large as the previous one, but in other respects it greatly resembles it, having a similar series of lappets depending from it with impressions of the same seals, including the common seal of the town. It is written in the vernacular tongue, but we have modernized the spelling for the sake of uniformity and facility in reading it.

“To ALL manner of men to whom this present writing shall come, William Lord Stourton and knight, John Pawlet, William Warblyngton, William Brocas, Hugh Pagenham, William Dyngley, John Barnard and Richard Brynklowe, Esquires; William Cowfold, John Quydhamp-ton, John Woodelyffe, William Creswell, John Dyker, William Waterrend, Nicholas Pydde, Walter att Dene, John Wyggeley, Richard Osseborne, John Skynner, Robert Smyth of Wynchefyld, Nicholas Taylour of Sylchester, William Wheler, Thomas Kyng, Richard Hethe, Thomas Layne, Stephen Bouyatte, John att Watere and John att Moore, free tenants within the towne and lordship of Basyngstoke, in the county of Southampton, and not residents; John Talbotte, Robert Dyker, William Barbour, William Kyngesmyll, John Rawlyns, Henry Schafte, William Grete, John Grene, Richard Hyld, John Fowler, Robert Smyth and William Barnet, tenants of the said town and lordship and residents, and all the residents and inhabitants within the said town, with all the whole commonalty of the same, greeting in our Lord God. And whereas there are diverse variances and controversies between John Walloppe and ourselves for diverse trespasses and matters concerning and pertaining to diverse lands, rents and tenements, commons and liberties, within the said town and lordship, for the pacifying and ending of which variances and controversies we have put ourselves by our whole common assent and agreement, in the rule, award and ordinance of Maurice Berkeley, Edward Berkeley, Thomas Uvedale, William Pawlet and Thomas Wellys, arbitrators between the said John Walloppe and ourselves indifferently chosen, or of four of them, or of other like unto them to be chosen by our deputies and attorneys

16th May, 1465.

under written, if any of them may not attend, and in likewise the said John Walloppe for his part. Whereupon as well the said free tenants as the said residents and all the commonalty of the same by our whole common assent and agreement have chosen, appointed, and ordained Richard Kyngesmyll, Nicholas Bayly, Edward Cooke, Thomas Cordale, John Rusell, John Canner, William Whyte, and Ralph Justyes, our deputies [and attorneys to act]\* and manage jointly, or the more part of them, for us and in all our names to open, declare, answer, and reply in all such matters of variance and controversies as are before rehearsed, giving unto them authority and power to do, take and receive herein at all such time and places as we shall be called before the said arbitrators, as though we and each one of us were there in our own proper persons. And what they shall do herein we and each one of us affirm to abide [by] and to perform the same. In witness whereof as well we the said free tenants as the said residents have set our seals which we usually use, and also for the more open knowledge of the same, by the whole consent and agreement of all the commonalty of the said town, our common seal to this present writing is also set. Given at Basyngstoke aforesaid, the xvj. day of the month of May, in the reign of King Edward the iiijth. the vth. year.

“It is probable that a corresponding document was executed and sealed by John Wallop, Esq., and that the documents were either placed in the hands of the arbitrators or handed over to the parties interchangeably; thus Mr. Wallop’s counter part on the execution of the indentures as to the award, would be returned to him, and the above instrument would in a similar manner come into the hands of the corporation. The award of the arbitrators unfortunately does not exist among the Basingstoke records, and we are therefore unable to give the result, though no doubt peace

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\* “As the original record is injured at this spot, and illegible, the missing words are given within brackets.

was restored between the contending parties, and things went on amicably afterwards, as these disputes seemed to have ceased.

“From this date the series of Court Rolls are somewhat imperfect, as the next roll extant contains only the View of Frank-pledge held on 12th May, 1470.

“12th May, 1470. (10. Edward IV.) View of Frank-pledge.

“William Cowdray *fined* 3*d.* for not cleaning out his ditch under Rowdown. William Dene 4*d.* because he had not cleaned out his ditch, ten perches in length, on both sides of the Lane called Luyde Lane.\* John Kinge 4*d.* because he promised to scour out his ditch in Potte Lane from the *Cross with the hand* towards Wildmore, ten perches in length. Also Nicholas Pydde 4*d.* for not cleaning out his ditch, ten perches in length, in Potte Lane. William Rooke, keeper of Prevett park, 12*d.*, because he continues without licence to take and carry away the rabbits of the tenants of the lord King at Basingstoke. Richard Wylkyn, keeper of the park of Hakkewode, 12*d.*, because in a similar manner he takes and carries off the rabbits of the aforesaid tenants. William Carter 4*d.* because he unjustly took and carried away thirteen sheaves of wheat belonging to William Cowdray. Robert Longe 4*d.* for not cleaning out his ditch, fourteen perches in length, at Flexpool. John Baron, the miller of Andewelle, 12*d.*, because he took very excessive toll. John Wallopp 3*s.* 4*d.* for having obstructed the highway in *le Hacche* leading from Basingstoke towards Winchester. The same John Wallop 3*s.* 4*d.* because he appropriated to himself a piece of the King's ground, forty-two perches long and two perches wide, near *le Downe*. John Stukeley 3*d.* because he had not repaired the gate at the end of the lane which leads from Newenham towards *le Wyldemore*. Nicholas

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\* “In 1511 a presentment occurs, that, ‘a ditch in Mawde Lane is not scoured,’ a variation of the same name.

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Pydde 3*d.* because he allows his ditch, four perches in length, in the lane in which is placed the cross with a hand, (*crux cum manu*)\* to remain uncleared to the nuisance of his neighbours. The price of a hedge-bill (*hegge-byll*) forfeited by John Broode of Winslade, 8*d.* and 6*d.* from the same John, because against the peace he struck John Tornour with the aforesaid bill.

"The next roll that has escaped destruction contains the proceedings of the View of Frank-pledge held on the 23rd April, 1485. This is followed by a small detached skin containing a record of the Court held on 24th September, 1485. The next existing roll belongs to the sixth year of Henry VII., 1490–1491, and after this there is an hiatus until the year 1502.

23rd April, 1485. "*Basyngstoke. View of Frank-pledge for the term of Hok, held there on the Saturday nearest after Hok-daye, in the second year of the reign of King Richard the Third after the Conquest of England: in the time of John Belchamber, one of the bailiffs, conjointly with Lewes John.*

"BASING. The tithingman there, came himself the fifth† as he ought to do, and made no presentment.

"SHYRBOURNE. The tithingman there, who should come himself the fifth, came only himself the fourth, because William Tyler made default in rendering suit, therefore at mercy. *Fined 3d.* No presentment was made.

"BROMLEY. The tithingman there, who should come himself the fifth, came only himself the fourth, because Robert Wygge made default in rendering suit, therefore he is at mercy. *Fined 3d.*

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\* "This appears to have been near the London Road, as in another Roll we read—'apud *handcrosse* in via quæ ducit a Londonia ad Basingstoke.'

† "This phrase, which is a literal translation, means that he came with four companions, so that five individuals appeared at this court as representing the entire tithing.



"HACCHE. The tithingman there, who should come with his ten associates, and give for cert money this day 2s. 6d., came not, nor anyone else of his tithing, nor was the cert money paid, but made default and therefore the tithing is at mercy. *Fined 12d.*

"SOMERESHILLE. The sworn tithingman there, came with his ten men, and gave nothing for cert money, and made no presentment.

"UP-NATLEGH. The sworn tithingman there, came with his ten. He gave nothing for cert money on this day, and presented the default of John Michell and Thomas Hownesham. *Fined 3d. each.* Also presented that John Lyde had brewed and broken the assize of ale. *Fined 12d.*

"KEMPSHOT. The sworn tithingman there, came with his ten associates. He gave for cert money this day 22d., and presented that a colt and a filly worth 2s. came astray there at Easter last past and no one had claimed them, and therefore they remain in the custody of the bailiff. *Proclamation ordered to be made thereupon.*

"HEYSEHYLLE. The sworn tithingman there, came with his ten. He gave nothing here for cert money because he paid 18d. with the tithing of Basyngstoke on this day, and presents that John Creswell has a ditch unscoured between 'Stryrplees grene' and Stokynbrigge. Also that Isabella Orketour has a ditch at Lydemylle\* unscoured, whereby the highway there is overflown and under water to the common detriment of the whole country passing there. *Therefore they are ordered to clean out their ditches before the next court under the penalty of 12d. each.*

"STEYNGTON. A black ram, worth 6d., came astray there on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, and no one has come there to claim it, so it remains in the custody of Henry Smyth until, &c.

"NATLEYHE SCURES. Nicholas at Hooke has brewed and broken the assize of ale, therefore is at mercy. *Fined 6d.*

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\* "Called Bydemylle in other entries of which this is a variation.

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"BASINGSTOKE. The two sworn tithingmen there, came with the twelve sworn men in the name of the entire town, and they ought on this day to pay 13s. 4d. for cert money, but this cert money was not paid this day, therefore the tithing is at mercy. *It is ordered that the tithingmen pay the said cert money here, at the next court, under a penalty of 6s. 8d.*

"John Poulet, Esq., unjustly encroaches upon and occupies a piece of the King's land at Newermes. *Fined 3s. 4d.* and the bailiffs of the town are ordered to re-possess themselves of the said land on behalf of the lord King.

"An entry in similar words records that John Wallop, Esq.\* had taken a piece of land near *le Doune*. A fine of 3s. 4d. was imposed in like manner, and the bailiffs ordered to take possession of the land.

"24th September, 1485. (1. Henry VII.)

"*Basyngstoke. Court of the Hundred held there on the Saturday nearest before the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the first year of the reign of King Henry VII.*

"Ingelram Spyre is at mercy because he has not prosecuted his suit against Thomas Normanton on a plea of debt. *Fined 3d.* Philip Gyon of Bromle was attached to answer William Freberne on a plea of debt, and has made default. *Fined 3d. and it is ordered that he is to be distrained before the next court, &c.* The bailiffs are at mercy because they have not here Ingelram Spyre to answer Thomas Normanton on a plea of debt. *Fined 4d.* The same bailiffs are also at mercy because they have not here John Isak to answer Robert Purayne on a plea of debt; nor John Devenesshe to answer Thomas Balson on a plea

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\* "This is the last existing roll in which he is named, as he died on the 10th September, 1486. He held three messuages, three cottages, ninety acres of land in Basingstoke, and the manors of Hatch, Cliddesden, and Farley Mortimer. Richard Wallop, his son and heir, was at that time 30 years of age. *Inquis. post mortem*, 2. Henry VII. No. 31.

of debt. *Fined 4d. in each case.* The lord of Basyngge, the lord of Shyrborne Cowdrey, the lord of Clydesdene, the lord of Stevyngton, the lord of Wodegarston, the Bishop of Winchester, the Prior of Saint Swythun's, Thomas Wynsore, the tenant of the land late Peichy's, and others. *Fined 4d. each for non-attendance.*

"Robert Thressher, against the peace of the lord King, made an assault and drew blood from Thomas Patrykke with a *barle* (a faggot stick) of no value. *Fined 9d.*

"Three calves and a white sheep, worth 7s., came astray on the feast of Saint Bartholomew last past, in the tithing of Wodegarston, and remain in the custody of the farmer there.

"13th November, 1490. (6. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"*Amercements* :—Ingleram Spyare 20*d.* because he is a common hunter upon the King's soil below the park of Prevette, and there unjustly took several couples of rabbits. John Powlette, Senr., Esq., 3*s.* 4*d.* because he still encroaches upon the King's soil at Newermes. Richard Walloppe, Esq., 3*s.* 4*d.* because he still encroaches upon the King's soil at *le Downe* to the extent of fifty perches. William Clapsho 9*d.* because he made an assault with bloodshed against Thomas Balson. William Bocher of Alton 3*s.* 4*d.* for selling the flesh of bulls that had not been baited. William Bochar of Alton and Richard Bochar of Alton, *each* 12*d.* because they sold bad meat, putrid and old. William Lokare 12*d.* for not selling his ale out of his house but within it, by cups and not by sealed measures. Robert Pypoll 4*d.* for allowing his timber and firewood to lie in the street at Basyngstoke to the common nuisance of the King's people. Richard Carter 12*d.* because he obstructed the watercourse at *la churche-broke*, to the serious nuisance of his neighbours. Ralph Halle 10*d.* for occupying and injuring the common water with the refuse of his trade,\* to the great detriment of the King's people. Edward

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\* "In another entry on the roll he is called a Glover.

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Jenyn 3*d.* because he threw his domestic ordure into the market place, to the great nuisance of his neighbours. Thomas Aldred, William Nobill, and William Suthé, *sixpence each*, because they were common hunters within the common of Basingstoke, and sold divers couples of conies for 2½*d.* a couple. John Pole 12*d.* for unjustly breaking into the close of Thomas Swhayne at Wodegarston, and there taking and carrying away six wheat-sheaves of the goods and chattels of the Rector of Monk's Shirborne.

"23rd April, 1491. (6. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"William Cowper *fined* 3*s.* 4*d.* because he raised the hue and cry in burning his house, to the great danger of the whole town. John Bowyar *fined* 2*s.* because he had not mended the road at Flexpool, as he had agreed upon with the bailiffs and proved men of Basingstoke: and 3*s.* 4*d.* for having encroached upon the highway in building a house in the street called Church Street. John Barfoot, Senior, *fined* 6*s.* 8*d.* because he had at different times obstructed the flow of the river at his mill, called Tawke's Mill, to the great nuisance of the entire town. Ingleram Spyar as a common rabbit catcher upon the King's lands was *fined* 3*s.* 4*d.* for killing rabbits in Privet Park. John Page 9*d.* for an assault with bloodshed upon Agnes Serill. Henry More of Mapledurwell 9*d.* because he assaulted John Rawlyn with a stone and drew blood from him. Richard Hall of Nalely Scures *fined* 12*d.* because being a common seller of ale he broke the assize, and because he sold some ale before the taster had tasted it, and placed his mark upon it.

"The Court Roll for the year 1502 (17. Henry VII.) gives the following list of the suitors, from whom fines were to be exacted for non-attendance, and against some of their names is the amount of the fines they had incurred.

"The lords of Basinge, Shirborne Cowdrey, Tunworth, 2*s.*; Estrope, Clyddesden, 2*s.* The Bishop of

Winchester for Perottes. The Prior of Saint Swithun's. The President of the College of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, Oxford. The lord of Chynham. Robert Whyte, Esquire, 2s. The lords of Wynslade, 2s.; Wodgarston, 2s.; Kempschotte, and Stephyngton. The tenant of the lands formerly Sherland's, 12d. The tenant of the lands formerly Gaunt's. Andrew Wynsore, Esquire. The tenant of the lands formerly Foxley's. The tenant of the lands formerly Wodhowse's. John Dyker. Nicholas Barnard. The tenant of the lands formerly John Sylvester's. The tenant of the lands formerly Swalwyk's. Robert Raniger; Thomas Wynslade, 12d. The tenement lately Peche's. From William à Dene, because he made default of his common suit at the five courts last past, 20d. From John Stewkeley, because he made default of his suit at two courts, 8d. From John atte Hoke and John Canner, because they each made default at one court, 4d. each. The tenant of the lands formerly Thomas Austens.

"2nd September, 1503. (19. Henry VII.)

"For the heriot of Richard Wallop, Esq., who held on the day of his death\* divers lands and tenements in Basingstoke Valans (*Valoignes*), Volreckbury and Bosingdeales, of the lord King in chief, by the yearly rent of 18s. 5d.

"For the relief of Robert Wallop, brother and heir of the said Richard Wallop, for the aforesaid lands, 9s. 2½d.

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\* "He died on the 31st August, 1503, and held at the time of his death in Basingstoke four messuages, four cottages, and ninety acres of land, of the bailiffs of the town by the yearly rent named, and the said property was worth yearly 40s. beyond reprises. He held also of the bailiffs of Basingstoke the manor of Hatch by fealty and the rent of 5s. a year, and worth yearly £6 13s. 4d. beyond reprises; and the manor of Cliddesden with the advowson of the Church, held of the bailiffs by a similar service and worth yearly £5 beyond reprises. His brother Robert Wallop was his nearest heir, and aged 30 years and more. *Inquis. post mortem*, 19. Henry VII. No. 31.

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"14th October, 1503. (19. Henry VII.)\*

"John Belchamber permits trees to lie in the King's highway to the detriment of passers by. *He is allowed one day for the removal of the same under penalty of 20d.*

"Richard Ronager allows his fish board to stand in the King's highway to the serious annoyance of his neighbours. *He has a day allowed him, after which he is to remove it each night, under penalty of 20d.*

"16th December, 1503.

"Sir William Gaskin and James Spere for playing at cartes. *Fined 20d.*

"In 1504, at View of Frank-pledge at Hocktide, presentment was made of an assault at Wyldemore between 'Master Brokes and Master Crosswell,' also that 'Master Cowke's' servant bought wheat for 12d. and sold it for 14d.

"27th October, 1504. (20. Henry VII.)

"The tithingmen presented that John Justice has made an assault and an affray upon Hugh Lancaster with a dagger, and drew blood from him, against the peace of the lord King.

"15th November, 1505. (21. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"Item, there was a penalty fixed on the last Law-day, that so often as any man washed any sheep skins at Saint John's Bridge he shall be fined forty pence. Also, if any dyer did cast out his woad vat (*ode vate*) after three o'clock in the morning, and before nine at night, he was to be fined forty pence.

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\* "In 1503, the bailiffs appear to have commenced keeping their records in a book form, although the use of rolls was not entirely superseded. In several instances after this date the presentments are recorded in the vernacular tongue instead of Latin, and these may easily be distinguished by the quaintness of expression, although we have modernized the spelling.

“There is a law-path shut up through Frogwell mead by default of Gilbert Loker. Henry Dyer stoppeth the water at Flexpole to the great annoyance of his neighbours. Gilbert Loker keepeth his tar barrel (*tare barell*) in the street to the annoyance of his neighbours.

“May 2nd, 1506. (21. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“Also they present that Richard Smyth of Clyddesden overburdened the common of Basyngstoke with more sheep than by his land he ought to place there, to the detriment of his neighbours, because he has 500 sheep and lambs going there.

“27th March, 1507. (22. Henry VII.)

“The tithingmen made a presentment that Agnes Dene, widow, daughter and heir of John Leche, had given and granted to John Dene her son and to his heirs, all her lands and tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions and services, with their appurtenances in Ywode, Wyldemore, Retherwyke, Hertley Waspayle and Wynslade, in the County of Southampton, by a certain indenture, exhibited to the court, dated at Ywode 26th March 22. Henry VII. (1507) and as all the said lands and tenements and the rest of the premises are held of the lord King by the rent of 10s. there falls for a heriot \_\_\_\_\_ and 5s. for relief; and the said John Dene did fealty in full court, and was admitted as tenant thereof.

“24th April, 1507. (22. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

*Presentment made*—“That Luke Freburne stoppeth the King’s water in the Wyldemore with a weir, and causeth the water to run over the Wyldemore to the great annoyance of the people. *Fined 6s. 8d. Ordered to remove the obstruction before the next court day under penalty of 20s.* Also that there is great common brawling in the town, as well on the work days as otherwise, with many prentices, servants and strange men with divers others, contrary to the law and to the great hurt of divers men. *The bailiffs to warn all men not to do so under penalty of the law.*

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"18th November, 1508. (24. Henry VII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"The following presentments were made at this View.

"First, the water at St. John's house, there is a bridge laid over it so narrow that no horse nor cart can pass.

Also a pit has been dug in the highway at the sawing pit betwixt Tawke's and Bowyer's.

Also that timber is lying at the corner at Thomas Whytys and a dung hill.

Also Richard Hogges leaves out all the dung of his garden in the Ote Strete in the highway.

Also a pit is dug at Hackwood-cross by the highway, the which is spoken of every year and yet it remains.

Also between Richard Hoggys and Richard Lancaster's, the highway is too streyte (narrow) for a cart to come to and fro without great jeopardy both for the horse and man.

Also a way coming from Coppyd bridge into the Ote Strete, the which way, whether William Loker or his assigns shall maintain and repair or else the way to go within the fields or meads as it hath done afore times.

Also it is presented that William Husse, Richard Hogges, and Richard Lancaster obstruct the highway near 'le Mote Halle.' *It is ordered that they shall cease to do so before Christmas under the penalty of 3s. 4d.*

Richard Cartar, William Fenyan, alias Walsheman, and Robert Pytter are common regrators.

"28th April, 1509. (1. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"*Presentment* :—That Nicholas Harres has made a bridge over the common water to the nuisance of the King's tenants. *Ordered to remove it before the next court day under penalty of 3s. 4d.*

Also that Robert Stocker has made a gutter outside his gate in the King's highway '*in le Otestrete,*' to the detriment of the King's tenants.

That Robert Wallop, Esq. allows his sheep to enter upon the down nightly, to the great injury of the King's tenants. *Ordered not to do so henceforth under penalty of 6s. 8d.*



That the foot way from Copped bridge to Otestrete beyond the land of Robert Stocker and the heirs of William Brocas is obstructed and enclosed.

“6th October, 1509. (1. Henry VIII.)

“*The lawpath to Copped bridge.* We find that it is within the hedge of Gilbert Locker’s, and if so be that they will not maintain the highway without, wide enough so that any two men may pass, or else we to keep the way within the hedge.

We find a fault against Cowdray’s house that is newly built, that cometh out of the ‘Wote Strete.’

“The lawpath to Estrup, betwixt Morud’s and Thomas Kyngesmeell’s is to be mended against the next court day.

“From the cross at Kerter’s door to Harry Barnerd’s be mended by the next court day *under penalty of 3s. 4d.*

“We find a fault in the Wote strete, through the fault of Robert Stoker of the beating (*betyng*) out of his malte water. We find a fault that the soil comes through his gutter out into the King’s highway.

“We find a fault in bread and ale that we have not the weight in the bread nor our measure in the ale, as well a fault in the horse bread as in the man’s bread.

“20th April, 1510. (1. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“*Presentments made by the jury:—*John Carpenter is a common tapster and keepeth the worst rule that is in all the Otestrete. *We will that the bailiffs punish him.*

“That there should be a common path going out of Otestrete to Copyd bridge through Gilbert Loker’s ground, for they findeth that two men cannot meet together upon the bridge if the one owe the other ill will without the hindrance of both parties. And they find a fault in the unscouring of a ditch afore Wythgar’s mead. And they find that there lieth timber and dung in the highway before the Church, that there can go neither cart nor skent horse by the way.

“They requireth that if any man let his hogs go abroad in the harvest time, and they happen to be killed with

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carts or with such business as is at that time used, that then the parties so harmed stand to their own harms.

“They findeth that the market folks set their wares in the Odstrete whereby children and many others standeth in great jeopardy. They findeth that Ronanger should make the hedge betwixt the Holy Ghost field and Northern field.

“That no Innkeeper shall bake neither horse bread nor man’s bread, and no baker shall bake no more than three horses loaves for a penny upon the penalty of a noble, and that they bake farthing bread, upon the penalty of 3s. 4d.

“16th November, 1510. (2. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“William Hokker and James Potter *fined* 20*d.* each for fishing in Wildemore and destroying the King’s water.

“10th May, 1511. (3. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“First, we find that the bakers keepeth not the [assize] of their bread making, according to the price of wheat.

“Also the men of the country tie their horses and mares in the Ote Street, the which is jeopardy for children, and throweth down our pales and maketh great soil, and except that they be set to pound we shall have no remedy, and we be loath to have that street encumbered more than others, and such mishaps as may befall. *Proclamation ordered to be made in the Market that no one henceforth shall place their horses there under penalty of being impounded.*

“Also there is a fault in the Wyldemore, that Basyngstoke should amend, as the water breaketh over into the meadows, which doth great hurt.

“Also we will that every man keep in their hogs at harvest time, that they have no hurt with carts, and if any be hurt the owner to stand to his amends.

“Also we find that Master Morry’s sheep and Master Wallopp’s sheep be not lawfully penned in the night, as others are, but lieth and steynthe the common, and also eat men’s corn in the night, as men can tell that hath turned them out, which is against the custom. *Fined* 3s. 4*d.* each.

"Also Thomas Rumbolde [and his wife]\* heweth up the bushes in the common in the moonlight and beareth away the great ends. *Fined 3s. 4d.*

"Also we would know who should maintain the path by the highway that goeth to Coppyd bridge, or else to have the way to go within the crofts as it was wont to do. *The twelve jurors say that it is a legal path within the said crofts.*

"Also the bridge by Hyscokk's dye house is broken, and a jeopardy for horse and man and children. *The entire tithing is ordered to have the bridge repaired against the ensuing feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist under a penalty of 6s. 8d.*

"Also there is a chalk pit dug by the highway as we go to Sherfeld by Chinam which is a great jeopardy. *By default of Sir George Putnam, (Puttenham) knight, and he is to fill it up against the feast of Pentecost under the penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"Also there is a *perlowes* (perilous) ditch that Christopher Morewode has dug between Master Crosswell's ground and Master Bissery's. *Christopher Morewode is ordered to have it filled up before the feast of Pentecost under the penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"Also that they carry all dead horses and dead hogs, with much other carrion and lieth them at the pound in the highway going to Winchester, which annoyeth both the town and strangers coming daily that way. *Ordered that no one is henceforth to do so under the penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"Also that Richard Hogges hath hedged in part of an acre from the common field against Rowden's barne. *Therefore he is at mercy.*

"Also that Master vicar hath part of an acre hedged in, that was sometime Baron's land and of the common field, that first was hedged in by Thomas Andrew, and if this be right, others will close in much more which is as yet common field. *Ordered that it is to lie open as the said field is common.*

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\* "The words bracketted have a line drawn through them.

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"It is ordered by the assent of the twelve jurors that the bailiffs are to build the walls of Le Motehalle, against the feast of Pentecost, and they shall take as much as is necessary to build the said walls from the 13s. 4d. due to the bailiffs from the tithingmen.

"15th November, 1511. (3. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"First, we present that Thomas Clarke hath made across the King's highway a way with stones and planks, the which way no cart can pass without great jeopardy both for man and horse. *Let it be amended within a month upon penalty of 20d.*

"Also there is a ditch against Thomas Kyngesmyll's door by Wythegeger's mead, which is great hurt to the way. *Let it be amended by Christmas upon a penalty of 20d.*

"Also there is the highway to Harry Dyer's between his house and the Old Swan, where a man cannot go upon the foot path and hath great need of mending.

"Robert Pytter is a forestaller of the market and buyeth both butter, eggs, and cheese, and will not let it come to the market place. *For which we amerced him in 12d.*

"Also in the market place lieth much soil, and it is not made clean, which annoyeth the people that cometh to market, by the fault of the bailiffs. *Wherefore we amerce them in 3s. 4d. and they are to amend it on this side of Whitsuntide under penalty of 6s. 8d.*

"18th November, 1514. (6. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"We present that Robert Pytter and Alice Cordall doth lodge beggars, and we would that none of these nor none other should lodge them but a night and a day. And if it be proved that they do, we would that the lodgers of them be punished as well as the beggars, for they have the best knowledge of it, wherefore they should have the charge.

"Also the highway in the Ote Strete going to Coppyd bridge is not sufficient to go by, it is so foul, wherefore we would it should be amended or else have a way to go in the field as it was wont to be in the old time.

"Also in the corn field there goeth many hogs that diggeth up men's corn and doth great hurt, and also diggeth up the lease in the summer field that sheep should live by; but we cannot tell whose hogs they be, but the hayward can.

"Also John Iryshe was at strife with John Smythe's wife, and beat her sore.

"Also we would that there should be an ale conner, for some sayeth that they sell penny ale instead of good ale.

"28th April, 1515. (7. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"We present that there is a gutter coming out of Robert Stokker's gate in the Ote Strete, wherefrom there cometh much filth and stench that is annoyance and grievous to all people that goeth by. *To be amended under penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"Also when the clerk of the market did sit here upon the assize of bread and ale, and in especially of bread, for that we did see at that time that the bread was too light, and yet shortly after it was made less and lighter, to the great hurt of the poor people, that must need to buy their bread and not able to buy a bushel of wheat.

"Also Robert Cardon the ale conner will no longer occupy it (his office) for this cause, for there be brewers in this town that will put penny ale and small ale to their good ale, and so they say they will, and ask him no leave.

"Also in the backside of the George there lieth so much timber and wood that it doth encumber the highway, that no man can drive a cart by without jeopardy of his life.

"Also we be content and agreed as far forth as our power is, that John Coole should be your ale conner.

"Also we present that Sir George Puttenham, knight, withholdeth 5s. 6d. of *certenty* \* of the tithing of Chinham,

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\* "*Cert money*. Head money or common fine paid yearly by the residents of manors or tithings to the lords thereof: see particulars of payments pp. 238 and 239. Sir George Puttenham inherited the manors of Sherfield-on-Loddon and Chinham, and certain lands in Basingstoke on the death of his father in 1492, as the descendant of one of the co-heiresses of William Warbleton, Esq. By his will dated 24th January, 1534-5, he directed that his body should be buried in the Church of St. Leonard in Sherfield.

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and 2s. 6d. for the suit of Chinham, for the space of five years, and withholdeth waifs and strays and all other advantages; to the great injury of the fee farm of Basyngstoke.

"17th November, 1515. (7. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"We find a fault among the butchers that they killeth their bulls unbaited. We find a fault in John Blyset that his bread is unlawful, for he keepeth not the King's weight. Moreover, old John Greneway will not sell his ale under 2½d.; a man may send all over the town and not have ale for a halfpenny.

"Among the sums of money received by the bailiffs for the half year ending on 25th March, 1516, occur:

"The price of a bale of woad lying at the George [Inn], a waif because no man came to claim it, and therefore forfeited to the bailiffs 40s. The price of an ox that had come astray and remained in the hands of John Halle of Tonworth, 13s. 4d.

"For the relief of John Cooke, for his lands and tenements in Basyngstoke, held of the fee farm by the annual rent of 26s. 8d., because the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. William Warham), Robert Wallop, Esq., the feoffees, have re-settled them upon the said John Cooke, &c. 13s. 4d.

"The price of a horse of a dun colour a stray remaining with Jerman Curwein, 5s. The fine of John Colyns for having thrown a dead pig into the King's highway . . . John Chepyngdale has made chase and re-chase in Heysyll heath, therefore an amercement is due.

"For the heriot of Ann Seynt Marten,\* who held in

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\* "The only daughter of John Rogers of Freefolk, Esq., by Margery his wife, daughter of Sir John Lisle of Thruxton, knight. John Brocas of Beaurepaire, Esq., her first husband, died on 2nd May, 1492. John Bowyar of Basingstoke, as trustee for her husband, had conveyed to her six messuages and two hundred acres of land with appurtenances in Basing and Basingstoke for her life, and on her death this property was to remain to William Brocas, Esq., son and heir of the aforesaid John Brocas by a previous marriage.

Basyngstoke lands and tenements called Brocas' land, by the yearly rent of £3 16s. . . . For the relief of the heir of the late William Brocas, Esq. for the aforesaid lands and tenements, 38s.\*

"The town of Basingstoke was in a flourishing state at the early part of the sixteenth century, judging from the number of tradesmen mentioned at the View of Frank-pledge held on the 15th November, 1516. Contributions towards the fee farm rent exacted from the inhabitants according to the nature of the business they carried on, (a sort of tax or permission for exercising their trade, or as amercements) have been incidentally noticed. The following abstract is taken from the proceedings of this View, and those names which appear to be of interest are likewise inserted.

"Four *Brewers*, 12*d.* each. Twenty-four *Tapsters* or *sellers of ale*, 6*d.* each. Four *Bakers*, 2*s.* each, and three *half-bakers* 1*s.* each, because they made bread lighter in weight than the assize. John Kent, Margery Potenger, John Maynard, and John Cowslade, *Innkeepers*, 3*s.* 4*d.* each. William Grete and Thomas Lyppiscomb, *Butchers*, 12*d.* each. William Hobson, Richard Renager, Robert Stocker, Richard Kyngesmyll, Thomas Lane, and James Dene as *Fishmongers*, and for selling fish insufficiently salted, 12*d.* each. John Belchamber, Richard Ronanger, and four others, *Mercers*, 4*d.* each, and a similar amount with respect to the following tradesmen. *Drapers*, Richard Lancaster, Hugh Lancaster, and three others; *Tailors*, James Thiderich and six others; *Saddlers*, John Skelhorn and John Ronager; two *Glovers*, three *Smiths*, four *Barbers*; *Shoemakers*, John Ronanger and three other; four *Dyers*, a *Capmaker*, a *Mason*, a *Cooper*; *Weavers*, E. Thiderick and fourteen others; *Fullers*, E. Kyngesmyll, Richard Kyngesmyll, James Dene, Richard Dene, and twenty-one others, and

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\* "Edith, wife of Ralph Pexsall, Esq., only daughter of this William Brocas (who died on 7th July, 1506), was the heir to these lands, and aged twenty-two years at this time.

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Hugh Morall, *Fletcher*, (*i.e.* a manufacturer of bows and arrows.) Two *Tilers* 3*d.* each, and twenty-four *Labourers* 2*d.* each. John Bowyar, John Kyngesmyll, Richard Sowth, and John Myller, *Millers*, 12*d.* each. Among the *Bakers* previously named, the following amercements occur as the award of the jury for selling loaves much lighter than the assize, John Blysset 6*s.* 8*d.*, John Skelhorn 20*d.*, Thomas Jeuet 3*s.* 4*d.*, John Perot 3*s.* 4*d.*, and John Drewet 5*s.* Margaret Rombold *fined* 3*s.* 4*d.* for cutting down a hedge in Richard Amys croft at the Town's End (*ad finem villæ*). The tithingmen of Tonworth, Wynslade, Mapulderwell, Newenham, and Chinham *fined* 6*d.* each for not attending at *le bye court*, and thirty-four suitors 3*d.* each for not attending this View of Frank-pledge, one of whom was Richard Kyngesmylle.

"The jurors also made the following presentments:

"First, we find that such as are common bakers do not keep the assize in their baking, but their bread is too small, for as much was the bread in quantity when wheat was at fourteen pence the bushel, as now that it is at eight-pence the bushel, which is deceiving the King's people and a special [hardship] for the poor people; and we hear many strangers say that the bread is much more [in quantity] in other towns than here, whereas they buy their wheat quite as good and cheap in this town as in any town in this shire.

"Also we find that the brewers doth not as the old custom hath been, in times past [when ale] hath been bought for 18*d.* the dozen, and now a dozen cannot be had under 20*d.*, and we cannot find by no good conscience why it should be so, inasmuch as a quarter of malt may be bought for 5*s.* or under.

"We determine that all ale tapsters set out ale poles out of their houses, and that they keep no man's apprentice in their house after seven o'clock, nor no man's servant after nine of the clock of the night, upon a penalty of every trespass, in every thing aforesaid, 20*d.* every time.

"1st May, 1517. (9. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.



"That Robert Redhat do away his greyhound which hath hurt divers persons, and that he amend by Whitsuntide under pain of 3s. 4d.

"14th November, 1517. View of Frank-pledge.

"The butchers that killeth any bulls unbaited, in the town or out of the town, or cannot give proof that they were baited; for every time that they be so found they shall forfeit 3s. 4d. The butchers of the town will not give so good a pennyworth to their neighbours as they will on market days.

"24th April, 1518. (10. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"We present that there are divers gutters about the market place that be not kept clean but stinketh, which is hurtful to the people, and we would that they should set a grate before the gutters that the water might pass but none other soil, then the gutters would not stink so.

"Also the highway that is beyond old Kyngesmyll's house going to the North Down, is a way of great peril for horse and man.

"Also Thomas Normanton hath a chimney in his house which hath caused the town trouble three times in little space, and more it is likely to do, except it be mended, wherefore we would it should be looked upon and remedied.

"25th September, 1518.

"The tithingmen present that John Sheperd made an assault upon William Burges with *le Shephoke* and drew blood, against the King's peace.

"There be certain householders that cast out of their houses dung and dust, and let it lie in streets. *For every time so doing any more, to be amerced each of them in 12d.*

13th November, 1518. (10. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"That Richard Hogges doth *wynvey* (winnow) his corn in the Ote Strete, and so leaveth there the chaff and therefore fouleth the highway.

"Also there be divers that doth keep hounds in the town to hunt with, and they doth so order them, that great

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trouble hath been and may be, and especially of them that keepeth hounds and be skent (scant) of power to keep themselves. The bitches that divers times heretofore hath been asawte, and so goeth about and be not tied up to prevent hurting of men's sheep and other perils.

"Also there be householders in the town, and journey-men, and also apprentices that doth wear knives and daggers being within the town every Sunday and holiday.

"Master Sandys,\* we find that he keepeth many more sheep upon the common of this town than he should do, and moreover that his servants disorder their cattle, whereby many poor men of this town taketh great damage.

"14th May, 1519. (11. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

"The brewers and all ale sellers, we would that they should have a lawful measure as a quart of ale, to sell out of their doors for a halfpenny; for we have heard that they have such measures that they sell by, which are worth to them a groat a day by the shortness of the measure, and they have measures not sealed and unlawful. *Every one that uses such measures to be fined 12d.*

"Beneath the Chekyr† the highway is in great peril by which divers carts have been overthrown, that it is jeopardy both for horse and man.

"Also we present Elizabeth Smythe for a common scold, and her daughter as '*a prevy pyker.*' *This matter may be punished by the stocks, and if they amend not, that they leave the town.*

\* "Sir William Sandys (1st Lord Sandys.)

† "The exchequer or place at Basingstoke where the sums payable towards the fee farm of the town were paid, as well as other monies due to the town. It was also designated the *King's Tally*, as pieces of wood called *tallies* were issued as receipts for whatever money was paid in, the amount being either notched or written upon them. This explains what is meant by a tenant paying by tallies. See page 216.

“12th November, 1519. View of Frank-pledge.

“The Innkeepers doth regrate and take up the fresh fish, and keepeth it, and chooseth out the best for themselves, and the poor people cannot have any, but as they will. Then as we might have of the fisher five herrings for a penny, they will sell us but four herrings for a penny.

“Also there was a dead horse laid in the King’s highway against Wylson’s door.

“Whereas Richard Hire had day by this Law day to prove he is next heir to Ralph Beyon for a messuage in the Churchstrete. The said Richard did not prove it, wherefore the bailiffs are to seize it to the fee farm.

“Thomas Kyngesmylle shall not run his water so high, so that men may pass dry foot, and also to set a stake, upon pain of 12*d.*

“17th November, 1520. (12. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“We will that after St. Andrew’s day, if any hog or hogs of any man be found in the fields unpegged, the hayward shall pen then and peg every one of them, and shall take for every hog pegging 1*d.* for his labour, and 1*d.* for every hog for the use of the bailiffs to the fee farm of the town for the trespass, before he lets them out of the pound.

“Also that any shepherd leaving his sheep unpenned in the fields, if they be found in the night in the sown fields, the shepherd shall pay for every time, for the trespass 6*d.*, that is 4*d.* to the fee farm and 2*d.* to the hayward, and also shall make amends to them that be harmed, before the sheep are delivered out of the pound.

“Also if any butcher kill any bull unbaited he shall pay to the bailiffs at every time so doing 12*d.* If any strange butcher brings bull beef to the market, the bailiffs shall have of every one so doing 16*d.* at every time, unless he can make good proof they have baited it.

“20th April, 1521. (12. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

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"We present that Master Wallop\* hath beasts in Hatch that cometh into the wheat field divers times and doth great hurt to the corn.

"Also Edward Kyngesmyll hath a '*certeyne*' of hogs that should be going in Hatch and there they do not abide, but cometh into the wheat field.

"Also John Wodoson of Clydesden doth lease his sheep in the wheat field, and he hath been warned of it divers times by the hayward, and he doth nothing to amend it. *Amercement* 2s.

"Also we find that John Melward of Dummer hewed and carried away a load of hawthorn from Basyngstoke Down. *Wherefore we amerce him* 3s. 4d.

"Also we find that 'Mastres Nores' hath sown this year Millfields that should lie fallow with Hackwode field, contrary to right and the customs of the town.

"There is a foul ditch before Thomas Kyngesmyll's house called Wythegars, belonging to Master Bowyer. Also a foul way before the parsonage, and continueth up the lane to Rowden's barn so that the water breaketh across, so that no man can pass in winter time but with great distress. Also a foul way at Estrop against the Chapel. *Let it be amended by Midsummer under penalty of* 3s. 4d.

"Also Richard Hoore doth buy by one bushel and selleth with another. *Let it be seen to by the tithingmen, and if it be so, an amercement,* 3s. 4d.

"Also we find that the whole town, both rich and poor aggrieved; that at such time as the 'Ryppers'† that carry fish to this town, that heretofore they have set (down) and pitched their load openly, so that every man should have part. And now of late the Innkeepers as soon as the fishers come, they will take it all secretly between them, and no man shall have none of the fish but they. And if they may spare any fish we must buy it at

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\* "Robert Wallop, Esq., who was afterwards knighted.

† "The Ryppers or Rippers were persons who carried fish from the coast to inland towns.

their price. And the fish they buy for a groat we have to pay 6d. or 7d. for it. Wherefore we would, that a place openly in the market might be assigned, so that every man that wish to have fish might have it. *Ordered that henceforth no Innholder is to buy any fish before the time that the bailiffs have seen it, and set it on sale, upon pain to every one so doing of 6s. 8d. each time.*

“Richard Lancaster’s cellar is a jeopardy for them that shall come by night, and in likewise is John Ronanger Junior’s cellar, and hath no stay. *Ordered to amend their cellar doors by Midsummer under pain of 6s. 8d. each.*

“Also we would that all beggars that useth to go about should go and resort to the town or country they were born in, and there to abide and continue; for we think that many of them doth keep and be among sick people of the reigning sickness,\* and so cometh to this town and putteth the town to great trouble, and it seems that they do affect the town; and it is a great pity that the disease should come by them or any other misfortune, till it please God to send it.

“17th April, 1535. (10. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“BASINGSTOKE. AN ORDINANCE FOR THE COMMON. At this court it was made known that the common of Basingstoke was used in a manner contrary to the ‘composition’ of the town aforesaid, to the great detriment of the freeholders and farmers. It is ordered and determined by the assent of the proved men of the town, and the freeholders and farmers there, that henceforth no one shall overburden the common of Basingstoke either with their own sheep or with those under their charge belonging to strangers, under the penalty of forfeiting 20s. every time, but that every one should keep or ought to keep two sheep for every acre of arable land, so that they ought not to have or be allowed more

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\* “The sweating sickness. After the 14th October, 1522, there is a considerable break in the records of the Courts, as the next existing roll belongs to the years 1535 and 1536.

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than five sheep pasturing in the common called *le downe*, for two acres of field land, and those five sheep to be allowed to each tenant according to the extent of his holding, but that those who have 300 acres of arable land shall not keep more than 600 for their whole and entire right of common; and it is to be understood that the unsown acres are to be counted in turn. Moreover, it is ordered that none of the inhabitants of the town of Basingstoke shall cast any dead animal into the lanes or streets, to the nuisance, &c., *under a penalty of 3s. 4d.*

“11th September, 1535. (27. Henry VIII.)

“Thomas Pette, who keeps the Crown Inn, (*hospitium vocatum le Crowne Ine*) has made an assault with blood shed since the last court, against the peace of the lord King, upon John Parker, hayward of the fields of Basingstoke; and the wife of the same Thomas also drew blood from the head of this John, against the peace, while executing his office at Parkend, when their cattle were doing damage in the fields of the town. *Fined 8d. each.*

“13th November, 1535. View of Frank-pledge.

*Presentment made*—“That a saw pit in the lane near The George was a nuisance. *The bailiffs ordered to give notice to those who made it to fill it up before the feast of Michaelmas under a penalty of 20d.*

“Also that the Vicar of Basingstoke,\* and his servant named Carter, whilst digging within the enclosure of the Vicarage, found a pot called *a siruse*, [a cruse or cruske, an earthen pot] filled with money, and this was about the feast of St. Michael last past. *The court ordered the bailiffs to enquire into it and to make it known to the King's council.†*

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\* “Richard Gosmer, M.A. (B.D. in 1519) and Fellow of Magdalen College, instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke in 1499, resigned it in 1541, and died in 1547.

† “The interests of the crown were evidently well looked after, and the most minute particulars furnished with respect to the discovery of treasure trove. A singular illustration of this occurs in 1441 in connection with another Hampshire parish. On 20th March,

“8th April, 1536.

“At this court there was produced a writ addressed to the bailiffs and suitors, to do right to Richard Aylfe with respect to two messuages, a garden, and 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture, with appurtenances in Basingstoke and Iwode, of which John Chamberleyn and Alice his wife had deforced him. The property was at this court settled by a final concord upon Richard Aylife, his heirs and assigns for ever, with the usual warranty, and for this agreement the said Richard Aylife paid John Chamberlaine and Alice his wife £20.

“29th April, 1536.

“To this court came John Coweslade and Johanna his wife, by John Spote their attorney, and produced a writ of right against John Belchamber, John Bye, Thomas Segrave and John Ronanger, bailiffs of the proved men of Basingstoke, concerning a messuage, a toft, 60 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture, and 10s. of rent with appurtenances in Basingstoke, of which they had deforced the said John and Johanna Coweslade.

“John Coweslade was a Devonshire man, and appears to have been the first of his family who settled at Basingstoke, and his descendants attained a position

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1441-2, King Henry the Sixth, in a letter addressed to the lord Chancellor, [Dr. John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells] says that about Michaelmas last, there fell a great multitude of rats into a chamber of the parsonage house of Meonstoke, where the parson's malt was stored, and the parson's servants searching after the said rats found suddenly four nobles (gold coins) about All Hallows day, and upon the morrow found more, and on further search in holes and among the rafters found altogether £20 in light gold, and the rector, Thomas Wassaille, did not know how it came there. The crown claimed the money, but in consideration that not long before, by tempest of wind five houses belonging to the parsonage were thrown down to the rector's great loss, the King of his special grace granted the said £20 to him, and ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue the necessary grant or letters patent under the Great Seal. *Rot. Patent. 20. Henry VI.*

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of some importance in the town. It appears from the View of Frank-pledge held on 5th November, 1516, that he was an Innkeeper as well as an agriculturist: he is also named among the inhabitants of Basingstoke in a subsidy roll, an assessment made on 10th November, 1523, when he paid 40s. as his quota, and as there were only six persons paying a higher rate at that time, he must have been in well-to-do circumstances. He had not many months before obtained his release from the servile condition of bondage, as appears by the following letters patent, dated on 14th April, 1523.

“*Manumission for John Coweslade.* HENRY, by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland, and defender of the Faith, to all persons to whom these present letters shall come sends greeting Whereas originally God created all men free by nature, and afterwards by the right of nations some were placed under the yoke of servitude, and as we believe that it is a pious and meritorious act before God to relieve certain of our subjects from such servitude and villainage, and to make them absolutely free. Know ye therefore, that of our special grace, certain knowledge and free will we have emancipated and delivered from all yoke of servitude and have made free our beloved subject John Coweslade, of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, yeoman, our bondman belonging to our manor of Bradenyeche, in the county of Devon, with all his children begotten or to be begotten, with all his goods, chattels, lands and tenements, and things whatsoever. So that the said John with all his children, begotten and to be begotten, shall henceforth in the aforesaid form, be free and of free condition towards us, our heirs and successors, within our whole realm of England from this time and in future, and for which reason the express mention of other gifts or concessions to the aforesaid John or his ancestors made by us before this time shall by these presents stand, notwithstanding any act, ordination, or provision to the contrary made, enacted or provided. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal



to be placed to these letters patent by the authority of Parliament thereupon made. Witnessed by myself at Westminster on the 14th day of April, in the 14th year of our reign.\*

“30th August, 1539. (31. Henry VIII.)

“John Wigg *fined* 3s. 4d. for breaking into the pinfold (the pound) of the proved men of the town of Basingstoke. John Pokerige 3s. 4d. because he made an assault against the peace of the lord King upon Robert Kyngesmess with a dagger, and the bailiffs received from the said John 12d. as the value of the said dagger. Andrew Stare *fined* 6d. because he threw a dead pig, to the nuisance of his neighbours, into the lane between Estrop and Lovelles. For the relief of John Lancaster for certain lands alienated by Richard Lancaster to the aforesaid John, 9s.

“The following free suitors were fined 2s. each for non-attendance at the courts for one year ending on the feast of Michaelmas, 1539.

“The lord of Sherborne Coudrey; Thomas Byflett, lord of Basyng Byflett; the lord Wyndesore, and the lords of Tunworth, Estrop, Cluddesden, Wynslade, Kempshott, Woodgarston, Steventon, and Chynham; the prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, and the president of the College of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, Oxford.

“13th November, 1540. (32. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“The tithingman of Newnham *fined* 6d. because he did not come to fulfil his office. Moreover the entire tithing is *fined* 6s. 8d. because they have no stocks for the punishment of evil doers, and the tithing is ordered to have a set of stocks made before the next View *under penalty* of 20s.

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\* “*Rot. Pat. 14. Hen. VIII. p. 2. memb. 13.* Among the accounts of the Holy Ghost Chapel under the year 1593 occurs:—*Item*, there is due by Edmond Marmion, clerk, being executor to Jane Cowslade, for breaking of the ground to bury her in the Holy Ghost Chapel, the sum of 6s. 8d. In the earliest list of payments made by members of the guild, A.D. 1557—Received of James Cowslade 6s.

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“Also there were agreed at this law-day certain things as followeth—First, as there is a disagreement as to the enclosed common fields, it is referred to the order of my Lord Chamberlain (William, Lord Sandys), and to my Lord Sen Johns (William Paulet, Lord St. John), for the appeasing thereof. Also that the butchers do suffer no trestles to lie on their stalls at night *upon pain of 20d. every time.* That butchers within the jurisdiction of this court shall lose 10s. on every occasion for killing bulls at unlawful times. That none shall cast their fish water in the market days upon the market people or their wares. Edmund Shawe is *amerced 12d.* for casting dung into the common brook. John Grene is not to aid regrators from henceforth *under penalty of 20d. every time.* That tiplers shall have warning to sell ale after the assize hereafter agreed. That Hacker’s wife is a common scold and a disturber of her neighbours, wherefore she is warned to leave off upon the pain to suffer upon the *cockingstool.* That Robert Davy, Harry Wevyr, John Wereall, William Wheler, and John Lane are night watchers and sleep in the day, spending their time at the alehouse, *wherefore the bailiffs must look into the said matter.*

“That none of the inhabitants of Basingstoke shall use or set forth in audience in any place, any unsuiting or slanderous railing language against his neighbour *upon a penalty of 6s. 8d. every time.*

“That John Dene of Deneland is to scour his ditch from the waterside unto the slough at Wildmore gate before Easter next *upon the pain of 10s.* Whereas agreement was made here, before this time to abate four sheep for every acre enclosed about the town, &c. It is now further ordered that none shall enclose about the town *upon pain of 40s.* if he do not abate nine sheep for every acre so enclosed, and six sheep for every acre about the out parts of the fields. That Gilbert Stocker and William Napper be reformed concerning the keeping of their sheep upon one ground or holding. William Dier is to be *amerced 3s. 4d.* every time that he or any of his servants do beat any servant or person upon the common brook, or for doing any disturbance to them.

"There is in election at this day for the office of tithingmen of Basingstoke, John Carden, Thomas Hethe, the heirs of John Bower, the heirs of Thomas Kyngismell, Richard Aylife; William Powlett, knight, Lord St. John; John Lancaster and John Grett, who are eligible; out of these were chosen Robert Merton one of the heirs of John Bower and John Lancaster for the said office. The wheat field is to be sufficiently hedged in, before Saint Andrew's day (November 30th) upon pain to lose 12d. a perch. There is to be a search for dogs suspected to be sheep-biters, and that their owners be amerced 10s. if they are not freeholders according to the statutes of this realm, and also that the said dogs be forthwith killed with the assent of the bailiffs.

"That John Belchamber and Robert Hall shall take the View of the sheep this winter kept within the parish of Basingstoke, and that none shall keep in the ensuing summer more sheep than they may keep in winter with the feeding of the herbage or pasture growing or coming of the tithings lying within the said parish, *under penalty of 40s. after warning once given to the said parties.* All which matters are afferred and allowed by the jury.\*

"4th December, 1540.

"The tithingmen of Basingstoke presented the death of Richard Croswelle of Mattyngley, a tenant of the manor of Basingstoke, by which a heriot and a relief have fallen according to the custom of the manor, and that Edward Croswelle, aged 4 years, is his son and nearest heir.†

"26th February, 1540-1.

"BASINGSTOKE. The tithingmen there, Richard Cartor and Nicholas Gidley came and presented that Richard Ayliff had closed his last day since the last court, who held

\* "All the foregoing enactments are recorded upon the Roll in the vernacular tongue, hence the quaintness of many of the expressions.

† "According to the inscription in Heckfield Church, Richard Croswell, or Creswell, died on the 21st November, 1540, and Thomas Creswell was his son and heir, who died on 1st, January, 1607-8, aged 72. This corresponds with his being four years of age at the time of his fathers's death. Mattingley is in Heckfield Parish.

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on the day of his death a tenement opposite the inn called *le Angell*, by rent and other service therefore due, and of customary right; whereupon there has fallen as a heriot a gelding worth 30s., and for relief . . . .

“19th March, 1540-1.

“John Belchamber, William Dyer, and Gilbert Stocker have their hedges out of repair near the highway in Nordowne. *It is ordered that they repair them before Wednesday next under a penalty of sixpence each.* On this day bread of every sort was weighed by the bailiffs, the quarter of wheat being at 7s., and it was then found that John Permen was 25s. 10d. deficient in his horse loaves delivered at the Crown, the Angel, and the George Inns, and 19s. 4d. in his white bread. *Fined 20s. 10d.*

“At this court John Westwrey enters suit against Magdalen Cordalle, administratrix of John Cordalle, on a plea of debt, upon which the aforesaid Magdalen came as she was at liberty to do, and said that this action ought not to be brought against her as administratrix of her late husband, as she was not his administratrix, and if it had been so she should nevertheless protest against the action. as there was no lawful writing to prove it. This the court granted, and that the aforesaid parties should depart without a day.

“7th May, 1541. (33. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“Presentments against William Dyer, alias Ellis, of Grewell, for fishing in *le Wildmore* in the separate waters of the proved men of the town of Basingstoke, and against Bernard Keye for concealing it. Also against Walter Bekynsalle for sending and permitting his servants to fish there. *Fined 3s. 4d. each.*

“UPNATELEY. The tithingman presented that the road there called *Borughe Hache* was overflown to the detriment, &c. *Ordered to be repaired before the feast of St. James under a penalty of 10s.*

“BASINGSTOKE. Thomas Vafe of Wortyng, presented for casting carrion in Basingstoke fields. The way between

Newoorms and Basingstoke lane to be mended by the whole tithing before the next Law day. John Napper *fined* 20*d.* to the use of the Church of Basyngstoke for sowing *le Angelle Crofte* and displacing his sheep against the ordination of the court. John Hore *fined* 8*d.* for a similar offence to the same use. John Alward *fined* . . . for carrying ale within the jurisdiction of this Court, and out of the jurisdiction of the manor of Water Martens [Walter de Merton]. Thomas Segrave *fined* because he carried loaves against the assize out of the manor of Water Mertons. John Lippiscombe, butcher, *fined* for carrying meat within the jurisdiction of the court, and out of the liberty of the manor of Water Merton's. John Westwrey and John Grenwey presented for throwing dead animals (*cadavera*) in the lane called *Peter Lane*. *Fined* 20*d.* each. Katherine Bower *fined* 10*s.* for not scouring out the ditch under Whitgar's mead.

"At this View it was agreed by the court with the consent of the jury that no one should keep more than one and a half sheep per acre for all his right of common, and the sown acres (*i.e.* the arable land) are to be reckoned as the extent of pasturage allowed: and if anyone dwelling within the town shall act contrary to this ordination, they shall forfeit 20*s.* to the use of the church of Basingstoke, and 20*s.* to the use of the bailiffs; and that the bailiffs shall forfeit 40*s.* to the use of the said church if they do not enforce the said ordination. Moreover, it shall be lawful for three or four farmers of the town to examine thoroughly for any infraction of this order, namely, Roger Refe, Gilbert Stocker, Thomas Barnard and Richard Yate, *under a penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* each.*

"And that no one shall allow his servants or children to gather wheat before the farmers and the rectors of the church shall have carried their wheat, under the penalty of their masters and parents forfeiting each time 3*s.* 4*d.* And that every resident who has not sheep of his own to the full number limited, shall take his neighbour's sheep and not the sheep of strangers, and may charge his neighbour 1½*d.* for each sheep for the winter, *under penalty of 10*s.* to*

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the bailiffs and [church] wardens. No geldings are to be tethered in the fields before the wheat is entirely carried out of the fields *under penalty of 3s. 4d.* to the aforesaid bailiffs and wardens. That no one within the town of Basingstoke shall enclose arable lands in the fields of Basingstoke one after another, without the permission is given at the View of Frank-pledge of Basingstoke, *under penalty of forfeiting 20s.* for each acre to the bailiffs and wardens there. Also that no one within the town shall receive any person into their service from their neighbours in any manner, unless they have fulfilled their agreement with their old masters *under penalty of 20s.* each time, payable to the bailiffs and wardens.

“23rd July, 1541.

“Richard Ronager has his hedge against *le fallow field* ten perches in length out of repair. *Fined 12d. and to repair the said hedge within six days under penalty of 3s. 4d.* A horse with a *Scotyshe* saddle, worth 10s., has come astray since the last court. Richard Hacker and William Potynger are common breakers of hedges, and permit their servants and boys to do likewise. *Fined 12d. each.* An alienation has been made by Francis Grige of certain lands and tenements held of the fee farm of the town by service, &c. to Stephen Vaus, John Grige, and others, whereupon there is due a relief of 3s. 6d. and for a heriot nothing because he has no animal.

12th November, 1541. (33. Henry VIII.) View of Frank-pledge.

“Ordered, that warning be given to Richard Slyng to leave off casting into the river weeds and woodwexon,\* near to Copydbridge, and he shall leave up his *graffage* (*grapple?*) every night upon pain of 10s. That warning be given that none shall cast dung in the way leading to Ote Strete upon pain of 3s. 4d. without they carry it in

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\* “Wood-waxen. The plant *genista tinctoria*, dyer’s broom or weed.

convenient time into the fields. The bailiffs are to repair the way from Fynslow's house to Hackwood field, and the way from Dawbeney's house to the pound and to do further as they shall see good therein. That the bailiffs give warning to Cowdrey of Basing to be contributory to the church and all other lawful things. That Thomas Barnard have warning that he is *amerced* 20s. because he has enclosed contrary to his own and his neighbour's agreement, and hath a day further to avoid his oppressing of the common (*i.e.* keeping too many sheep on it), or else to be amerced and his sheep to be distrained at the next court and impounded. That Richard Ronanger have warning to remove his tenant Pamplyn before Midsummer day upon pain of 40s. Also that all ale houses shall have ale stakes and be bound at the next court to the bailiffs to keep good rule in their houses, and to sell a quart of ale for a halfpenny out of their doors. That the butchers be amerced for killing bulls unbaited, and that they look better to their doings hereafter. That John Westwray, John Greneway, and all others have warning to be *amerced at 3s. 4d.* for feeding their hogs in the streets. That the bailiffs do speak with Stronge and his wife for *privey pykyng* (secret begging, stealing, and tramping.) That Joan Harrys shall cast up the enclosure upon the stream by her house before Candelmas day, and make a fence against the same water *upon pain of 20d.* That Sir John Wallop, knight, and Master Pexall\* be chosen for tithingmen. Also that Richard Omeden and Peter Hethe are *amerced 6d. each* for placing dung in the way leading to Ote Strete.

“7th January, 1541-2. (23. Henry VIII.)

“Richard Sclyng has erected a house called a Skyllyng, (*i.e.* a *penthouse* or *shed*) upon the soil of the proved men of Basingstoke without licence at Copedbridge, and therefore he is to be distrained to show by what title, &c.

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\* “Richard Pexsall, Esq., of Beaurepaire, son and heir of Ralph Pexsall, Esq. by Edith his wife, only daughter and sole heiress of William Brocas, Esq., of Beaurepaire.

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“ 29th April, 1542.

“ It is ordered that the inhabitants shall have their pigs ringed before the next court day, *under penalty of forfeiting 2d. for each pig.*

“ The Court Roll of 1543, begins with the following heading :—

“ *Basingstoke. The court of the proved men of the afore-said town and of their manor of Basingstoke, held on Saturday, 20th October, in the 35th year of King Henry VIII. before John Cannar and John Kyng, suitors of the same court, according to the custom of the courts of the manor of the afore-said town, adopted by them from a time long beyond the memory of man. John Bye and Alexander Dennet then bailiffs there.*

“ 18th November, 1543. View of Frank-pledge.

“ A presentment was made that James Dene went hunting contrary to the form of statute, therefore he is at mercy. *It was ordered that no freeholder should hunt upon the common of Basingstoke, without the permission of the bailiffs under the penalty of 3s. 4d.*

“ The court of the hundred falling due on Saturday, 2nd February, 1543–44, was postponed on account of its being the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

“ In 1544, Nicholas Hore was *fined 6d.* because he neglected to keep the night watch. David ap Richard 3s. 4d. for an assault upon Nicholas Gidley. William Pydd, John Hawkyns, Alexander Dynett, William Turner, and Andrew Clemens, 3s. 4d. each for breaking into the *pinfold* (pound) of the proved men of Basingstoke

“ For the relief of the heir of John Belchamber 10s. 6½d. and 13s. 4d. the price of the horse which fell as a heriot after the death of the said John Belchamber.

“ Robert Holwey pays 21s. 5½d. as a relief on the alienation of Robert Creswell of all his lands and tenements in Basingstoke, made to the said John Holwey.



“8th October, 1547.

“The tenants of Basing were *fined* 3s. 4d. for rescuing cattle from the hayward. The tithingmen of Basingstoke presented :

“That the carters will not stand their carts in the market as directed by the under bailiffs, nor do they give any wheat for the cleaning of the market. *Therefore it is ordained that every one who brings wheat to the market shall give for the cleaning of the market the eighth part of a bushel, under a penalty of 12d. each.* And it is ordered that the innkeepers are not to allow the Sea-fishermen to sell their fish to their guests privately, but openly in the market, *under penalty of 6s. 8d. each.*

“12th November, 1547. (1. Edward VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

“NATELEY SKURES. The tithingman presents that Edward Hooker is aged twelve years and more and is not sworn for the lord King. *Therefore it is ordered that John Hooker his father shall bring him to the next court to be sworn for the lord King under penalty of 12d.*

“UPNATELEY. Thomas Eves is twelve years of age and is not sworn :—*therefore John Eves his father is to be ordered to bring him to the next court to be sworn for the lord King under penalty of 12d.*

“BASINGSTOKE. Thomas Watsons, Richard Morris, and John Bailye receive their neighbour's servants into their houses, and permit them to play at cards (*ludere ad cartas pictas*) for money and for candles in unlawful times, namely, in the time of divine service. *Fined 12d. each.* The vicar has erected a privy over the common brook, which is a great nuisance to all who wash there: *therefore it is ordered that he is to remove and take it away before the feast of Christmas next under penalty of 10s.*

“21st April, 1548.. (2. Edward VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

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"NATELEY SCURES. John Hooker has not brought his son Robert Hooker\* (*sic*) to be sworn for the lord King, as ordered to do at the last view, *therefore he forfeits 12d. He is ordered to bring him to the next court under penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"UPNATELEY. Thomas Eves is sworn for the lord King.

"BASINGSTOKE. Robert Hollowey is ordered to enclose the road on the west side of his tenement in which Thomas Watson now dwells, at Holy Ghost Hill, before the next view *under penalty of 6s. 8d.* Thomas Jennyns has made an affray upon John Greneway, *capper*, with a knife, worth threepence, and drew blood, *wherefore he forfeits 3s. 4d., and the under bailiffs are to seize the said knife to the use and behoof of the bailiffs.*

"The court of 29th September, 1548, was adjourned by reason of the Fair.

"16th November, 1549. (3. Edward VI.) View of Frank-pledge.

"BASINGSTOKE. The twelve jurors for the lord King present that there are many dwelling in the aforesaid town of the age of twelve years, who are not sworn for the lord King; and because the number of them is uncertain, it is therefore ordered that the bailiffs or under-bailiffs, shall ascertain their names and shall order them to come to the next court, and so from court to court of the manor, until they are all sworn for the lord King; *under a penalty to each one of fourpence*, to be levied upon the goods and chattels which they have in their houses, to the use of the fee farm. The enclosure called *le pinfolde* (the pound) at Holy Ghost Hill is in decay, and the bailiffs are ordered to repair it before Shrovetide under a penalty of 20d. each. Christopher Thacker has carried away the wooden cross which stood before the house of Henry Finslowe, which was a boundary between the two highways there: *Therefore it is ordered that he is to put the said cross in its place again before Saturday next under a penalty of 3s. 4d.* Also they

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\* "The previous entry calls him Edward.

present that the common hall, called *le Mote Hawll*, is in decay and ruinous and the rain comes in because it is not well covered with tiles: therefore it is ordered, that the bailiffs amend and sufficiently repair it before the feast of Christmas next, *under a penalty of 20s.* to be levied by the constables and churchwardens and to be spent by them in repairing the roadways.

“15th February, 1549–50.

“James Cowslade has made an assault and affray upon James Hawkeswell, with a dagger worth 20d., wherewith he drew blood, wherefore *he forfeits 3s. 4d.* and the under-bailiffs are to seize the said dagger to the use of the bailiffs.

“26th April, 1550. (4. Edward VI.) View of \* Frank-pledge.

“The road leading from the bridge called *Coppidde bridge*, to the market place, is in a bad state and dangerous; therefore it is ordered that the entire tithing is to repair it before Lammas day (1st August) *under penalty of 20s.*, and that every one possessing a cart shall carry there four cartloads of stones *under penalty of 6s. 8d. each.* A *cookinge stoole* is wanting, and it is ordered that the bailiffs make one before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, *under a penalty of 10s.* The boundary marks are in a ruinous and decayed state, therefore it is ordered that the entire tithing repair them before the feast of St. John the Baptist (24th June) *under penalty of 40s.* The common hall called *le mote hall*, is not yet repaired, as the bailiffs were ordered to do at the last view *under penalty of 20s.*, therefore the said penalty is forfeited; and it is ordered that the bailiffs now repair it before the feast of St. John the Baptist, (24th June) *under penalty of 40s.* Also it is ordered that no miller henceforth shall buy wheat in the market *under the penalty of forfeiting all that is bought either by himself or any one else as his deputy.*

“10th May, 1550.

“Christopher Thacker and John Blunden are regrators and forestallers of eggs and cheese. *Fined 12d. each.*

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“2nd August, 1550.

“John Smithe failed in his law, therefore it is awarded that Amy Dynnat succeeds in her action, recovering 232 feet of timber, and the said John and his pledges for the prosecution are at mercy. *Fined 3d. each.* Richard Smale was successful in his law, himself the third hand: therefore it is ordered that Roland Hollowey the plaintiff gains nothing by his suit, but is at mercy for making a false claim. *Fined 3d., and the defendant departs without a day.*

“17th October, 1551.

“The tithingmen present that the heir of Thomas Barnard lately deceased, has overstocked the common with his beasts. *Fined 20s.* Certain tenants *fined 12d. each,* because they had not ringed their pigs as they were ordered. Richard Wilson *fined 12d.,* because he fed his pigs before his door in the highway.

“7th November, 1551.

“The shepherd of John Cook, Esq. *fined 3s. 4d.* because he took away two wether sheep coming astray from the tithing of Hache, within the jurisdiction of the town, into the hundred of Bermondspit.

“19th December, 1551.

“John West *fined 3d.* for making a false claim against William Lancaster on a plea of debt.

“30th January, 1551-2.

“Johanna Wigge, widow, *fined 12d.* because she received and housed common vagabonds and other poor persons who misbehaved themselves.

“14th April, 1554.

“Robert Walker, *fined 6s. 8d.* for not removing before the 31st August last past, the fence which he had erected upon a parcel of his land and thus enclosed it, whereas it ought to lie open and be common, like the common field called the Holy Ghost field, as he was ordered to do at the last view.

“In 1554, it is noted, that the court of the proved men of Basingstoke, of Saturday, the 21st July, was adjourned on account of the fair of St. Mary Mag-

dalen at Winchester. In the following year, the 15th August was a court day, and it is set forth that it was adjourned by reason of the solemnity of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

“17th November, 1554.

“*Basingstoke. Extracts\* of the View of Frankpledge, held there on Saturday nearest after the feast of St. Martin, namely, on 17th November, in the first and second years of the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, (A.D. 1554) in the time of Robert Hollowei and William Crome, bailiffs, and Peter Kidwelli, deputy steward there.*

“From James Cowslade 3s. 4d., John Hopkins 3s. 4d., and Henry Hart 20d., innkeepers. Thomas Segrave, John Perman, James Segrave, William Hole, John Blonden, William Walker, William Deane, William Lancaster, Thomas Slocoke, John Busshell, gardener, Alexander Arnei, Thomas Paine, John Watkins, Thomas Parker, John Stocker, John Busshell, tailor; John Bailie, Roger Randall, and Johanna Ailward, bakers, brewers, and ale sellers, 8d. each. Thomas Segrave, William Pettie, John Grenewai, Johanna Looker, Roland Hollowei, and \_\_\_\_\_ Shelborne dealers (mercatores), 6d. each. Thomas Segrave, John Grenewai, William Pettie, and Johanna Looker, fishmongers (salsamentarii), 4d. each. Thomas Slocoke, John Lye, John Lipescome, and William Greete, butchers, 6d. each. Henry Walker, John Proves, John Pither, Richard Pettie, John Izode, Walter Franckome, Thomas Parker, and William Riche, shoemakers, 4d. each. John Grene, John Leowce, Thomas Roberts, William Stephens, William Lancaster, and John Roninger, tailor,

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\* “This term was used to denote a list of the fines and amercements to be levied by the bailiffs or other officers, extracted or copied from the original rolls of a court. The entries are set out in the Latin tongue, and recorded upon a parchment roll, consisting of two skins  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, sewed together at the top; one skin is 27 inches and the other 29 inches in length.

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drapers, and hosiers, *4d. each.* John Roninger, John Busshell, John Murrall, and Roger Randall, clothiers, *4d. each.* John Westwrei, John Bailie, Thomas Paine, and William Paine, blacksmiths, *4d. each.* Richard Yate, Thomas Glossiter, John Brushwood, and Roger Higgatt, glovers, *4d. each.* William Gilbert, Richard Slings, William Atkins, and William Wells, dyers, *6d. each.*

“From Alexander Arnie, John Thomwood, and Richard Carter, barbers, *2d. each.* John Shelborne, William Deane, Richard Smale, chandlers, *4d. each.* John Hunt, John Sadler, and Thomas Stephens, saddlers, *2d. each.* Richard Pigton and John Sandilowe, cutlers, *2d. each.* John Grenewaie and Thomas Jennyns, cappers, *3d. each.* William Goodiar, James Hide, John Cole, and John Ivolde, millers, *6d. each.* Thomas Metham, currier, *3d.* John Wilson, tanner, *1d.* Thomas House, joiner, *2d.* Peter Hawtnell, carpenter, *2d.* William Bearde, rope maker, *2d.* Bernard Harrison, cooper, *2d.*

“From Thomas Edwards, John Jeffery, William Smithe, John Ailife, William Clarke, Edward Samsam, Walter Stacye, John Lawrens, Walter Bernard, John Busshell, gardener; Alexander Arnei, John Missilbrook, Ingelram Hart, John Thomwood, Roland Hollowei, John Hunt, Roger Rive, Thomas Alline, John Shakelford, Michael Blackford, John Gilbert, George Friar, Robert Mawde, Richard Hall, John Leowson, James Segrave, Gilbert Stocker, Richard Walter, James Kingesmill, Thomas Hill, John Goodechilde, John Bromfelde, John Blonden, Henry Drue, Robert Stocker, Christopher Bookle, William Prior, Thomas Dolinge, John Blake, Richard Stocker, John Mogworth, Thomas Averie, John Prior and John Tailor. *Fined 3d. each,* as being inhabitants of the town they had neglected to attend the court leet.

“Ann Dynnatt *fined 3s. 4d.,* and Johanna Looker *20d.* for cutting down and carrying away brushwood from the Down. Richard Carter *fined 6d.* for shaving beards on a Sunday in the time of divine service, contrary to the ordination thereupon made and provided. Richard Athooke and John Busshnet, both of Newenham, *fined 2d. each* for

non-attendance. Robert Frie and John Baldwyne, both of Mapledurwell, *fined* 2*d.* each for non-attendance. William Clarington, tithingman of Hache, *fined* 6*d.* for non-attendance, and 2*s.* 6*d.* due from him for cert money. William Wilder, tithingman of Chinham, *fined* 6*d.* for non-attendance, and 3*s.* 6*d.* more for cert money. Roger Cumber, tithingman at Stephenton, has to pay 5*s.* 6*d.* due for cert money.

“6th November, 1555. (2. & 3. Philip and Mary.)  
View of Frank-pledge.

“The Bailiffs were ordered to make a sufficient enclosure (*parcum*) viz. a *pounde*, near the Holy Ghost burial ground, before the feast of Easter next ensuing, *under a penalty of* 40*s.* to the use of the church.

“17th October, 1556.

“*A presentment was made*—‘That William Atkins and John Goringe had emptied a vat, between the hours of twelve and two on the Thursday last past, to the detriment of the other dyers and against the ancient ordinance thereupon provided:’—‘*That no dyer within the town of the aforesaid manor shall empt his vessels called le Vates after the hour of six before noon and before the sixth hour of the afternoon.*’ Therefore the aforesaid William Atkins and John Goringe are at mercy. *Fined* 3*s.* 4*d.* which the aforesaid John Goringe paid at this court.

“Among the entries of the half-yearly rents due to the bailiffs on the 25th March, 1560, occur :

“For Bower’s, called *le Checker*, 12*s.* 10*d.* For the George, 7*s.* 9*d.* Rowland Ayliffe for a stall (*opella*) near the Angel, formerly William Moth’s, 12*d.* John Deane for the dye house near St. John’s Chapel, lately John Bye’s, 6*d.* The heir of Roger Omedon for a stall near *le Mote Hall*, 4*d.*

“At the court held on 19th October, 1560, (2. Elizabeth) the following free suitors were *fined* 4*d.* each for non-attendance.

“William Powlett, Lord St. John, Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester, and lord of Basinge. The heir of

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Thomas Lord Sandes, lord of Shirborne Cowdrie. The Bishop of Winchester. The Dean of Winchester. Thomas White, knight. Francis Titchborne, lord of Kempshott and Winslaide. The heir of William Lord Windesor for lands in Bromlei. The tenants of the lands late Graunte's in Somershill. The tenants of the land formerly Thomas Austen's. The tenants of the land formerly Foxley's. William Uvedale, lord of Woodgaston. The heir of Thomas Winslaid and the heir of John Diker. *Sum total* 3s. 4d.

16th November, 1560. (2. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

"At this court it was enacted and ordained that every person holding meadow land in the moor called *le Wilde-mower*, within the in-hundred of Basingstoke, is to pay annually for the cleaning out of the common water there, one penny for every acre of meadow; to be received and levied by the bailiffs for the time being, for the aforesaid use, as well from the meadow land lying in the middle of the moor as that which is close to the water.

"William Hall is ordered to make (*facere*) the bridge at Coppid bridge before the next court *under a penalty of 20d. (sic.)*

"7th February, 1560-1.

"William Brushood has placed a dead horse in the highway to the great nuisance of the people who pass by it. *Ordered to remove it before the next court under penalty of 3s. 4d.*

"26th April, 1561. View of Frank-pledge.

"STEPHINGTON. The entire tithing is ordered to provide stocks, fit for the punishment of malefactors and vagabonds according to the statute, before the feast of Pentecost next *under penalty of 6s. 8d.*

"BASINGSTOKE. It is ordered that the tenants of the town are to make a bridge near Atkins' dye house before the 7th day of May next *under penalty of 6s. 8d.* And a presentment was made, that John Roninger lately deceased had collected and received from divers persons of the town



2s. of legal money, to be expended upon the erection of this bridge, and that it is still unpaid: *therefore the bailiffs are ordered to collect the said 2s. from his executors, and to spend the money upon the bridge at their discretion.*

“25th May, 1561.

“The bridge at Coppid bridge was neither made nor repaired by the day appointed at the last Leet: *therefore the entire tithing forfeits 20s.\**

“27th September, 1561.

“James Cowslade produced, by John Chamberlaine his attorney, a writ of right, dated 11th February, (3. Eliz.) 1560-1, for the bailiffs to do full right to the said James Cowslade, with respect to the tenement and garden with appurtenances in Basingstoke, situated in a certain lane known by the name of *Bower Streete*, in the tenure of William Walker, of which Robert Cowslade had deforced him.

“To be levied from the following free suitors for being released from their suit of court this year:—Richard Pexall, knight, lord of Stephinton; Oliver Walloppe, knight, lord of Cluddesden; Richard Whitehed, lord of Estrop; James Haydocke; James Chapman; the lord of Newnham; the President and Fellows of the College of Blessed Mary Magdalen, Oxford; Ralph Illingworth, lord of Tunworth; and the heir of Thomas Bifflett, *two shillings each*. The tenants of the lands formerly Sherlond's; the tenants of the lands formerly Peche's; and Andrew Barnerd, *12 pence each*. *Sum total 23s.*

“18th April, 1562. (4. Elizabeth.) The Law-day court.

“Thomas Purchase, dyer, for that he made not the *causey* next Flexpole according to promise. *Fined 3s. 4d.* William Belchamber and Rowland Hollowaie, because

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\* “There is no order in the previous Leet for making or repairing any bridge except the one near Atkins' dye house. There is, however, an order to repair the road in the street called *Le Ote Streete*, to the bridge called *Coppid bridge*, under penalty of 6s. 8d.

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being lately bailiffs of the town they did not provide a chain to tie the bushel belonging to the market. *Fined* 6s. 8d.

“21st December, 1566.

“A presentment was made at this court, that Sir Thomas White, knight, a freeholder who held certain lands of the manor of Basingstoke, by suit of court on the Saturday of every third week, had closed his last day,\* and that Richard White was his son and nearest heir.

“28th June, 1567.

“For fishing in the waters of Wildemoor without leave, Henry Deane *fined* 12d., Adam Moer and John Moer 2d. each, and William Wekes, rector of Newnham, 6d.†

“18th November, 1570. (13. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“On this day, Robert Wawlker and Robert Stocker, the late bailiffs; William Crome, John Greneway, mercer,

\* “This refers to Sir Thomas White of South Warnborough, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert White of Farnham, Esq., and sister of Dr. John White, Bishop of Winchester, who died at their house at South Warnborough on 12th January, 1559–60. The inscription upon their tomb in South Warnborough Church was injudiciously restored, or rather re-painted in an imperfect and faulty manner after the restoration of the Church in 1870. Therefore, it may not be amiss to give here an accurate copy of it in its original state, without adhering to the ancient spelling. ‘*Thomas and Agnes cry unto God and say, we trust to see the goodness of God in the land of life. They had issue 13 sons and 5 daughters. The said Sir Thomas Whyte, knight, departed this present life the 2nd day of November, in the year of our Lord God, 1566. Dame Agnes his wife departed on the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord God, 1570. Lord Jesus, take our souls unto thy mercy. Sir Thomas departed in London and my Lady in Canterbury, the days and years above written. God save the Queen.*’

† “The court rolls at this period were kept in a slovenly and careless manner, and are full of blunders. William Wekes was not rector of Newnham, but of Nateley Scures. He was instituted to the rectory of Nateley Scures on 29th July, 1561, and resigned it in November, 1572.

John Greane, Henry Hopkins, Roger Reve, John Clarke, Rowland Hollowaye, and James Cowslade gave 12d. each towards the reparation of the court house (*de domo praetorii*) called *le Mote Hall*; and the present bailiffs, Clement Southe and Anthony Smithe, have a precept ordering them to repair the tiling and wall of the said house before the next Court Leet *under a penalty of 40s. to the use of the poor*, and whoever neglects to pay to the bailiffs their subscription *is to forfeit 6s. 8d. to the use of the poor.*

“20th October, 1571. (13. Elizabeth.)

“The tithingmen of Basingstoke present, that Sir Richard Pexall, knight, who held of the aforesaid manor divers lands and tenements, late John Brocas’s, by the yearly rent of 69s. 6d., and lands late Bernard’s at 4s., has died since the last court,\* and there has fallen as a heriot a bull worth 53s. 4d. Pexall Brocas is the nearest heir thereof, and 36s. 9d. is due for relief. *A precept issued to distrain for it.*

“17th November, 1571. (14. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“It is ordered at this view that no tenant shall put their pigs into the fields un-ringed, *under a penalty of 2d. for each pig, and a penny for each little one*, whenever and as often as so found. And no one shall put their pigs in the time of market, to feed in the streets or in the market place, *under a penalty of 2d. for each pig, and a penny for each little one, every time.* It is also ordered that every baker shall make at each *le bache* twenty-four half-penny loaves *under penalty of 3s. 4d. each time he shall do contrary.*

“At the end of the proceedings of the court held on the 25th September, 1574, it is recorded, that the courts were adjourned from the 30th September, 1574,

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\* “He died on the 10th October, 1571. Anne his daughter and co-heir, had married Bernard Brocas, Esq., son of Robert Brocas, by whom she had the son named Pexsall Brocas, who succeeded to the family estate of Beaurepaire, and is mentioned as the nearest heir.

Extracts from Court Rolls. (16. Elizabeth) until the 19th February, 1574-5,  
(17. Elizabeth) on account of the plague being in the town.

“7th December, 1583.

“William Whitcome of Newenham *fined* 10s. because he came not to the court to be sworn in the office of tithing-man there, nor found a sufficient deputy to execute the said office as he was ordered to do at the last View.

“Margaret Swathen, widow, *fined* 3s. 4d. because she did not repair her hedge between the fields called Salisberie field and Holy Ghost field, called Nicholas’s Croft, within one week after the last View of Frank-pledge, as ordered.

“13th November, 1585. (27. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“Jane Cowslade, widow, and Richard Yate are to make anew the gate called *Combe gate* within nine days next ensuing, *under penalty to each of them of* 3s. 4d. In like manner Richard Mersh is to make the gate between the fields called Winchester field and Hackwood field at *Cooke’s path*: and Richard Whithed, gentleman, lord of Estroup, is to make a gate leading into the field called Northdowne: also John Cooke is to make a gate between the fields called Northdown and Chinham field, *under a similar penalty*.

“The said Richard Whithed has made chase and re-chase with his sheep out of the demesne of Basingstoke into the demesne of Estrop, feeding them in the fields called Hackwood field and Holy Ghost field, and placing them at night in Whitditch, a parcel of the manor of Estroup aforesaid. *Ordered not to do so any more under a penalty of* 6s. 8d.

“William Lee and Marmaduke Nightingale have placed signs at their houses (*signa vocata signes apud domus suas.*) *It is ordered that they take down the said signs, or obtain*

*licence and agree with the bailiffs thereupon,\* against the feast of Christmas next ensuing, under a penalty of 2s. each.*

“23rd April, 1586. (28. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“William Lee and Marmaduke Nightingale have not taken down their signs as ordered at the last Leet under penalty. *The penalties ordered to be paid, and they are to take them down against the next court under a penalty of 3s. 4d. each.*

“30th July, 1586.

“An alienation has been made to Thomas Borne by John Heath of a tenement in the market place of the town of Basingstoke near the Queen’s highway there, which is held of the proved men of the same town by the annual rent of 2s. 6d. Whereupon a relief of 15d. is due.

“12th November, 1586.

“The stocks are not efficient for the punishment of vagrants and idle persons. *It is ordered that the bailiffs and constables repair them.* The pillory is also inefficient, and there is no tumbrel, called a *cucking stool*, in the town. *The bailiffs are ordered to renew and provide them.*

“Justinian Stocker has ploughed up the boundary land of John Dredge and William Crosswell at *Wallop’s crosse*, four feet in breadth and six perches in length. The ditches between Barkeley Heath and Fulsum bridge are foul and unscoured. *Nicholas Melton and John Collyns are to clean out their ditches before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary next, under a penalty of 10s. each.*

“The glovers wash their skins in the common river to the great nuisance of others, and the bridge there is not sufficient. *Ordered that none shall wash their skins there after the hour of six in the morning under pain to each delinquent of 3s. 4d., and the bridge shall be repaired by the bailiffs.*

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\* “These signs appear to have been placed upon posts let into the ground, and for this privilege an annual sum was exacted, payable to the bailiffs on behalf of the town.

Extracts  
from  
Court Rolls.

"The grand jury declare that all the aforesaid presentments are true, and moreover they present that Robert Coreham, gentleman,\* detains from the proved men of the manor of Basingstoke, a certain annual rent of 23s. for the land called *Vine house, alias Winbowe's*.†

"It is ordered that anyone having rentals, muniments or writings concerning the manor are to deliver them to the steward and bailiffs at the next court, so that they might be placed in the common chest there.

"It is ordered that if anyone henceforth shall turn upon anyone's wheat with a plough or their horses, *they shall pay each time 3s. 4d.*

"It is ordered that every tenant shall remove his sheep fold from the wheat fields within the three next days, *under penalty of 6s. 8d. each.* Also that everyone who holds a virgate of land shall pay to the hayward for his salary 4d. and so on at that rate.

"14th January, 1586-7.

"At this court Pexsall Brocas, Esq. did fealty for the manor of Steventon, formerly Richard Pexsall's, knight, which is held of the manor of Basingstoke by fealty and suit of court in every third week (*de tribus septimanis in tres.*)

"8th April, 1587.

"A presentment made of the death of William Whitcorne, a freeholder of the manor, who held of the manor

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\* "According to the pedigree given in the Visitation of Hampshire, made in 1623, Robert Corham married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Nash, and an entry in the parish Register of St. Bartholomew's Hyde, Winchester, records that Mr. Robert Corham married on the 3rd August, 1579, Barbara Chaundeler, daughter of Thomas Chaundeler, deceased, whose widow, Mabell, daughter of Sir George Paulet, of Crondal, knight, had married at the same Church on 4th September, 1564, Roger Corham, gentleman, and died in August, 1615.

† "In 1542 John Creswell of Mattingley is charged with 12s. as a half-year's rent due to the bailiffs of Basingstoke, for lands formerly belonging to the Prior of Merton, called *Wyndow's*.

on the day of his death free lands by the annual rent of 12d. Whereupon there is a penny due as a heriot. Johanna, the wife of Rowland Upton, is his daughter and nearest heir and the next tenant to the premises, and sixpence is due for relief.

“6th May, 1587. (29. Elizabeth.)

“The presentment of the petty jury at Hock-tyde Law-day.\*

“The gate at Newman’s corner going into Winchester field doth hang too high, so that it is not sufficient to keep out hogs out of the corn. *To be mended by Mr. Kerrye before the 14th of this month, upon pain of 3s. 4d.*

“Also we present that there is one James Jakes, having a wife and six children, who has lately come into the tithing of Hesull, to the great charge of the parish; they dwelled before in the hundred of Holshot. *Therefore it is commanded to the whole tithing to remove him and his family by Midsummer next upon pain of 20s.†*

“James Turner, on the 28th of April last, did break the pound at Newnham and took out two horses from the said pound, which were impounded out of Wyldmore on Thursday, the 17th of April, *therefore he has forfeited 3s. 4d.* The market bushel is at default, or not sufficient to measure corn. *The bailiffs are to reform it immediately upon pain of 40s.* The *Buttes* are not sufficient for the maintenance of artillery, and artillery ‡ is not used according to the statute, *therefore it is commanded to make them sufficient according to the statute.*

\* “These presentments are set out in the vernacular tongue in the original record.

† “Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were no settled laws for the relief of the poor, for, as history tells us, our abbeys and monasteries, assisted with the benevolence and ancient hospitality of the lords of manors, till the time of the Reformation, were a sufficient provision for all the poor of this kingdom. *Jacob’s Law Dictionary, under the word ‘Poor.’*

‡ “This word was applied to all kinds of missile weapons.

Extracts  
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Court Rolls.

“Edward Awsten, the son of William Awsten, doth use in his father’s house baking and doth utter drink after the manner of a common tippler, being a very young youth, contrary to the statute in that behalf. *To be put down immediately upon pain of 20s.* John Shipton, Thomas Crosse, John Ronninger, Richard Pigeon, Amy Midleton, John House, William Crossewell, and Robert Primmer are common tipplers not licenced, and do not leave off the same according to the commandment of the justices. *It is commanded them no more to tipples, contrary to the justices order upon pain of 40s. to every person offending.* The assize of bread is not kept according to the statute. *The bailiffs are to see reformation thereof.* The butter which is brought to the town hath not been weighed by the bailiffs according to the old custom, whereby there wanteth of the pound, and the poor people are deceived. *The bailiffs ordered to weigh it.*

“That Alexander Minchen dwelling in one of the tenements which Richard Randole builded in Northbrook street is a great spoiler of hedges, and liveth idly being unmarried and keepeth Alice Higat in his house, and carrieth about him a saw to cut quick frith\* and other stuff by night. *The bailiffs and constables are to remove him out of the town before the next court upon pain of 40s.* John Sprocock doth live idly in the town and is a great spoiler of hedges. *To reform him by sureties for his good behaviour.*

“John Normanton doth put the water he uses for washing his skins into the street to the great annoyance of the Queen’s liege people, and commandment against it is given every Law-day and no redress made, therefore he hath forfeited 3s. 4d. *To be ordered to do so no more, upon pain of 6s. 8d. every time he does it.*

“It is commanded that the bailiffs do make a gate to Wildmore next hale, or to ditch or hedge it up sufficiently

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\* “Young underwood, and brushwood. Some writers explain it to mean, ‘all hedgewood except thorns.’



by the 10th of this present month of May *upon pain of 20s. to be paid to the use of the poor.*

“It is commanded that all men that do fetch hay in the Wildmore are not to tie their horses upon other men’s ground, but upon their own; neither to let their horses be untied *upon pain of 3s. 4d. to every party for every time offending.* Richard Rive doth keep under tenants in the house called the Angel, namely Richard Pulford’s wife and others. *Wherefore it is commanded that they be removed out of the town by Midsummer next upon pain of 20s.* That all the sheep folds are to be removed out of the barley fields by Thursday next *upon pain of 6s. 8d.*

“All other tenants that have not remained here by the space of three years last past (according to the statute), are to be removed before Midsummer next *upon pain of 20s. to him that keepeth any to the contrary.* Dewen is to make clean the market place weekly on Thursday and Friday *upon pain of 3s. 4d. every time he neglects to do so.*

“18th November, 1587. (30. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“*Presentments made by the petty jury:—*First we do present John Shipton, Richard Carter, John Ronniger, tailor; Robert Primmer, William Grene, and Edward Awsten, the son of William Awsten, for baking and brewing; and Thomas Cooper for keeping an ale house; and that John Wever’s wife doth utter his drink; and Margaret Wyn and Thomas Crosse for keeping common tippling houses. *It is ordered that none of them shall use that trade or keep any common ale house after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle next coming, upon pain to forfeit for every month so doing, after the said feast, 6s. 8d.*

“John Normington doth throw out his filthy water into the street to the annoyance of the inhabitants. *Therefore he hath forfeited 6s. 8d.* He is to do so no more *upon pain of 10s.,* nor from henceforth to make any water pits in his backside to the annoyance of his neighbours *upon like pain.* The streets are not kept clean as they ought to be. *Therefore it is commanded to every person to make clean the street*

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*against his door from time to time upon pain of 3s. 4d.* Widow Crosswell hath a bushel not allowable in her house, whereof divers complain. *To be reformed by the bailiffs.* William Stocker's tenants in Camber's Croft are an annoyance to Sir Henry Wallop, knight. *To be reformed by his own Court.*

*"The presentments of the grand jury:—*The grand jury present that Gilbert Crome, John Puckridge, and John Smale do cast their dung and dust in the corner between the pillory and Thomas Parker's shop. *It is ordered that they do so no more upon pain of 3s. 4d. each.* William Payne, after he was seen in the court and called to enquire with others for our sovereign lady the Queen, did depart from the court without licence. *Therefore he is amerced 6s. 8d.* It is agreed that whosoever shall leave his standing in the market place after the market is over all night and do not remove it immediately, shall forfeit the same to the under-bailiffs. Also that it shall be lawful to William House, to set up three posts for the bearing of a pentice (*penthouse*) against his shop, so that it be no annoyance to the people, paying the rent of 12d. yearly for them to the bailiffs. And if it be found to be an annoyance at the next law-day, then to be removed by him immediately *upon pain of 10s.* Also that a view be taken to-morrow, before evening prayer, by the bailiffs and the most part of the jury to ascertain who ought to make the fence between John Clarke's ground and John Styles' garden, being the freehold of the lord Marquess of Winchester.

*"It is ordained that the bailiffs shall see the assize of bread, beer, and ale kept according to the law, and weigh all candles, butter and cheese, from time to time, and see that all weights and measures be according to the standard. All hedge breakers taken hereafter shall be punished according to the discretion of the bailiffs.*

*"Roger Cowdrye, a freeholder, who held certain lands and tenements with appurtenances in the town and fields of Basingstoke by an annual rent of 27s. 4d., fealty, heriot, and relief, is dead. William Cowdrye is his son and nearest heir. The heriot is a cow of a red colour, and the relief 13s. 7½d.*

“27th April, 1588. (30. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“*Presentments of the petty jury*:—We present that the Coockingstoole is at default. *To be mended by the bailiffs before Whitsuntide next.* Also that the stocks be at default. *It is ordered that the whole tithing shall mend them before Whitsuntide next upon pain of 3s. 4d.* There lacketh an ale conner, and goodman Bagyn is a meet man for it. That the calcey (*causeway*) in Stew lane is at default. *It is ordered that the whole tithing shall mend it before Midsummer next upon pain of 3s. 4d.*

“16th November, 1588. (30. Elizabeth.) View of Frank-pledge.

“We present that the little lane lying by the Holy Ghost litten is enclosed, which used to lie open. *To be laid open by St. Andrew's day next by the tenant, upon pain of 3s. 4d.* We present John Pettye for the Holy Ghost litten being greatly at default, which the wardens of the Holy Ghost guild ought to see reformed. The little lane coming from Mr. Whithede's farm to the Church is in great default. *To be reformed by Mr. Fisher and the bailiffs.*

“Awsten Phillips follows the art of clothing contrary to the Queen's statute, in his house, and he did promise before you (the bailiffs) in the ‘*haule*’ when he was last with you, to take down his lomes and his warping bars, and they are still standing. *To be reformed by the bailiffs according to the statute immediately.* The clothiers of the town do put out their wool to the todmen which is a great wrong, and a great impoverishment to the poor craftsmen of the town. *Wherefore we crave that you will see some remedy thereof.*

“The bakers of the country do bring bread to the town which is not of sufficient weight nor lawful; the offence is done by William Stevens of Tadley and such like. *To be reformed by the bailiffs.*

“*Among the presentments of the grand jury occur*:—That John West, senr., did receive of the whole parish 6s. 8d., and for the same did promise to answer and pay the 40s.

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which Sir William Wareham did give and bequeath to the Church, which 40s. he hath received and hath not yet paid, but doth withhold the same from the Church.

“That the tenant of St. John’s farm shall make the stile into the ground by Flexpoole, belonging to the said farm, by John Southe’s house, by Lady-day next as it was wont to be, *under penalty of 10s.*

“It is agreed that the linen drapers shall be set together in the place against John Borne’s house according to the bailiffs’ discretion.

“7th December, 1588.

“Thomas Sone a freeholder is dead, who held free lands and tenements within the tithing of Heysill at an annual rent of 5s. 8d. Thomas Sone is his son and nearest heir. The heriot (a bull of a brown colour) and 2s. 10d. for relief. Thomas Hall a freeholder, and one of the under-bailiffs is also dead, who held freely a messuage with a garden and appurtenances by fealty, and the rent of 2s. yearly. John Hall is his son and nearest heir. The heriot, a black-coloured gelding, and 12d. for relief.

“Here we bring to a close our series of extracts from the Court Rolls, extending over a period of three hundred years. They have shown us how the men of Basingstoke acted and were acted upon; how their interests were looked after and harmonized; their disputes adjusted and settled; the peace and prosperity of their town secured, and their manorial rights exacted and maintained. They have given us many touches of human nature, and have thrown some flashes of light upon the home life and trade of Basingstoke as it existed four or five hundred years ago; and lastly the capriciousness of spelling, both as regards surnames and the names of places, has been fully exemplified, showing how untrustworthy are many of the attempted deductions as to the names of persons and places, based upon some particular form of spelling or pronunciation.

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## Fiscal Details, Rentals, Subsidies, &c.

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"It will be interesting as well as instructive if we now proceed to trace from an early period the history of Basingstoke in fiscal and financial matters. The particulars relative to the manor of 'Basingestoches' recorded in the Domesday Book, have already given us its ploughlands, its mills and market, its meadow and woodland: with the fact that it was always a royal manor, which the King held in demesne.\* The most important as well as the earliest of our national records, subsequent to this period, consists of that magnificent series of rolls known as the Pipe or Great Rolls of the Exchequer, which expand before us, from year to year, in the most precise and minute manner, the revenues of the crown, and Basingstoke as a royal demesne has its place therein. The earliest of these Rolls is that assigned to the 31st year of King Henry I., A.D. 1130-31, but unfortunately it retains only one of the two skins which related to Hampshire, and therefore we have no means of knowing whether Basingstoke figured in this important record. From this period there is a gap until we reach the second year of King Henry II., A.D. 1155, but from this date the series of rolls run from year to year almost without a break. In the earliest rolls the money accruing from the manor of Basingstoke was incorporated with the total amount received from the royal demesnes in Hampshire, a certain sum which the sheriff had to pay into the royal Exchequer as the profits of the county,

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\* "Pages 8 and 9.

under the designation of 'the ferm of Hantescire.\* There were however, occasionally, even at this early period, some incidental sources of income from the royal manor of Basingstoke, arising from various fines, amercements, and talliages. These particulars are duly set out and form interesting links in the history of the county.

A.D. 1160. "The earliest Pipe Roll which mentions Basingstoke is that of the 6. Henry II., A.D. 1159-60,† in the account rendered by the sheriff, Richard fitz Turstin. It states that the sheriff renders an account of 66s. 8d. for murder in Basingstoc hundred, and that he had paid the amount into the royal treasury. No other entry occurs until the 14. Henry II., A.D. 1167-68, when the sheriff accounts for £8 13s. 4d. as the contribution of Basingstoke towards the aid levied for the marriage of the King's daughter, (Matilda of England, married to Henry Duke of Saxony) which had been paid in by eighteen tallies. Also a fine of two marks (26s. 8d.) for a murder within the hundred of Basingestoc, of which he had paid in 18s. 5d. and owed 12s. 3d. This debt was still due in the 16. Henry II. (1169-70) and a fine of 26s. 8d. for another murder within the hundred of Basingestocche. In the following year, 1171, the sheriff paid both sums into the royal treasury and received his quittance.

"In the 19. Henry II. (1171-72) there was an assessment or tax levied upon the royal demesnes in

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\* "Turstinus vicecomes reddit compotum de firma de Hantescira, &c.

† "It should be borne in mind that the accounts upon these rolls extend from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and in this instance represent the interval between the 29th September, 1159, and the 29th September, 1160. The regnal year assigned to the Pipe Rolls is that of the second year or closing date of the accounts.

Hampshire by Wido Rufus the Dean of Waltham, and his associates. Basingestoch was assessed at £9 2s., and of this sum the sheriff had paid in £6 17s., leaving a balance of 45s. which was paid in the following year, when another assessment was made of £6 6s. of which £5 16s. 6d. was paid, and the balance of 9s. 6d. in the following year.

A.D. 1172.

“In the 21. Henry II. (1174–75) John the provost of Basingestoch was fined 20s. because he had denied what he afterwards acknowledged. The next entry occurs in the 32. Henry II. (1185–86) when the sheriff renders an account of 40s. for a murder and concealment in Basingestoch hundred, and of the money as paid. In the 33. Henry II. (1186–87) there was a talliage levied upon all the King’s demesnes and lands which were in the King’s hands. The assessment upon Basingestoch amounted to £14 9s. 4d., and the sum of £7 4s. 8d. was paid in, leaving a balance to the same amount. In the following year there was a fine of 40s. for another murder in the hundred of Basingestoke.

“In the second year of Richard I. the men of Basingstoke still owed the £7 4s. 8d. for the talliage previously noticed, and they paid in 41s., leaving a balance of £5 3s. 8d. which they discharged in the following year. In the 7. Richard I. (1194–95) William de Basinges acknowledged a fine of 54s. 8d. to have the King’s good will, and paid in 12s. 8d. which left a balance of 42s., and John de Basinges owed 20s. for selling wine contrary to the assize, who paid in 15s. 4d. and so owed 4s. 8d. In the following year William de Basinges paid in 10s. of his debt, leaving a balance of 32s. In the 8. Richard I. (1195–96) a talliage of the demesnes was made by William of St. Mary Church, (*per Willelmum de Sancta Maria Ecclesia*) and by the Abbat of Malmesbury and

A.D. 1190.

Richard de Heriet, by whom the town of Basingestoché was assessed at £8.\*

A.D. 1197. "We now reach some entries relating to a tract of meadow land called the marsh of Iwood which belonged to the manor of Basingestoke, which in after years was granted to Walter de Merton, and forms a part of College property to this day. In 1197 it is recorded that 70s. 6d. was due for Ywude for which Stephen de Turneham was answerable. This debt is also mentioned in the Roll of the first year of King John (1198-99) and that Ralph, Viscount de Beaumont, to whom probably the manor of Basingestoke had been assigned with this reserved rent, owed £25 10s. 9d. in Basingestoché for the half year, by the King's writ, 'excepting the land in Ywude, which is a member of the same town'; and in the following year £51 1s. 6d. for the two half years, and Stephen de Turneham 70s. 6d. for Ywude. In the same year (1199-1200) a fine of 40s. was due from Basingestoch hundred for a murder; 27s. 6d. had been paid in, and 12s. 6d. was still due. John de Basinges owed 13s. 4d. for selling wine contrary to the assize, and the town of Basingestoché owed 100s. for default, and the balance of £6 13s. 4d. for talliage. These amounts were partly paid off in the two following years.

"In the fifth year of King John (1202-3) we meet with an entry of some importance in connection with the charter of Bishop Peter de Rupibus, dated 29th June, 1214, which directed that the market at Basingestoke should henceforth be held there on a Wednesday,† without giving us any indication as to what day in the

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\* "For the sake of comparison we may mention that Andover and Odiham were each assessed at £4 13s. 6d., and Alton at £5 6s. 8d.

† "See page 65.



week it was previously held. We now learn that originally the market was held on Sunday, but that in 1203 it was changed to Monday, and so continued until June, 1214, when it was finally changed to Wednesday. *'The town of Basingstok owes two marks (26s. 8d.) which they had offered, so that their market which was held on Sunday should henceforth be held on Monday.'* This debt was discharged in the following year, as well as 42s. 8d. due for talliage which left a balance of £7 3s. In the same year (1203-4) there is an entry that Roger de Basinges owes 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) that it might be diligently ascertained by the oath of twelve free and lawful men of the county, by whom the truth can be best known, if Nicholas the son of William surrendered in full court his land at Basinges, and attorned William his son to do homage to the chief lord of the said land, and to render the reliefs and services thereupon due. A.D. 1203.

"In the 7. John (1204-5) the town of Basingestoché owed £6 16s. for amercements, and paid in £4, leaving a balance of 56s. William the provost of Basingestoché owed 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.) for a *purpresture*, which he paid in four yearly instalments of two and three marks respectively. In the following year another talliage was assessed by James de Poterne and others, and the town of Basingestoch was burdened with the payment of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) and it was paid in the year following.\* In the 12. John (1209-10) Basingestoch was charged 50 marks (£33 6s. 8d.) as scutage for the army in Ireland; and in the 13th year, the men of Basingestoke offered £13 6s. 8d. to have their pasture of Hache which was nearest

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\* "The amounts charged upon the other towns in Hampshire were as follows:—Alton 24 marks, Andover 21, Odiham 8 marks, Portsmouth 8, and Southampton 25 marks.

A.D. 1211. to the pasture of the Abbat of Hyde, as they were wont to hold it in ancient times, and to have a jury as to whether Ywude belonged to the old waste or the new. In this year the men of Basingstoke appear to have had a grant of the ferm of the manor from the crown,\* as in the following year (1211-12) it is stated that the men of Basingstoch render an account of £104 of counted money for the ferm of the manor of Basingstoke with the six adjoining hundreds, and all other things belonging to the ferm of this manor, and as they had paid in £104 12s., they have an overplus of 12s. This rent appeared to have been paid also in the following year, and in the year after (1214) it is given as £104 12s., and as they had paid in £55 2s. 6d. they owed £39 9s. 6d.; they also owed a balance of £6 14s. 5d. for the previous year,† and there was another talliage of 20 marks to be paid. They also still owed the £13 6s. 8d. for their pasture mentioned in 1210.

17. John. "In 1215 the men of Basingstoke were charged with the ferm or rent of their town for three quarters of a year, £78 9s., from which it appears that about the month of June in that year it was taken out of their hands. We learn from the patent roll that King John on the 19th April, 1216, ordered the sheriff to give Balderwin de Ayre full seisin of the manor of Basingstoke, and on the 7th March following, the guardians of King Henry III. granted the custody of the manor to Bartholomew Peché,‡ letters to that

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\* "The Charter, Patent and Close Rolls of the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of King John being lost, we have no record of this grant beyond this intimation on the Pipe Rolls.

† "The Pipe Roll of 1212-13 (15. John) is lost.

‡ "See page 172, note.

effect being addressed to the men of Basingstoke; and on 12th October of the same year the manor was granted during the King's pleasure to Luke de Drumare for his support, and the sheriff credits him with the rent of the manor hitherto paid to the crown. A.D. 1217.

"In the 3. Henry III. (1218-19) the men of Basingstoke rendered an account of £39 9s. 6d. as the balance of the rent of their town for the 16th year of King John; and £6 14s. 5d. of the rent for the 15th year; and £78 9s. for three parts of the 17th year; 20s. to have the pasture; £13 6s. 8d. for the last talliage made in the time of King John, and £1 6s. 8d. for the ancient waste. They had paid to William Briewerre the late sheriff £78 9s.; also £19 4s. 4d. for which the same William answered in his account of the 17th year, before the war; therefore the aforesaid men owe £42 12s. 11d., or £29 6s. 3d. without the talliage, (which is an interlined entry on the roll.)

"On 25th July, 1220, Henry III. ordered the sheriff 4. Hen. III. to deliver to Luke de Drumare the rent of the town of Basingstoke, just as the men of the town had been accustomed to pay it into the Exchequer, whilst the town was in their hands.\* This grant appears to have been withdrawn at Michaelmas, as on the Pipe Roll of the 6. Henry III. ) 1221-22 ) it is recorded that the men of Basingstoke rendered an account of £104 12s. for the rent of their town with the six hundreds, as recorded upon the roll of the 14. of King John; and £104 12s. due for the previous year. They had paid in £137 15s., leaving a balance of £71 9s., as well as £10 1s. 11d. for the several outstanding debts previously mentioned.

- A.D. 1224. "The above rent seems to have been very burdensome to the town, and the accounts become complicated in consequence, as in the 8. Henry III. (1223-24) the men of Basingstoke rendered an account of £104 12s. for the rent of their town with the six hundreds, for the preceding year, and the same amount for this year; and £71 9s. for the balance of the rent of the previous years. They paid in £134 1s. 0d. and claimed a superplus from the sheriff of £4 1s. 11d., which left a balance of £142 10s. 1d., besides the £10
- A.D. 1225. 1s. 11d. above-mentioned. In the following year they had to account for another year's rent, and £142 10s. 1d. the balance due for previous years. They paid in £61, leaving a balance of £186 2s. 1d. As this state of things could not go on indefinitely, a more equitable arrangement was made, inasmuch as the men of Basingstoke, to use the designation on the roll, were allowed to hold henceforth during the King's pleasure the manor with its inner hundred, at the annual rent of £52 blanché,\* and £18 of counted money for increase, reserving to the King the five external hundreds.
10. Hen. III. The first year's rent ending 29th September, 1226, was duly paid, but there was the balance of £196 4s. of their debts to the crown still due, and they paid £10 towards its liquidation with the understanding that it should be paid off at the rate of £20 a year. The sheriff accounted for 54s. 5½d. as the issue for that year, of the five external hundreds which the King retained in his own hands.† In the following year

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\* "The silver coinage as valued after it had been blanché or melted, or in lieu thereof 52s. added to the amount in counted coins was considered equivalent to the blanching or refining of the metal, being at the rate of one shilling for every twenty shillings.

† "These were the hundreds of Bermondspit, Odington, Overton, Holdshot, and Chutely, which hitherto had been appendages to the manor of Basingstoke.

(1227) their annual rent was duly paid, as well as £20 towards their outstanding debts, which left a balance of £166 4s., of which it is stated that John de Basinges ought to acquit them of £15, as he had acknowledged, so that they owed £151 4s. The sheriff paid into the Exchequer £8 3s. 10d. as the proceeds of the five external hundreds, and the 54s. 5½d. due for the previous year. 11. Hen. III.

“On the 15th February, 1227-8 (12. Henry III.) the King granted them the manor of Basingstoke with the in-hundred for the yearly rent of £72 12s.\* This grant cost 30 marks (£20) as the Pipe Roll of 12. Henry III. sets forth that ‘*The men of Basingestoke owe 30 marks to have the manor of Basingestoke at fee farm with the hundred, and all other things belonging to the ferm of this manor, by the ancient rent of £52 blanchd, which they were accustomed to render yearly, and 52s. which the sheriff of the county was wont to receive from them for blanching, and £18 for increase; so that for the whole they are to pay yearly henceforth £72 12s. of counted money, namely, one moiety at Easter and the other on the feast of Saint Michael: the King retaining in his own hands the other hundreds which these men had for sometime held at ferm, and for which the sheriff has to account.*’

“On the 28th December, 1228, Sir John de Gatesdene had the custody of the manor committed to him by Henry III., consequently it is recorded in 1229 that John de Gatesdene renders an account of £72 12s. for the ferm of Basingestoke, and that he had paid in £72 6d. and owed 11s. 6d. From this it appears that the manor was given into his charge so that he might receive the profits of it over and above the rent pay- 13. Hen. III.

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\* “A full copy of the document is given in page 68-9.

A.D. 1229. able to the crown.\* In the following year he accounts for the rent of the first half year, and as he leaves the amount £36 6s. unpaid, he apparently found the care of the manor unprofitable, and the men of Basingstoke became responsible for the second half year's rent, which they paid, whilst John de Gattensedene's debt continues till 1231, and he then leaves a balance of 112s. 3d. which continues upon the rolls year after year until 1237, when it is intimated that he answers for it in the county of Surrey.†

14. Hen. III. "In the year 1230 the manor of Basiggestoke (*sic*) was talliaged to the extent of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) by William de Insula, John de Gatesdene, and Henry de Bada, the assessors. There was also a fine of 40s. for a murder in the excepted liberties of Basiggestoke hundred, and £12 18s. 4d. was paid of the fine of 30 marks for the men to have the manor of Basiggestoke as mentioned in the roll of 12. Henry III. The men of Basingstoke owed at the close of this financial year £151 4s. for debts recorded in 1225, and £38 12s. for the balance of their rent for the year 1228; 14 marks for talliage, and 11 marks of the fine for having their manor,—a total sum of £206 9s. 4d.: and they were ordered by the King's writ to pay £20 yearly in discharge of this debt, commencing with Michaelmas of 1231, but they still managed to get into arrear. In 1232, Thomas, the provost of Basingstoke, owed 5s. 8d. for non-attendance at the King's Exchequer,—

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\* "In 1229 there is no amount set forth as the issues of the five external hundreds of Basingstoke, a blank space being left for the amount, and this continues in each succeeding year with the number of years unaccounted for, so that at the end of the reign of Henry III. it is recorded in the same manner as due for *that year and for forty-two years past*.

† "He was sheriff of Surrey from 1236 to 1240.

he had probably been summoned on the unpleasant subject of the town's indebtedness, and feared perchance, that the loss of his personal liberty as a defaulter, might be the result of his appearance before the Barons of the Exchequer: this year's rent, however, was paid in full as well as the 30s. which remained due for the preceding year, and they lessened their outstanding debt to the extent of £20, so that with the payment of £10 in the previous year, it was reduced to £176 9s. 4d. The rent of the manor was paid in 1233, as well as £20 of the debt, but in the following year they discharged their rent, but were unable to contribute any thing towards the reduction of their great debt, although they paid the talliage assessed upon them this year, by Roger Wascelin and his associates, amounting to £6 13s. 4d. In 1235 they were able to pay their rent and £29 8s. of their debt, as well as another talliage of £13 6s. 8d. assessed upon them by Thomas de Jumez and Richard de Cardeville. In the following year their finances were in a low state, as nothing was paid towards their debt, and £22 2s. of their year's rent remained unpaid. They also pledged their credit to the extent of £15 on behalf of John de Basinges, who was credited with the amount on the London Roll.

A.D. 1232.

17. Hen. III.

A.D. 1236.

“In 1237 (21. Henry III.) the yearly rent of the manor, as well as the arrears of the preceding year, remained unpaid, and the outstanding debt as before at £127 1s. 4d., and the debt of £15 for John de Basinges. This state of insolvency led to the manor being intrusted to Walter de Burgh as the King's bailiff, who had henceforth to account for the rent, and he appears to have rendered his accounts independently of the sheriff and Pipe Rolls, as, down to Michaelmas of 1240, it is stated that Walter de Burgh answers for the rent of Basingstoke in his yearly account. The

indebtedness of Basingstoke to the crown now amounted to £164 3s. 4d., and during the next three years no payment was made in discharge of it, therefore it may be presumed that Walter de Burgh had enough to do in levying sufficient money for the payment of the rent.

A.D. 1238.

“The name of Walter de Merton, the well-known founder of Merton College, Oxford, occurs for the first time in the sheriff’s accounts on the Pipe Roll for the year ending Sept. 29th, 1238, (22. Henry III.) which states that ‘*Walter de Mertone accounts for the 15s. for the ferm of the lands and tenements within the demenses and services of the manor of Basingstoke, held by the said Walter, to be paid by himself and his heirs to the Exchequer annually at Michaelmas.*’ This charge is repeated yearly in these words:—‘*Walter de Merton 15s. for the ferm of the lands of Basingstoke as contained in Roll 22.* The money was not always paid yearly, but sometimes runs on for two or three years, and is then paid up in one sum, so that the ‘men of Basingstoke’ were not the only defaulters in these fiscal returns. In 1240 Walter de Merton had the manor of Basingstoke granted to him for five years at the annual rent of £80; this grant was obtained probably for the purpose of benefiting the town and getting it out of the hands of the King’s bailiff.

“The entry on the roll of 25. Henry III. (1240–41) states that ‘Walter de Mertone, clerk, and \_\_\_\_\_\* render an account of £90 for the ferm of the manor of Basingstoc excepting the external hundreds, which they hold at this rent, for this year and the four following years. They have paid in £80, and owe £10, but they are not to be summoned for it, because it was

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\* “A blank left on the roll owing to the name being forgotten or unknown to the official who made up the roll.



decided before the King's council that they were only answerable for £80 of the ferm of Basingstoc, as recorded on the *Originalia* Roll and in the letters patent granted to them. In this year the men of Basingstoke paid off £43 10s. of their debt to the crown, which reduced it to £106 8s.\* A.D. 1241.

"In 1242 Geoffrey fitz Geoffrey of Basingstoke was fined half a mark for unjust detention. He paid in 40d. and owed 40d. Richard Cokerell and William de la Berge accounted for £3 6s. 8d. received for the King's corn.† 26. Hen. III. In 1243 there is a payment of £20 of the outstanding debt, also an entry which may have some connection with the £3 6s. 8d. paid in the preceding year:—*'The bailiffs of Basingstoc owe \_\_\_\_\_ for the third sheaf of the King's lands, which Peter de la Clive‡ sowed in the same town, as entered on the Originalia Roll of the 24. Henry III.'* In the following year it is,—*'The bailiffs of Basingstoc owe \_\_\_\_\_ for the third sheaf of the King's lands in Clive, as contained in the preceding Roll.'* And this entry is repeated yearly with the concluding words,—*'as contained in Roll 27.'* (Henry III.) down to the time of Edward I. Walter de Merton's payments of the rent of the manor of Basingstoke ended at Michaelmas, 1245. In 1246

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\* "This does not include the £15 they owed for John de Basinges, which is given yearly until 1249, when it was paid off, although only 30s. were paid into the Exchequer at that time. The entry states that the sheriff was responsible for the entire debt as received, and the next year he paid in the balance of £10 12s. as £2 18s. had been paid off in 1245, and so the debt was now extinguished.

† "Ricardus Cokerell et Willelmus de la Berge reddunt compotum de quinque marcis pro blado Regis de Basingstoke. In thesauraria liberaverunt et quieti sunt.

‡ "This individual married Alice, one of the sisters of Walter de Merton, by whom he had four sons, named Peter, John, William and Roger.

A.D. 1246. the sheriff accounts for the £52 blanced, due from the manor of Basingstoke. The men of Basingstoke still owed £38 9s. of the debts recorded in 1230: and the town, with the external hundreds, was fined £10 for trespasses; also Richard de Heriet and his associates were fined 5 marks for trespass, and John le Hall of Basingstoc became surety for them. John Gurdepac 5 marks for a similar offence, and four Basingstoke men were his sureties. The men of Basingstoke had also to pay a talliage of 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.), and they paid £21 10s. into the treasury, and to Henry de Farlegh and Nicholas de Rumeseye 10 marks towards their expenses,\* by the King's order.

31. Hen. III. "In 1247 the Basingstoke debt was reduced to £29 3s. 8d. The sheriff accounted for £89 9s. 4d. as the issues of the manor, and for £86 15s. 3d. for the previous year. He paid in £150 7s. 3½d. leaving a balance of £25 17s. 3½d. John Gurdepac paid in 10s. of his fine of 5 marks. Hamon de Basinges is charged 6s. 8d. for a writ, and Richard fitz Elyet fined 20s. for trespass, and Walter de Merton became surety for him. In the following year the sheriff accounted for £91 12s. 4d. as the issues of the manor of Basingstoke, and he paid in £84 17s. 7d., leaving a balance of £6 14s. 9d. which he paid in the ensuing year.

33. Hen. III. "For the year ending at Michaelmas, 1249, the accounts furnish us with a more detailed entry relating to Basingstoke, showing the exact sources of its income. The sheriff, Robert Passelewe, renders an account of 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.) for all the issues of the manors of Aulton and Basingstoke for the first half year, according to the King's writ, in which it is contained that the King granted to the said Robert, that he

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\* "They were probably the assessors of the talliage.

should pay to the King 40 marks for all the issues of the aforesaid manors for the half year, and this sum he had paid into the King's wardrobe as ordered. The succeeding sheriff, Henry de Farlegh, renders an account of £26 17s. 1½d. for the assize rents of the manor of Basingstoke for the second half year; and £9 10s. for tolls during that time; and 105s. 4d. for pleas and perquisites of the courts. Total, £41 12s. 5½d. The town of Basingstoke was also talliaged this year to the extent of 60 marks (£40), and they paid in £32 6s. 8d., and the King forgave them 10 marks, which left a balance of 20s. unpaid.\* A.D. 1249.

"In 1251 we have the last entry as to the outstanding debt,—'the men of Basingstoke owe £15 7s. 6d. of their several debts as contained in roll 14. Henry III., but the sheriff is answerable for it, as he had received the money.' The particulars for the year ending Michaelmas, 1253, show that the men of Basingstoke paid £10 on the aid levied for the war in Gascony, and 40 marks for talliage. The sheriff renders an account of £53 14s. 3d. for the assize rents of the manor; and for tolls, £19; for the sheriff's turn, (or Court Leet,) 26s. 8d.; for suits of court and tithing money, 32s.; 70s. received from the marsh; and £6 2s. for pleas and perquisites of the courts; total, £85 4s. 11d. The sheriff also accounts for £250 17s. 7d. for all sorts of issues of the manor for the three past years. Total of all the sums of Basingstoke, £336 2s. 6d. The sheriff claimed an allowance, £13 9s. 7½d., and therefore owed £322 12s. 10½d. In the year 1255, another talliage was assessed by Nicholas de Hadlow and the sheriff upon Basingstoke, to the amount of £44, 35. Hen. III.

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\* "Southampton had to pay £100, Winchester 200 marks, Andover 100 marks, and Alton 40 marks, as their shares in this talliage.

A.D. 1255. and the men of Basingstoke paid in £19 8s., which left a balance of £23 12s. The sheriff rendered an account of £53 14s 3d. for the assize rents of manor of Basingstoke; and £18 10s. for the tolls of the market; 26s. 8d. paid at the sheriff's turn or court; 32s. for suits of court and the tithings; 30s. as the year's profits of the the marsh, and 69s. for pleas and perquisites of the courts. Total, £80 1s. 11d. He paid in £20, which left a balance of £60 1s. 11d. These items of receipts are of considerable interest, as they show that the annual rent hitherto demanded by the crown left but a very small margin, if any, to the men of Basingstoke for the trouble of managing their own affairs and collecting the rent themselves, to say nothing of the heavy taxation which fleeced them almost yearly. The sheriff receiving all the issues of the manor during the above years enabled the crown to ascertain to a certainty how far it was burdened by its annual rental.

40. Hen. III. "On the 20th May, 1256, Henry III. granted the manor and in-hundred to the men of Basingstoke at fee farm for the yearly rent of £80, reserving to the crown the rent of the lands held by Walter de Merton: and the Pipe Roll (40. Henry III.) records that, 'The men of Basingstoke render an account of £40 for the ferm of Basingstoke for the last half year, as on the *Originalia Roll* it is recorded that the King had granted to the said men at fee farm the said manor with the hundred and all its other appurtenances, in consideration of an annual rent of £80 of counted money, saving to the King the rent of the land of Walter de Mertone. Paid into the treasury £26 13s. 4d., and by the King's order to Walter de Mertone, clerk, for the expenses of a certain monk whom the King had sent into Spain, £13 6s. 8d., and they are quitted. The same men owe 50 marks (£33 6s. 8d.) for the grant of the aforesaid charter.'

“In 1257 William de Basingstoke pays 13s. 4d. to 41. Hen. III. have an assize. The men of Basingstoke paid £80 for the ferm of their town, as contained in the previous roll, and the charge for obtaining the King’s charter remained unpaid. In 43. Henry III. (1258–59) the men of Basingstoke render an account of £80 for the ferm of their town, and £80 for the previous year. Paid in £80, and to the sheriff of the county and the other keepers of the King’s works at Winchester castle, who by the King’s order received the other £80 to be spent upon the works of the King’s castle at Winchester. In the following year (1259–60) the men of Basingstoke discharged their yearly rent by paying into the treasury £73 6s. 8d., and £6 13s. 4d. by the King’s order to Reginald Drumare, knight, for his maintenance. One half of the annual rent in 1261 was paid into the treasury, and the remainder to the keepers of the King’s works at Winchester castle to be spent upon the works there. A talliage of £40 7s. 4d. was charged upon the borough of Basingstoke this year on the assessment of Thomas Tronet and Godfrey de Escudemore. In 1263 the hundred 47. Hen. III. of Basingstoke was fined 100s. for murders committed within the hundred, and the town of Basingstoke 100s. for escapes. After the payment of the annual rent in 1261 it was allowed once more to fall into arrear, and to such an extent that in 1266 it is recorded that ‘The men of Basingstoke owe £80 for the ferm of their town, and £320 of the same for the four past years. John de Bottele, the late sheriff, had received £40 of this amount, and the men had paid in £290, which left a balance of £70. In the following year the rent and balance amounted to £150 and they A.D. 1267. paid in £15, and £30 to the keepers of the works of Winchester castle, to be spent upon the works of the castle, under the supervision of the constable of the castle and other liege men; and to William de Valenciis,

constable of the same castle, £20, to be spent upon the same works. This left a balance of £85, and by the King's order they paid 100s. to Nicholas de Leukenor, keeper of the King's wardrobe; to Hugh fitz Otho 60 marks (£40) to buy himself a horse, in compensation for the one he had lost in the King's service; and to the constable of Winchester castle at Easter in 1266, £40 for the works of the castle. In 1268 the borough of Basingstoke owed £13 14s. for talliage, and the sheriff had to discharge it, because James de Thorniton his clerk and attorney had received the money on his behalf: and the roll of the ensuing year records that

A.D. 1269. the men of Basingstoke rendered an account of £80 for the ferm of their town, and £160 as the arrears of the previous years. They paid by the King's order to Richard de Candovere £10 to purchase himself therewith two horses, a gift from the King; and to Queen Alianore £30 in part payment of the 800 marks which the King had assigned to her from certain lands and tenements; which reduced the debt to £200, and another talliage to the amount of £41 was assessed upon the town by John le Moyne the King's escheator on this side of the Trent.

55. Hen. III. "In 1271 the men of Basingstoke had to account for the yearly rent as well as £200 for arrears, and the only payment they had made in liquidation of this debt of £280 was (by the authority of a royal writ) to William de Candover, the King's huntsman, who received every day for the maintenance of himself and of two horses, three servants, and twenty-five of the King's dogs, moving from place to place, for their wages from the Tuesday nearest after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in the 52nd year, (29th February, 1267-8) until Sunday the Vigil of St. George, (22nd April, 1268) namely, 54 days, both days included, £4 14s. They also paid in £32 13s. 4d. of their talliage

debt, which left a balance of £8 6s. 8d. for talliage, and £275 6s. on their rental account. In the following year (1272) another year's rent was added to their debt, their only payment being £24 3s. for amercements and fines levied upon the inhabitants of Basingstoke by Nicholas fitz Martin and his associates, assigned to hear and determine all pleas and disputes within the county.

“This brings us to the close of the reign of Henry III. The various expedients employed during his reign for raising money and the frequent talliages, illustrate the poverty of the crown and the exhaustion of its revenues. The rising of Simon de Montfort occasioned heavy demands for money, as well as great irregularity as regards payment. A new era opened with the reign of Edward I., and there was an improvement in every branch of administration. Parliament, the courts of law, and provincial jurisdictions, took their permanent historic forms. In the Pipe Roll of the first year of Edward I., Ralph de Basinges is named as one of the collectors of a subsidy of a twentieth. Walter de Merton, it states, owes 15s. for the ferm of the lands in Basingstoke as contained in Roll, 42. Henry III., and 45s. due for the previous years. The men of Basingstoke rendered an account of £80 for the ferm of their town, and of £355 6s. for the previous years. Nothing had been paid into the Royal Exchequer, but to Queen Alianore, the King's mother, £400, in consideration of the honor of Richmond, for which honor King Henry had assigned and granted to the same Alianore 800 marks yearly for the term of her life, to be received from the manor of Basingstoke and other royal demesnes, by virtue of a writ recorded on the *Memoranda Roll*, for this year and the years 56, 55, 54, and 53, Henry III. A.D. 1272. A.D. 1273.

19. Edw. I.

“After the death of Queen Alianore in 1291, the rent of the manor of Basingstoke appears to have remained in the hands of the crown, but on the second marriage of King Edward I. it was assigned to the new Queen, Margaret of France, as a portion of her dowry. After her death, it was granted in 1319 to her second son, Edmund Plantagenet de Woodstock, who was created Earl of Kent in 1321,—to him and his lawful issue for ever, under the designation of ‘The’ annual fee farm rent of the manor and town of Basingstoke with the hundred, and the rent of the holding which formerly belonged to Walter de Merton in the same town with its appurtenances, amounting yearly to £80 15s.

A.D. 1299.

“The subsequent history, descent and partition of the fee farm rent among the co-heiresses and descendants of the Earls of Kent have already been given.\* Among the Exchequer Records are preserved sixteen small slips of parchment more or less perfect, each of which had originally a pendant seal. All the seals have perished, with the exception of three or four fragments of as many seals; one presents a small part of a shield with the three lions of England, another the remains of the shield of the royal arms as borne by the Duke of Clarence, and a third fragment retains a portion of the royal crest resting on a cap of maintenance, with a label of three points depending from the lion’s neck. These documents are acknowledgments of payments by the bailiffs of the town of Basingstoke of certain sums of money, portions of the fee farm rent paid at various times in and between the years 1411 and 1416.† These receipts were given on behalf of Margaret de Holland, Countess of Somerset; Thomas, Duke of

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\* “Pages 74 and 75.

† “The Queen’s Remembrancer, Minister’s Accounts,  $\frac{13}{16}$



Clarence; Lucy, widow of Edmund, late Earl of Kent; Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and John de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland,—individually and not collectively.

“The Pipe Roll of 1253 has given us the different 37. Hen. III. sums which helped to make up the yearly payments for the discharge of the fee farm rent. The pleas and perquisites of the courts and the views of Frankpledge brought in £9 or £10, and the particular sources from which this amount was derived may be seen among the transcripts and extracts from the Court Rolls. The market tolls contributed about £19, but we have not met with any particulars as to the charges and assessments, or the items which produced this sum. The assize (or quit) rents, amounted yearly to £53 14s. 3d. This sum represents the rental of the manor and the amount of money which the bailiffs collected from the owners of the land and houses. One moiety of it was payable on the 25th March, and the other on the 29th September, the rental accounts being made up half yearly. From an early period the particulars of each half year’s rent were entered for collection upon a small roll of parchment only four or five inches wide, and as these small rolls were easily lost, or probably deemed of little value in after years, only a few of them have come down to our time.

“The earliest of these rolls reaches no farther back than the fifteenth century, and not more than four rolls even of this period appear to be extant, and four others belonging to the reign of Henry VIII. carry the series down to the middle of the sixteenth century. These rolls will be sufficiently exemplified by our giving a few extracts and a transcript of the earliest roll, and of the one of the 33rd year of Henry VIII., A.D. 1542, which happens to be written out with unusual care. Rentals.

## Rentals.

1. "The earliest roll consists of a strip of parchment  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 20 inches long. The upper part of the skin is discoloured and slightly worm eaten, and the writing faded and rubbed. It appears to belong to the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The name of William Brocas fixes its date as subsequent to the year 1400, and that of 'Thomas de St. John' shows that it is not later than 1428, as Thomas de Ponynghes Lord de St. John died on the 7th March, 1428-9.

BASINGSTOKE. RENTAL FOR EASTER TERM. "Thomas de St. John 2ls. The Prior of Merton 12s. John Elys 22d. Bartholomew Gosselyne 15d. John Amelyn 2s. 2d. Ralph Benfeld 18d. William atte Slade 2s. 6d. John atte More 2d. William atte Hulle 2s. 3d. John Aylyerd 2s. 6d. Robert Burewyne 15d. Robert atte Hyde 2s. 6d. Robert Carpenter 15d. The land of Yve 2s. 6d. Nicholas Norton 2s. 6d. The land of John de Church (*Ecclesia*) 2s. 6d. Henry Clerk 5s. Adam Ywode 30s. 1d. Skydesmore's land 6s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hale's land 19s. 3d. Agnes Fynche 5s. Thomas Byflete 5s. John atte Waterende 7s. 8d. Thomas Foxle 9d. Powere's land 11s. John Schupenere  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Robert Russelle  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Isabella Kynggesmelle 10s. John Chode 6s. 4d. Thomas Cowfolde 5s. Johanna Cowfolde 2s. 2d. Whatesforde's land 10s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. William Fyns 20s. 9d. The Lady of Estrope 3s. John Cowdray 6s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. William Warbelton 9s. 10d. Ingelram atte More 25s. 6d. The house of Saint John 28s. 6d. John Shupnere 12s. 10d. William Brocas 37s. 5d. Langred's land 7s. 9d. Jacket's land 2s. Symon Elmham 15d. Robert Russel 2s. 9d. Thomas Langerofte 10s. 4d. Selver's land 2s. 6d. Thomas Wolfe for Anne's land 7s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Roger Kent 3s. 4d. Thomas Barbour 3s. John Gent 6s. 4d. John Hobbys  $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Russelle and William Russelle  $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. Richard Wythere 4s. 5d. Thomas Gregory 30s. 8d. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  farthing. Thomas Aylward 2s. 6d. Alice Newman 4s. 6d. William atte Chambre 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hugh Kynggesmell 14d. William Whytele 2s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Richard Codysmore 9s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Thomas Pyamore  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Richard Fynleghe 10s. William Tawke 11s. 10d. William Wygge 2s. John Amyse 3s 4d. Thomas Palmere 9s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Clerke 4s. 6d. John Smyth of Wynchefelde 10s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  a farthing. John Bernarde 12d. Alice atte Watere  $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. Oxe's land  $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. Thomas Wolfe for Barbour's land 4s. 6d., and the same Thomas for Wythegere's land 5s. 6d. John Bettys 2s. 11d. John Gregory  $20\frac{1}{4}$ d. Susanna atte Mere 2s. 9d. William Godynge 2s. 6d. John Fortyn 2s. 6d. Whytchebury's land 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. Richard Foster 3s. 4d. Thomas Goolde 10d. The same Thomas for a bulk 2d. John de Hoo for Borde's land 4d. John Dunt 3d. Symon Wodehowse  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Selham 12d. Thomas Marmyon 4d. The same Thomas for a bulk 2d. Johanna Rowdene 6s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Fachel 3d. John Baldok 6d. John Whyte fyschere 2s. 6d. John atte Brygge 4d. Roger Langrede 3d. John Turvey for a meadow 3d. John Schortwade 12d. Matilda Wheler of Wotton 3d. Philip Santore 4d. Robert Hoopere 10d.\* John Hobbes for a purpresture 2d. John de Hoo for a purpresture 2d. John Marmyon for a purpresture 2d. John Pokerynge for a shop 18d.

2. "The next rental roll is headed, *Basyngstoke*, A.D. 1432-1436. *Rental of John Smyth*,† and consists of a crumpled strip of parchment 5 inches wide and 39 inches long. The writing upon the upper half is greatly faded and very indistinct. Two of the entries enable us to fix its date very closely. It is not earlier than 4th September, 1434, as Thomas Newman, who is charged with 4s. 6d., did fealty for the land and tenements formerly Roger Newman's on that day,‡ and the name of

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\* "The four subsequent names are added by another hand and written in different ink.

† "These words (*Basyngstoke. Rentale Johannis Smyth.*) are only just legible. He was the bailiff, whose duty it was to collect this half year's rent. One of this name occurs as senior bailiff in November, 1490.

‡ "See page 262.

**Rentals.** Thomas Foxley, who died on 2nd November, 1436, shows that it could not have been drawn up later than the previous Michaelmas. Among the more important entries occur:—‘The lord of Basyng 21s. The prior of Merton 12s. William Warbylton 30s. 1d. for Iwode and 6s. 5½d. for Skydmore’s. Robert Dyngle 6s. 4d. Thomas Coufold 5s. Ingelram atte More 25s. 10d. The house of St. John 28s. 6d. William Brocas 37s. 5d. William Lodlow for Annys 7s. 1d. John Sottone 39s. 8d. Edmund Tauk 11s. 10d., and Thomas Whyte 10s. 7½d.

**A.D. 1480-1483.** 3. “The third roll belongs to the reign of Edward IV. It is in a dilapidated condition, a portion of the upper part of it has been torn away, so that in its present state it is only 46 inches in length and 5½ inches in width. The contents vary from the previous rolls, inasmuch as almost all the names are followed by the designation of the property for which the rent is payable. A careful examination of this rental proves that it was drawn up between the years 1480 and 1483. As it mentions ‘The lord of Estrope,’ it must be subsequent to the 20th May, 1467, when Lady Egidia Tame granted the manor to Robert Asheley; also subsequent to 1479, as Johanna Bewservyse is recorded as holding the Tawke property, which she inherited on the death of her father, John Tawke, in 1480; and earlier than April, 1483, from the circumstance of John Wallop being named as a tenant. The property was now gradually accumulating in the hands of some of the tenants. Philip More has a rental of 37s. 11d. The warden of New College near Winchester for Houndmils 8d. Richard Kyngesmylle pays a total of £3 12s. 7d. for the half year; also Richard Kyngesmyll for Gregory’s 30s. 8½d. The wardens of the Holy Ghost [Chapel] for Fremley’s 2s. 6d., for the lands formerly Dyngley’s 2s., and for Spyrk’s 3d.,

total 4s. 9d. William Coufold for Asshemere 5s., and another 5s. apparently for Coufold, for Fabyn's 4s. 4d., and for the land called Grete Shottes 2s., total 16s. 4d. John Walloppe 9s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and Johanna Bewservyse for Tawke's 11s. 10d. The total amount of the half year's rental is given at the foot of this roll as £27 11d.\* which is only 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. more than was paid in the year 1249.

4. "The next rental is that which was made up for the half year ending on 25th March, 1488, and consists of a roll of parchment 53 inches long and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. The heading and commencement being nearly obliterated, we note it here. *Basyngstoke. The Rental drawn up on the sixth day of September, in the third year of the reign of King Henry VII., (A.D. 1487) in the time of Richard Walloppe, Esq. and Richard Kyngesmyll, thenceforth bailiffs of Basingstoke.*† It begins—John Paulet, Esq. for the lands called Iwode, 12s.; for the marsh in Iwode, 10s. 6d.; for the lands called German's 18s.; for Kyngesforland and Verny-down 10s. 6d.; and for Clapshoe's and Russel's 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—51s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and presents only a few variations from the entries on the previous roll. A.D. 1487.

5. "The next roll belongs to the year 1519, and is in a better state of preservation than any of the preceding rolls. It measures 40 inches in length and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. This is the earliest rental roll on

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\* "Originally entered as £27 11s. 8d., but corrected to £27 11d.

† "The original is in Latin, and the foot of the roll has an endorsement, written in the early part of the 18th century—'The date of this Rentall is quite worn out.' Although the date is given as the 6th September, it is apparently a clerical error for the 6th October, being the first court day of the above-named bailiffs elected on 15th September, 1487.

Rentals. which the entries are given in the vernacular tongue, and is headed:

A.D. 1519. *‘Basyngstoke. The Rentall for [the] halfe yere renewed at the fest of the Annonciation of our ladye, the Xth yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the VIIIth [in the] tyme of John Kyngesmyll, gentleman, and Richard Dene then baylyes there.’*

“Among the entries occur:—The prior of Merton for Wymbowes 12s. Nicholas atte Nasche now Lord Daubeney’s 2d. Thomas Haydock, Esq. for Ives and Hodmylles 7s. 6d. The parson of Newenham for Frogwelles 3s. 4d. John Kyngesmyll, late Justice, for Wattysford 10s. 10½d. The Warden of New College [Winchester] for Skydmores 6s. 6½d. Thomas Byflete for Ashmerys 5s. John Cowfold for Cowfold, Furnes, Bynshetes, and Great Shottes, 11s. 4d. John Kyngesmyll for various parcels of land 49s. 2½d. The heirs of John Kyngesmyll, fuller, for Silver’s 2s. 6d. The heirs of William Brocas, Esq. 38s. John Belchamber for one part of his tenement in the market, late William Brocas’s 2s. 8d. The house and lands of St. John’s 28s. 6d. Richard Kyngesmyll, fuller, for lands and tenements, late John Kyngesmyll’s, his father, 14d. Richard Gosmere, clerk, for Whytley’s 3s. 1½d. Robert Wallope, Esq. for Whychebury, Somers and Berkysdale 9s. 1d. William Bewservyse for Tawke’s 11s. 10d. John Bye for a parcel of land next St. John’s 6d. William Lorymer for a parcel of land in church street by the churchyard 6d.; and Robert Carden for a shop under the Mote hall 2d.

6. “This rental is closely followed by another roll also in a good state of preservation, with its heading and entries in Latin. It is 37 inches in length and 6½ in width, and headed:

*'Basingstoke. The rental for a half year drawn up on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1521) in the time of Robert Stocker and Richard Ronager, bailiffs there.'* A.D. 1521.

"The entries are almost identical with those on the previous roll, and among them occur:—The lord of Basing, designated as Sir John Pawlet, knight. The warden of New College, Winchester, for lands lately William Waterend's, called Skydmore's, 6s. 6½d., and for Huntmylles 8d. Hugh Lancaster for Donte's and Heyron's 6d. William Loker for the lands late George Puttenham's, knight, 9s. 10d. William Lorymer for a piece of land near the south door of the Churchyard 6d., and Robert Carden for his shop under the stairs. These two entries give additional particulars, and the last indicates the position of the shop under the Mote Hall. The stairs were evidently external as was frequently the case in ancient buildings.

"The two remaining rolls of the series belong to the years 1542 and 1546. They are much wider than the preceding rolls, measuring 8 inches in width and in length 42 and 45 inches respectively. We have already alluded to the earliest of these two rolls. The entries upon it are given in a bold printed hand in the characters called 'old English.' The personal names, and a few other words, are written with vermilion, and the remainder in black ink. The roll itself is formed of two skins sewed together so as to form a continuous roll: the upper skin is of vellum and the lower one parchment. In the following translation of the entries the rubricated words of the original are given in Italics.

*"Basingstoke. The Rental renewed there for a half year up to the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the XXXIII year of the reign of King* A.D. 1541-2.

Rentals. *Henry the Eighth*, in the time of Robert Holewey and William Looker, thenceforth bailiffs there.

"*The Lord Saint John*, for Iwood 12s., for Jermans 18s., for the Marsh in Iwood 10s. 6d., for lands in Kynges forlong 10s. 6d., for Clapshoe's and Russel's 4½d. Total 51s. 4½d. Of the same for Moreward's, late Pydde's, 3s. 10½d., and for Shypner's in Iwood 8d. (Hal\*). Of the same for Foxlei's 9d., and for Powres 11s. (Cowdrey). For Hale's, late Whetham's, 18s. 3d., (Franklyn). For Brydghowse, late Skylling's, 4d., *of the same for lands* called Fyncy's, late John Kyngesmyl's, 20s., for Brynklow's 10s. Bromlies 16½d., for Aylward's 4d., for lands, late Henry Shaft's, called Ivys, 20d., for lands, late Edward Chamber's, 3s. 1½d., for Gregorei's 30s. 8½d., for Merfelles 8d., for Alysander's 3s. 4d., for Martyn's 3s. 4d., for Newman's 4s. 6d., for Stourton's 1½d., for the corner piece near le Swan 2d., for Wattisford's 10s. 10½d. (Roger Reyfe); for the mill called Kynges Myl 10s.; for the lands formerly John at Wel's 3s., and for the lands where the well is † (John Sadler). For Bowre's otherwise the cheker 12s. 10d., for Caye's 14½d., and for Hayward's 12d. (Grete); for le George 7s. 9d. (Kent); for Jakett's 2s. (Planner); for Oxe's 14½d. (Roger Wyght); for the shop and for the cellare door ‡ under the Court house 15d.; for Bryghtwyses 2d. (Loncaster); for Shoveler's, late Ralph Whyt's, 1½d.; for the lands late Robert Potyn's 6s. 8d. (Wodoson).

"*The lord of Estrop* 3s. John Grete§ for Santorne's 4d. and for the rent of the vacant piece of land near his house 20d. *John Stocker* for Peperwhytte's 25s. 6d. *John*

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\* "Names mentioned in this manner at the end of some of the entries, appear to denote the tenants who held these particular parcels of land at the time this rental was compiled.

† "De eodem pro terris ubi fons est jd. ob.

‡ "De eodem pro opella xijd. De eodem pro selar dore *sub Court house* iijd. The words in italics are bracketed as applying to both entries.

§ "In 1546 it is the heirs of John Grete.



*Wallop, knight*, for Wythberie's 3s. 8½d., for Somer's 20¼d., and for Berkesdale's lands 3s. 8½d. *Richard Pecksal* for lands formerly John Brokes' 34s. 9d., for the lands late William Bernard's 2s., and for the lands called Elnam's 15d. *Robert Creswell*\* for lands called Langcrofte's—the Ayngel 10s.; for Gente's 6s. iiijd. (*Richard Ronanger*); for Berkley's 3d., for Catlyn's 7½d., for Franke's 4d., for Crondal's 3d., for Perker's 4½d., for the lands formerly Simon Woodhouse's 2½d.; for Fortune's 2s. 6d. (*Fryer*); for le bulke 2d., and for le selar dore 2d. *The warden of New College, Winchester*, 8d. *John Cooke* for Russel's 16d., for Meri's 15d., for Capron's 3d., for a messuage in le Church strete jd., and for the lands late William Whyt's 10s. 8½d. Total 13s. 7½d. *Richard Ronanger* for Anne's 7s. 1½d. *John Loncaster*† for Skydmore's 9s. 1½d. *Richard Spyre* for Frogmede 12d. *Richard Hal* for Sylver's 2s. 6d. ——— *Martyn* for Clavyn's, late John Boyer's, 4s. 6d., for Mermion's 6d. (*Richard Ronanger*); for the messuage near the Church 9d., and Flexpole and the piece of land in le Church strete 6d. *Gilbert Bye* for the lands called Elysaunder's 20d. (*Wylson*); for Pyamore's 7½d. (*John Deane*); for Wythgar's 5s. 6d., and for the part of his house at Copyd brydge 4d. *The heirs of Richard Aylefe* for the shop late William Moth's 12d., and for the south part of the shop 2d. *James Loncaster* for Donte's 3d., for Heyron's 3d., and for the piece of land near the highway 2d. *The heirs of John Russell* for Wyther's 20d., and for his tenement 20d. *Thomas Canner*, clerk, for Wolfe's 4s. 6d., for 2 feet in breadth and 16 feet in length on the south of the shop 3d., for the shop late Russel's 20d., and for the lands late William at More's 1½d. *John Fysshier* for Tawke's 11s. 10d. *John Ronager* for Warde's 1½d. *John Belchamber* for the part of his tenement in the market formerly William Broke's 2s. 8d., for Kentysshe in Iwood 3s. 1½d. for

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\* "It is Robert Holowey in 1546.

† "John Westwrey in 1546.

Rentals. Hogyns 8d., for Lofyng's 3s. 4d., and for 12 acres of land lying in le Hachfeld 12d. *The house of St. John* 28s. 6d. George Hunt\* for the lands late Richard Kyngesmylle's 14d. *Robert Holwey* for his tenement at le Whytwey 4d. *The heirs* of James Deane† for Merke's, formerly Anthony Burley's, 4s. 4d., for Perker's 2s. 6d., and for the south shop 2d. *John Cowslad*‡ for Rowden's 3s. 5¼d. *Robert Stocker* for Rowden's (*sic*) 3s. 5¼d., for Valens, formerly Robert Wallop's, 3d., and for the messuage which Thomas Walker holds 4d. Richard Yewen for the lands late Richard Gosmore's, called Whytley's, 3s. 1½d. *The heirs* of Thomas Lane§ for Pomley's, formerly Henry Hyscock's, 10d. *The Wardens* of the Holy Ghost [Chapel] for Frymleys, 2s. 8d., for Spycer's 3d., for the lands late Dyngley's, called Herierd's, 2s., and for Spyrke's 3d. *Thomas Creswell*|| for Berde's 4d. (Almeshouse); for Mason's (William Walker) 2s. 6d., and for the toft, late Ralph Smyth's, (Gilbert Stocker) 3d. *William Looker* for lands formerly George Puttenam's 8s. 4d., and for le Troves (John Westwrey) 3d.¶ *Thomas Hethe* for the shop in the market 15d. *William Normanton* 2½d., and for the selar dore 2d. *John Bye* for the Dye house near the house of St. John 6d., for Raye's, late Thomas Creswelle's, 2s. 9d., and for the lands at the vij borowes 8d. *The heirs of William Loremer* for the part of his house near the Churchyard 6d. *William Gylbert* for the house late John Alyn's 2d., and for the rent of the vacant piece of land near the broke 6d. *The heirs* of Robert Lyde for the meadow in le Wyldmore ½d. *The*

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\* "The heirs of George Hunt in 1546.

† "In 1546, *Christopher Dean*, instead of the heirs of James Dean as on this roll.

‡ "Johanna Cowslade in 1546, and the next entry, Gilbert Stocker.

§ "John Lane is charged for this property in 1546.

|| "The heirs of Thomas Creswell in 1546.

¶ "Another hand has added here 'of the same for Whytwey and 3 acres in the fields 3d.'

heirs of William Whytcombe for the meadow formerly A.D. 1541-2.  
 Hunt's 6d. For the meadow called Parde's ( \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ivoid ) 5d. John Stapyll for Dells lands, called Whelars,  
 3d. Richard Hacker for Ivetott in the parish of Newnam  
 12d. John Creswelle of Matyngle for lands late the prior's  
 of Merton, called Wynbowes, 12s., for the lands late Robert  
 at Hyde's 2s. 6d., and for Slades 2s. 6d. Robert Carpenter,  
 now William at Water's and Richard at Water's 15d.  
 John Elys, now Sone, 22d. John Hamlyn, now Sone's,  
 2s. 6d.; Robert Bynfeld, now \_\_\_\_\_ Woodcock's 18d.;  
 Nicholas at Nasshe, now Lord Daubeney's, 2d.; John  
 Costlyn, now Woodby's, 15d.; John Hyll, now William at  
 Water's, 2s. 9d.; John Ayleward, now William at Water,  
 2s. 6d.; Nicholas Waryn for Burwyn's 15d.; John  
 Chaundler for the piece of land near his house 4d. Thomas  
 Haydock, Esq., for Ives lands, 2s. 6d., and for Hodmylles  
 5s. James Chepman for Brygge's, Norton's, otherwise  
 Wayle's, 2s. 6d., and for an acre of meadow in le Wylde-  
 more, 12d. The Rector of Newnam for Frogwelles 3s. 4d.  
 The Warden of New College, Wynchester for Skydmore's  
 ( \_\_\_\_\_ Jake's ) 6s. 6½d. John Deane for Leches 5s.  
 Thomas Byflet for Asshmore 5s. John Cowfold for Cowfold  
 5s., for Forneis and Beneshotte's 4s. 4d., and for Greteshotte's  
 2s. The heirs of Thomas Lane for Pomleis, formerly Henry  
 Hiscock's 10d., and John Kyng for the meadow in the  
 Wyldmore 1½d.

8. "The Roll of 1546 is headed,—'BASINGSTOKE. A.D. 1546.  
*Rental renewed there for half a year up to the feast of  
 the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the  
 xxxvijth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the  
 grace of God King of England, France and Ireland,  
 defender of the faith, and on earth supreme head of the  
 English and Irish Church: and in the time of John  
 Westwrey and William Looker, bailiffs there.'*

"The few variations occurring upon this roll we 43. Elizabeth.  
 have already given as notes to the previous roll, and  
 the following entries, taken from a rental for the half

Rentals. year from 25th March to the 29th September, 1601, give us some extended particulars relating to some of the properties previously named.

‘William, Lord Marquess of Winchester, for Iwode 12s., for the mill called Kingesmill 10s., for the lands called Hayle’s, sometime Wheatham’s, 18s. 4d., for Bower’s, otherwise called the checker by William More, 2s. 10d., for the tenement called the George by the hand of Richard Deane, tenant thereof, 7s. 9d., for the shop under the Mote Hall 12d., for the cellar door 3d.

“Sir Henry Wallop, knight, for Whichburies, Sommer’s and Barksdale’s, 9s. 1½d. Henry Withed, Esq., for Estrop, by the hands of John Scot, 6s.

“Richard Dene, a total of 34s. 4d., and among the entries making up this amount :—

‘For the waste ground whereupon the paling is set next the tenement called the Angel where the cellar door was 6d., of the same for his house built upon the waste ground between the parsonage house and the common river 12d., and for a plot of ground lying at the east end of the said house ten feet in length and twenty-one in breadth 3d. For the lands late John Omedon’s, nigh the Mote Hall, purchased of Thomas Parker. For lands called Tawkes, sometime Bewerves, purchased of William Fysher, gent., 11s. 10d.

‘Thomas Bossewell for lands late Robert Hollowaye’s, purchased of James Deane, gent., 6d. The heirs of John West the elder, for a parcel of the land of the waste ground next to the Almshouse whereon a house is built, 2s. John Goringe for a void plot of land nigh the washing place purchased of William Matkins 6d. William Blunden the younger, for lands and tenements lately purchased of William Fawntleroye, gent., and Frances his wife, daughter of John Clarke, deceased, sometimes Canner’s, situated in Ote Street, 1½d. William Fountleroy, gent., for lands called Horwood’s, sometime Bowyer’s, 9d., and for lands

called Withgar's, 3s. 2½d. George Norton, gent., in right of his wife for a tenement in the tenure of John Gates, sometime Gilbert Stocker's, 4d., and for the tenement and lands lately purchased of Symon Cufaude, called Ann's, sometime Ronynger's, by the hands of Reynold Elcot, 7s. 1½d. William Cowdrye, son of Roger Cowdrye, for lands called Mere's, sometime John Cooke's, 15d., and 13s. 6½d. for other lands and tenements. John Greneweve for a parcel of his tenement in the market place, sometime William Brocas's, purchased of Alexander Bellchamber, 2s. 8d. The heirs of Jane Cowslaid, widow, for lands called Rowden's, by the hand of Richard Deane of the George. The warden of Merton College in Oxford, for a tenement and lands called St. John's, 28s. 6d., and for a parcel of the watercourse nigh his house 1d. Thomas Creswell, gent., for lands called Slade's and Hyde's 5s. William Haydock, Esq., for lands called Ives, and for Hodmill, 6s. 6d. The heirs of John Atherton for a tenement called Frogwell's, lately belonging to the parsonage of Newnham, 3s. 4d. The heirs of Sir Richard Pexall, knight, deceased, for lands and tenements late John Brocas's 34s. 9d. John Byflet, gent., for lands called Aishemcre's, by the hands of Richard Deane of Basinge, 5s. The heirs of Symon Cufaud, alias Cuffold, gent., for lands called Cuffaude's, 5s., for Furnes and Bringshottes 4s. 4d., and for Greatshottes 2s. Hugh Creswell for land called Borde's in the tenure of the poor 4d. Richard Ailefe, son of Bryan Ailefe, for the shop late William Mothe's, 12d., and for the south part of the shop 2d. John Normanton, junr., for the house built upon the water at Copped bridge 8d. William Arnold for Piamore's, lately purchased of John Bye, gent., 7½d. John Hall for a dye house nigh St. John's chapel, purchased of the said John Bye, 6d., and for the house called Raye's, sometime Cresswell's, next the dye house, purchased of the said John Bye, 6½d. John Bye, gent., for Wildmore, 20s.

'The tenants of Hesill, parcel of the in-hundred of Basingstoke, viz. Ellis Hill 6s. 6d., John White 15d., Henry Chandler 20d., Brian Richards 15d., Robert Wood-

Rentals. cock 18d., Thomas Sone 2s. 10d., and the tenants of Hesill for common there 2d. Total 15s. 4d.'

"Coming down to a still later period, we have met with a memorandum that on the 13th June, 1653,

A.D. 1653. 'The Rental of the manor of Basingstoke being then cast up in the whole comes to for the whole year £54 19s. 5½d.

'The usual yearly rent due to the Lord Marquess of Winchester for the rent of the ferm of the said manor of Basingstoke comes to £51 6s. 8d.

'The rents usually outset and allowed by the said Marquess for lands and tenements which he holds of the said manor out of the said £51 6s. 8d. £14 16s. 5d.

'1675. 'Received of Mr. Charles King for heriots due at the death of the Honorable John Lord Marquess, £20.

'Received of Mr. Charles King for reliefs due at the death of the said Marquess of Winchester, £34.

'1686. 'Received of Mr. Whitehead [lord of the manor of Estrop] for a heriot for his father's death, being agreed on by the mayor and company for a standing heriot upon an alienation, £5.

'1700. 'April—Received of the Earl of Bridgewater for 38 heriots due to the Corporation of Basingstoke as lords of the manor, by the death of his grace the Duke of Bolton, being so much compounded for, £100.

'Received of the present Duke of Bolton for so many reliefs, he being next heir, £22 10s.

"Lastly, from the 'Rental renewed for the half year's rents from 25th March, 1717, till 29th September, 1717,' we bring in a few more extracts.

A.D. 1717. "Edmund Pitman for the Maidenhead sign post, 10d. John Bishop for the Red Lion sign post, 10d. Mrs. Dorothy Coleman for the King's Head sign post, 10d. Mr. Sampson White for the post and rails set upon the waste before his house in Holy Ghost Street, 6d. Jonathan

Plott for Hodmills in Nateley Scures, late Mr. Hedges and Margaret his wife, heretofore Mr. Looker's, and paid by John Heath, 2s. 6d. John Limbrey, Esq., for the standing of the Angel sign post, 10d., and for lands called Ashmores, formerly Robert Byflett's, Esq., and late Francis Dickens', Esq., 5s. Richard Knight and others, executors of Richard Knight their father, deceased, for the farm and lands called St. John's, held of Merton College in Oxford, 28s. 6d. John Bishop for his new house over against the Maidenhead, 2d. The Crown Inn.—The Faulcon in London Street—The George Inn and the standing for the George sign post are also named. Thomas Brocas, Esq. for Sir Richard Pexall's lands 23s. 9d. Mr. Robert Blunden for a house and lands formerly Richard Kyngsmill's, late Bunnies, 14d. Mrs. Dorothy Coleman for lands and tenements called Luffin's alias Loveham's in Oat street, formerly Mr. Henry Osey's, late Mr. William Moor's, and since William Coleman's, Esq., 3s. 4d. Gilbert Searle, Esq., for Estrop, late Whiteheads, 3s. William Wither, Esq., for lands called Skydmore's, belonging to Winchester College, paid by William Wigg, 6s. 8d. *Heazill Heath*, Sir John Cope, knight, for a piece of land enclosed in Bromshill Park, late Sir Andrew Henley's, 6d.,\* for Thomas Soane's tenement 2s. 10d., and for Henry Chandler's land 1s. 10d.

“In earlier days parliament was often called together to grant a subsidy to the King, and as this form of taxation ceased in 1663, a few introductory words may not be out of place.

“A subsidy was an extraordinary grant in the nature of a tax, aid or tribute granted by parliament to the King to meet the exigencies of the state. Tenths and fifteenths were temporary aids issuing out of personal property granted to the King by parlia-

Subsidies.

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\* “In the rental for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1643, among the *Heazill* entries occurs :—*Robert Henley, Esq.*, 5s. 2d.

ment, but the assessment of fifteenths were more generally granted than tenths. 'They were,' says Blackstone, 'formerly the real tenth or fifteenth part of all the moveables belonging to the subject, when such moveables or personal estates were a very different and a much less considerable thing than what they usually are at this day.' Originally an assessment was made at every fresh grant, but it was at length reduced to a certainty in the 8. Edward III. (A.D. 1334), when a new taxation was made of the fifteenth part of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer, and the amount so returned retained the name of a fifteenth, notwithstanding the alteration of the value of money and the increase of personal property. So that in after years when the commons granted the King a fifteenth, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it, as it was the amount of the identical sum assessed upon them in the 8th year of Edward III.; and they then raised it by a rate among themselves, and returned it into the royal Exchequer. Subsidies were also levied upon persons in respect of their landed property, after the nominal rate of 4s. in the pound for lands, and 2s. 6d. for goods, and for those of aliens in a double proportion.

"This assessment was also made according to an ancient valuation. There were also subsidies granted at the rate of two shillings in the pound on lands, eightpence on goods to ten pounds, twelve pence to twenty pounds, and sixteen pence above twenty; but those who paid for lands were not rated for their personalties. Unfortunately, among the Exchequer records appertaining to subsidies, those relating to Hampshire are few in number and of a comparatively late date, otherwise we might have placed before our readers a copy of one of the celebrated poll tax returns



of the time of Richard II. relating to Basingstoke. Although there are several collectors' accounts and other memoranda relating to subsidies, there is no Basingstoke assessment earlier than the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth\* (A.D. 1598) preserved among the crown records, but among the corporation records is a roll made up of three pieces of parchment sewed together so as to form a continuous roll forty-seven inches in length, and seven inches in width—Headed :

Subsidies.

*'The payment of three parts of one of one fifteenth and one tenth, in the month of January in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth.'* (January 1480-1.) *First is written the sum total of the fifteenth and tenth, and the second sum is the said payment of the three parts.*†

"John Poulet for Ywodes 3s.—2s. 3d., for Verneydowne and Kyngesforlong 3s. 8d.—2s. 9d., for Russell's alias Clapshoys 4d.—3d., for the land called Ywode and Germens 9s.—6s. 9d. For the lands of Richard Walope 5s. 4d. (sic.). The tithing of Haysyll 20s.—15s. *The tithing of Upnatley*, the Rector of Newnham for Frogwelly's land; John Dykare for Hodmyllys alias Clerk's, for Bryge's called Norton's alias Waytes, for Iwy's land and for an acre in Wyldmore 6s. 2d.—4s. 7½d.

A.D. 1481.

"John Wheteham for Powry's land 20d.—15d., and for Hale's land 6s.—4s. 6d.; Johanna Waterende for Skydmorys land 16d.—12d.; William Cowfold for the land Ashmerys 2s. 4d.—21d.; for the land Cowfold 2s. 6d.—22½d. and for Fabyan's land 3s.—2s. 3d.; John Kyng for Hoddys' land 12d.—9d.; John Skyllyng for Bellys' land 18d.—13½d. and for Bryggehow's land 8d.—6d.; Johanna Pydde, widow, for Shepner's land and Iwode, Morewarde's

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\* "Exchequer. Lay subsidies. Co. Southt. <sup>174</sup>/<sub>429</sub>

† "The original is in Latin, and the accompanying paragraphs are a translation of the entire document. It is interesting as giving us the number of sheep upon the manor, their separate foldings, and apparently the name of the shepherd or caretaker of each fold.

Subsidies. and Foxley's lands 12d.—9d.; Richard Jay for Whattysford's land 4s. 8d.—3s. 6d.; John Hanyngton for Lechys' land 20d.—15d.; William Dene for Lechys' land 3s.—2s. 3d.; John Cowfolde for Bynshete's land 18d.—13½d.; Richard Lewys, shoemaker, for Kent's land 16d.—12d.; and Richard Kyngesmylle for Kyngesmylle's land 20d.—15d. *The sheepfold of William Stokkare*, of Richard Clerk for 60 head 21d. *The sheepfold of John Wodowissone*, of John Widowissone junior, Alexander his brother, and Thomas Wodewisson \_\_\_\_\_.\* *The sheepfold of John Wateryge*, the Lady of Sherefeld† for 80 head, 2s. 6d. and Nicholas Tylare for 40 head, 14½d. *The sheepfold of Edward Cooke*, of Thomas Edwards for 82 head 2s. 5d. *The sheepfold of John Bygges*, of William Lokare for 152 head 4s. 6d., Oliver Parker, of Ramysdell for 20 head 7d., the Rector of Sylchester‡ for 22 head 7½d. and William Harmode (sic), and Nicholas Tornare of Hecfeld for 30 head 11d. *The sheepfold of Henry Baker*, of John Knyght, and John Stubbyngton of Ibbeworth (Ebbworth, in the parish of Hannington) for 80 head 2s. 5d., John Wareham of Ibbeworth for 20 head 7d., John Smyth of Cludisdene for 100 head 3s., and Mr. John Brokas for 70 head 2s. 1d.§

“The following sums are apparently the assessment of the tax upon their goods.

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\* “No number or amount given in the original.

† “Margery Besill, widow of William Warbleton, Esq., lord of the manor of Sherfield-on-Loddon, who died on 4th January, 1468–9. She appears to have held the manor as a part of her dowry. Her first husband, whose name she retained, was Sir Peter Besill, of Bessill's Leigh, Berkshire, knight, who died on 2nd March, 1425, and her own death occurred on 18th May, 1483.

‡ “Sir John Mody, who was instituted to the rectory of Silchester on 7th May, 1466, and resigned it at the close of the year 1485, by reason of his acceptance of the rectory of Stratfieldsaye.

§ “The assessment appears to have been at the rate of 7d. a score, although in some instances it extends to 7½d. and 7¾d. a score. The total number of sheep given is 726.

“Richard Kyngesmyll 6s. 8d., William Cowfold 12d., Edward Cooke 3s. 4d., Robert Potyn 20d., John Wyott 11d., John Styrt 8d., William Smyth 5d., Thomas Normanton 12d., William Stokker 2s. 2d., Richard Pylersh 4d., Thomas Forbare 3d., John Pydde 12d., Henry Warnere 6d., William Forbare 3d., Richard Sadelere 8d., Ralph Glovare 6d., Alson Grenefeld 6d., Edward Hayn 8d., John Greneway 4d., John Bowyare 2s. 6d., Thomas Potyng 12d., John Lowe 16d., William Doggare 12d., Robert Pympolle 8d., John Ronanger 8d., William Serylle 4d., Thomas Grenewey 8d., Thomas Bolayn 6d., Robert Rumsey 4d., John Hode 6d., Harry Baker 14d., Philip Corveser 2d., Richard Sextaync 6d., Nicholas Stokker 12d., William Grete 10d., John Maynard 2d., William Hobson 8d., Alson at Wellys 12d., Robert Gysborne 6d., Cristian at Wellys 12d., John Brown tailor 2d., William Stayset 4d., William Bochar 6d., Thomas Warley 6d., Roger Cannar 20d., Lewys John iijs. iiijd., John Shotborne taylor 6d., Ralph Justice 3d., William Sylvester 6d., Thomas Reve 6d., Thomas Cowper 2d., Richard Lypiscombe 12d., Walter Nele 2d., Janyn Ostelere 4d., Robert Lambe 3d., William Goldyng 3d., John Bartlet 4d., Lewis Corveser 20d., John Belchamber 2s., Roger Cannare 8d., Jone Belchamber 2s., Roger Cannare 8d., Jone Bakare 2d., John Swyndene 8d., William Cowdray 12d., Thomas Tailor 2d., John Cordale 2d., John Crede 2d., Thomas Clawyne 12d., William Whithe 8d., John Tolfre 6d., William Barbour corveser 2d., William Harper 4d., Harry Bachar 2d., Symkyn Awnsell 8d.; John Frankeleyn of Basyng for Withegere's land 9d., John Brokas for Elnam's land which John a Delle holds 6d.; John Delle for Delle's land 2d., and for Skotysmore's land 6d.; Nicholas Baff junior for Dyngley's land 4d.; John Wodowisson for Kydwelle's land 18d.; Wattyn Tolfre 6d., Harry Rolffe 4d., John Bygges 6d., Robert Long 6d., Sabbat Dalacort 16d., Robert Sawdyr 3d., William Westewode 2d., William Cartar 4d., John Stokfeld 2d., William Shepherd of Chynnam 2d., John Whyth 8d., Richard Loyde 2d., John Parkar 6d., William Kyngesmylle and John Kyngesmylle 12d., Edmund Belchambyr 4d., Richard Clerk 2s. and William Clerk 2s.

A.D. 1481.

Subsidies.

A.D. 1523.

“Another roll contains a subsidy drawn up on the 10th November, 1523 (15. Hen. VIII.) The commissioners for its assessment, Robert Wallop and William Paulet, Esquires, appointed Thomas Lane and Richard Ronanger its collectors. The following are some of the assessments:—James Titherygge 2s., William Woddeson 3s., John Ronanges 30s., Richard at Hore £3, the same for the goods of orphans 45s.; Richard Gosemere, Vicar there, for his lands 12d.; Agnes White, widow, 4d., Thomas Kyngesmill 2s. 6d., Richard Kyngesmill 5s. The wardens of the Holy Ghost [Chapel] for their lands and tenements 4s. Among those who had their goods valued at the highest rate, and appear to have been the most opulent of the inhabitants of Basingstoke occur:—Richard Ronager £3 6s., John Bye £4, Amey Deane 20s., John Bye for the goods of Margaret Deane, James, Christopher, and Elinor Deane £4, the same for the goods of Richard Deane, deceased, 8s. 6d.; John Cowslade 40s. Hugh Lankaster 20s., Henry Lee 40s., William Grete 40s., Robert Pether 40s., William Locar £3, Thomas Lane 40s., Robert Stokker £4, and William Noreis, Esq. £4. The total amount levied was £65 5s. 4d.

“The next roll we have met with relates apparently to the subsidy granted in the first year of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, on 10th February, 1558–9, and appears to be a list for the collection of one third of it, drawn up on 4th February, 1559–60.\* It is in a

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\* “Lay subsidies were granted in the 1st, 5th, and 8th years of Queen Elizabeth. Our reason for assigning this return to the first subsidy is that Margaret Haull, or Hall, is assessed for goods to the value of £15. Her husband died in 1558, and her own will is dated the 3rd June, 1560, and in the same year her son Thomas Hall paid 6s. 8d. for her burial in the Holy Ghost Chapel. Sir Oliver Wallop, whose signature occurs at the end of the roll, died in 1566 before the subsidy of the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth was granted.

very damaged state and imperfect, the regnal year has perished, as well as portions of the inner and outer entries of many of the lines. The roll is formed of two strips of parchment about seven inches wide, and from twenty-six to twenty-eight inches in length. It records the names of those who possessed land to the value of twenty shillings and upwards, or goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, and the sum named as payable is at the rate of one shilling in the pound upon goods, and sixteen pence in the pound upon the lands. In transcribing the Basingstoke entries we only give the assessments, as the rateable amounts are easily calculated from the given sums for goods and lands. In front of the first skin is sewed a small piece of parchment, inscribed :

'THIS extract made the iijth of February, in the . . . . . A.D. 1559.  
 yere of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth . . . . .  
 concerninge the names and surnames [with the value of the]  
 landes, fees and goodes of all those persons [dwelling within]  
 the hundreds of Basingstoke infra et extra, [Holshott and]  
 Chutley, within the Countie of South., charged [with the pay-  
 ment of the] subsedie graunted to the Queen's Majestie in the  
 last [parliament] holden at Westminster. Certified before  
 Sir Richard [Peasall], Olyver Wallop, William Warham,  
 knightes, and Henry [Wallop] Esquire, commissioners  
 assigned for the ordering [and levying] of the said subsedie of  
 the said inhabitants and [to be collected] by Thomas Ayliffe  
 petie collector, received [and accoun]ted by the said com-  
 missioners for the hundreds aforesaid, and to make payment  
 of the said money [so received] unto John Foster, Esquire,  
 one of the high commissioners named and appointed by the  
 said commission . . . . . to the use of our Sovereigne Lady  
 the Queen. IN WITNES whereof the said commissioners unto  
 this said extract have set their handes the day and yere  
 abovesaid.\*

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\* "The imperfect and damaged condition of the original is shown by dots, and the words placed within brackets are attempted replacements of lost portions of the text. The above heading is written

## Subsidies.

## BASINGSTOKE TOWN.

- ‘Gilbert Stocker in goods £40. Richard Pettye in goods £8. Mary Gawen in goods\* £5. James Cowslade £20. Agnes South, widow, £10. John Clarke £10. John Hopkins £20. Richard Yate £20. Margaret Glosseter £16. Harry Hopkins in lands £3. John Grenewey, mercer, £16. Thomas Slocock £20. John Grene £40. William Stephins £15. Florentyne Ellis £5. John Lewys £5. Roger Randal £5. John Ronyger, taylor, £6. Roger Ryve £50. Elinor Edwards, widow, £5. Clemens Southe £6. John Carter £8. Elizabeth Hollowey £20. Rowland Hollowey £20. John Marshal £8. Elizabeth Westwrey £10. Harry Walker £5. William Atkins £9. Richard Stephens £5. William Belchamber in lands £10. Thomas Edwardes £5. John Deane £15. John Goringe £6. Margaret Haul £15. John Bull £8. Edward Barnarde £12. William Pettye £21. John West £9. Robert Walker £5. William Temple £30. Richard Puckeridge £5. Anthony Smithe £13. Gilbert Looker in lands £10. William Grete in lands 40s. John Grenewey, draper, £6. James Lancaster in lands 40s. John Ronniger, sadler, in lands, 40s. Thomas Purchase £6. William Crome £20. John Dale £5. Michael Deane £15. Thomas Parker, £5. William Payne £5. Richard Brownesden £5. William Walker £5. William Lancaster £5. John Lypescome £5. The fraternity of the Holy Ghost in lands £5.

## HESILL.

- ‘Thomas Atwater in goods £8. Agnes Chaundler in lands 20s.

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upon a small piece of parchment about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, sewed to the roll, and endorsed:—‘*The hundreds of Basingstoke infra et extra, Holshott and Chutley.*’ At the foot of the roll are the signatures of Richard Pexsal, Olyver Wallop, Wylliam Warham, and Henry Wallop.

\* “The words *in goods* accompany all the names, and need not be repeated, but wherever the word *lands* occur it stands in lieu of the word goods.

‘The entire rating of this portion of the collection is summed up as amounting to £34.

“We will now pass on to the next century, and conclude these somewhat extended monetary statistics relating to Basingstoke, by some extracts from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford,\* entries which tend to show that the royal Exchequer was in a very exhausted state on the accession of King Charles I. to the throne.

Loans.

#### MONEY LENT TO KING CHARLES I. IN 1626.

*‘Money freely paid without subscribing. The names of those who desired to be excused from subscribing but freely paid unto Sir Thomas Jervoise, knight, to the use of his Majesty the sums of money annexed to their names.*

#### BASINGSTOKE INFRA.

‘Henry Cator of Basingstoke 20s. Amey Grove of the same place, widow, 53s. 4d., Richard Allen of the same † 20s., John Mason, clerk, 40s., Thomas Hall 53s. 4d., John Goringe £5 6s. 8d., John Hall £5 6s. 8d., William Blunden £4, John Stocker £3 6s. 8d., Adam Reeve 40s., John Blunden 53s. 4d., John Smithe 53s. 4d., Thomas South 53s. 4d., Andrew Butler 53s. 4d., and Henry Osey 40s.

#### BASINGSTOKE EXTRA.

‘William Wakefield of Basing 40s., and Adryan Kerbey 20s.; Thomas Brocas, of Sherborne, Esq., £3. Thomas Kinge, 40s., William Petty 40s., John Carter 20s. and John Collens 40s.; William Moore of Chinham £8; Thomas Cooteell, (*sic*) of Stephenton, Esq., £20, and John Cottrel 20s.; Thomas Hasker, of Bramley, 53s. 4d., and Abraham Poulter 20s.; Alexander Searle, of Newnham,

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\* “MS. Rawlinson. D. 666.

† “The words ‘of the same’ are given after every name until another place is named.

Loans. 20s., and Thomas Athooke, gent., £3; Richard Kinge, of Nateley Skures, 20s.; Martha Looker, of Upnateley, 40s., Roger Looker £8, and Thomas Barnard 53s. 4d.; Hugh Mathew, of Mapledorwell, 40s.; and Walter Pinke, of Kempshott, £4 13s. 4d.

*‘The names of such as have paid the sums annexed being the first payment, and half of their loans.*

#### BASINGSTOKE INFRA AND EXTRA.

“John Borne of Basingstoke, Joan Moore, widow, Richard Moore, Thomas Leacock, gent., and John Ailwin 20s. each. Richard Bicknall of Basinge 10s., Zachary Loader 10s., and John Browne 20s.; John Inwoode of Eastrope 20s.; William Carter, senr., of Woodgarston 20s.; Constance Andrewes of Sherborne, widow, Nicholas Tanner, Joane Moore, widow, Nicholas Gardiner, and John Moathe 20s. each. Richard Woodroffe of Stephenton 10s.; William Upton of Newnham, Christopher Leicester, and William Amblin 10s. each. Thomas Halle of Nateley Skures 10s., and John Stebb 20s.; Benjamin Kinge of Upnateley 10s.; Nicholas Smithe of Mapledorwell, William Benham and John Canner 10s. each. Daniel Scott of Tunworth 10s.; William Prince of Clidsdon and Edward Avenell 20s. each.

*‘A list of the sums of monies lent unto his Majesty in the hundred of Basingstoke infra, as a loan required by virtue of a commission and instructions on that behalf dated the eleventh day of October, in the second year of the reign of our sovereign lord King Charles [A.D. 1626], and delivered by us, Sir Thomas Jervoise, Sir Walter Tichborne, &c., Commissioners amongst others assigned for the execution of the said commission and instructions unto Julian Smithe of Odiham, one of the collectors within the division of Basingstoke.\**

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\* “Which included Basingstoke extra and the hundreds of Holshott and Micheldever. We have confined our transcript to the entries relating to the town of Basingstoke.



BASINGSTOKE INFRA. "Edward Cleeve 40s., James Wither 20s., Robert Trymer 20s., Anthony Spittle, senr., 40s., Henry Cater 20s., John Borne 40s., Robert Stocker 40s., Amy Grove, widow, 53s. 4d., Joane More, widow, £3, John Taylor 40s., John Green, senr., 40s., Richard Allin 20s., Ellinor Claffe, widow, 30s., John Money 20s., Thomas Strangwaies 20s., Richard Moore 40s., Edmond Pickman 20s., Lawrence Reeve 20s. Avis West, widow, 53s. 4d., Mary Beconsawe, widow, 20s., Katherine Good, widow, 20s. William Temple 40s., Richard Brackley 40s., John Mason, clerk, 40s., Thomas Mason 40s., John Herne 40s., William Green 40s., Edmond Daniell 20s., Robert Abbott 20s., John Illesley 20s., John Warner 20s., Thomas Laycock, gent., 40s., John Cowper 20s., Ann Bunney, widow, dead; John Spier 20s., John Watts 40s., John Alwyn 40s., William Herne, junr., 20s., Elizabeth Hunt, widow, 53s. 4d., John Hornes 40s., Thomas Halle 53s. 4d., Richard Spire 53s. 4d., George Baynard refuseth; \* John Goringe £5 6s. 8d., John Halle £5 6s. 8d., William Blunden £4. John Stocker £3 6s. 8d., Adam Reeve 40s., John Blunden 53s. 4d., John Smithe 53s. 4d., Thomas South 53s. 4d., Andrew Butler 53s. 4d., George West 53s. 4d., and Henry Osey 40s.

HEAZELL. John Hill 20s., Abraham Hill 20s., Ann Marlowe, widow, 20s., James Deane, gent., £4, James Woodcock 20s., and Henry Read 40s.




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\* "This was the gentleman who about ten years afterwards had a dispute about his seat in the Church. See page 35.

## Sir James Deane's Lectureship.

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“Parochial Lectureships were instituted for the purpose of expounding and establishing the change of doctrine which had come in with the English Reformation, as, in order to prevent diversity of teaching, none of the clergy were allowed to preach, except those who were licensed for that particular purpose by the Bishops, and these Divinity *Lecturers*, as they were called, were provided, both to supply the place of the non-preaching clergy in this respect, and also to instruct them. For many years after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, very few of the Clergy had licenses to preach, and they were ordered to attend these lectures, and were to be examined by the lecturers, to see if they had profited by their attendance, and ‘how they marked and remembered such points of doctrine as were read unto them, and were meet for their capacities.’ Directions for the conduct of Lecturers were issued by Archbishop Bancroft in 1604, and in 1622 the Primate (Abbot) enjoined that no lecturer ‘should preach upon Sundays and holy-days in the afternoon, but upon some part of the catechism, or some text taken out of the creed, Lord’s Prayer, or ten commandments.’ Soon after this time the Lecturers, who had greatly increased in number, became an instrument in the hands of the Puritan party for the diffusion of unorthodox teaching, and led to the disuse of the venerable custom of catechising. Various measures were taken by Archbishop Laud and others for the prevention of this. After the Restoration of King Charles II. it was enacted by the Act of Uniformity that no person should be allowed or received as a lecturer, unless he declare

his unfeigned assent and consent to the thirty-nine Articles, and the Book of Common Prayer, and to the use of all the rites, ceremonies, forms and orders therein contained. It was also enacted that prayers should always be said before a lecture was delivered. The last orders concerning lectures and lecturers were issued by Archbishop Sheldon in 1665, and provide that the incumbent may at any time prevent a lecturer from preaching by himself occupying the pulpit.\* This was, no doubt, intended to provide against instances of collision, such as that referred to at page 23 of this book, in the case of John Brockett, who obtained an order of the House of Commons (12th March, 1641-2) requiring Ambrose Webb, Vicar of the parish Church of Basingstoke, 'to permit Mr. John Brockett, clerk, the free use of the pulpit in the said Church, to preach on the lecture days in the said parish Church, according to the intention of the benefactors for the maintenance of that lecture, from time to time, and also to permit such succeeding lecturers as shall be hereafter to preach in the said Church.'

"Sir James Deane, knight, by his will dated 19th August, 1607, after reciting that he had called to mind,' 'that many times theretofore the town of Basingstoke had been and then was destitute of a good and Godly preacher, to teach and instruct the people there in the principles of religion, and to lead their lives according to the laws and commandments of Almighty God,' makes provision for the maintenance of a good and learned preacher, who was to be a graduate in divinity of one of the two Universities of Cambridge or Oxford. This endowment was afterwards augmented by bequests from Sir James

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\* Hook's Church Dictionary.

Lancaster in 1618,\* and Richard Aldworth in 1646, the latter directing that the preacher should deliver a lecture weekly on such day as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses should conclude upon.

“Under the will of Sir James Deane, Sir James Lancaster, his cousin, was to have the sole nomination and placing of the said preacher during his life, who in turn by his own will, directed that the preacher was to be chosen by Sir Henry Wallop, knight, during his life, and after his decease, by the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Basingstoke, or by whatsoever other name the Corporation of the town be called. Sir Henry Wallop died on 5th November, 1624, consequently from this date the appointment of the preacher or lecturer has been in the hands of the Corporation. We have not met with the names of the Lecturers appointed by Sir James Lancaster or Sir Henry Wallop.

An interesting letter is preserved among the MSS. of the Bodleian Library,† dated at Wroughton, Somersetshire, 17th February, 1608-9, which sets forth the purpose of Sir James Lancaster in his benefaction. It is written by Samuel Crake to the Rev. Samuel Ward, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Bishop (Montague) of Bath and Wells.‡ After a preamble of no importance, the letter proceeds:

“There is a lecture lately created at Basingstoke in Hampshire by means of Sir James Lancaster in Christian

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\* This is the date of Sir J. Lancaster's Will, (he died in the same year) but it appears from Mr. Crake's letter printed below, the date of which is 1608, that if Sir James was not the original promoter of the Lectureship, he at any rate co-operated actively with his cousin, Sir James Deane, in its establishment.

† Tanner MSS. vol. 75, fol. 318.

‡ He was afterwards Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.

A.D. 1603.

love and compassion to the place of his nativity, (having been till this time blind with ignorance and superstition) and in zeal for the propagation of the Gospel; which one Mr. Mason\* of Oxford undertaking for a while, hath given over again and so the plough now standeth still. It is a place requiring a man not only learned (even in controversies to encounter the spirit of Popery which there haunteth) but also of gravity and integrity to avoid all occasions of offence and exception; and also of meekness and affability to draw on and cherish these babes in Christ whom we shall find, or rather beget there. The maintenance assured is £50 per annum; no great bait to you I am sure, who are not unprovided of as beneficial a place, or if you were, would not long be; but I may say with the poet, *Ajax armis non Ajaci arma petuntur*.† (Ovid Met. xiii. 97.) And yet I should as soon accept such a portion (upon the experience I have) as a benefice of £80. I pray you consider of this motion, and direct your answer to my brother Egerton's house in the Blackfriars; you may send your letter open to him if you will, for he entreated me to nominate some one of mine acquaintance in Cambridge, to Sir James and him; and thinking you the fittest (though I had no great likelihood to prevail with you, to remove,) I resolved to refer it to your consideration and to the direction of God. If you incline not to accept of it yourself, yet I pray you conceal it, because I have advised my brother Egerton (in case of your refusal) to a second party. Remember to help us at your leisure with some instructions against the wicked family;‡ and write whether I may not directly send to you in Cambridge or in London. Commend me kindly to all of our Society as if I named them. The Lord be with your spirit. Emmanuel.

Wrighton, Somerset. 17th Feb., 1608-9.

Your very loving friend and brother in the Lord,

SAMUEL CRAKE.

\* Qu. John Mason, Master of the Holy Ghost School, 1608-1639.

† *An Ajax is sought for the armour, not armour for Ajax*: in other words, what we want is a man for the place, not a place for the man.

‡ We are unable to explain this reference.

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A.D. 1634.

The answer of Mr. Ward is unknown, and the first Lecturer of whom we have found any record is :

“JOHN BROCKETT, M.A., Rector of Ellisfield, (instituted on 14th July, 1634, on the presentation of William Brockett, of London, Esq.) was appointed Lecturer in 1641, and died in 1648. His successor was

“JOHN MILLAT, M.A., Rector of Eastrop. The parish register records that ‘Mr. John Millat, of Basingstoke, Lecturer, and Elizabeth Cape was married 16th July, 1655,’ and on the 16th March, 1659–60, ‘Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Milliat, Lecturer was buried.’ He appears to have married again, as in another entry we read, ‘John, the son of Mr. John Milliat, and Debora his wife, born 21st May, 1662,’ and again, ‘24th June, 1662, Mrs. Milliat buried.’ He either died or vacated his appointments in 1662,\* when an attempt was made to influence the Corporation in favour of Thomas Sutton, Rector of Wolverton, as Lecturer. The Corporation, however, appears to have chosen

“JOHN PAUMER, M.A., who received his orders as Deacon and Priest from Theophilus Field, Bishop of St. David’s, on 3rd March, 1627–8, and was afterwards appointed Curate of Eversley in 1633. He matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, 10th November, 1621, aged 20. His burial occurs in the Basingstoke Register, ‘Mr. Pamour, our Lecturer, was buried 20th March, 1670–1.’

“JOHN CLARK, M.A., is the next Lecturer whose name has been met with. He was ordained Priest by Bishop Morley on 21st September, 1673, and appears

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\* “The Rectory of Eastrop was filled up in November, 1662. Mr. Millat may have been ejected under the act of Uniformity which came in force on the 24th August, 1662.

to have held the Rectory of Sherfield-on-Loddon, and the office of Usher at the Holy Ghost School. The Basingstoke Register records that 'Mr. Clark, Lecturer, dyed 4th August, 1707.' A.D. 1708.

From this period, with one exception, we find that the Vicar for the time being has been appointed at every vacancy. Payments of the stipend appear, in the Chamberlain's Books, to Mr. John James, Mr. Fayrer, Mr. Warton, Mr. Henschman, Dr. Sheppard, and Mr. Blatch, who was succeeded by the present Vicar. "It appears, however, that, after the death of Mr. Warton, the Lectureship was held for a few years by LANCELOT JACKSON, of Queen's College, Oxford, (B.D. 1737, D.D. 21st April, 1743,) who was incumbent of Upton Grey from 1725 to 1731.\* The Rev. Samuel Loggon, in a letter dated 22nd May, 1747, alluding to a report that Dr. Jackson was likely to resign the Lectureship, suggests the annexation of this office to the Holy Ghost School, as a means of securing a more competent income for the master.



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\* "On 24th January, 1733, he was collated to the prebend of Holywell in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He also held the prebend of Rugmere for a few months in 1741, but vacated it by reason of his collation on the 1st August to Wenlakesbarn prebend, belonging to the same Cathedral. In 1745 he appears to have resigned Holywell, probably on his acceptance of a Rectory in the gift of the Chapter. It may be presumed that he died in 1750, as the prebend of Wenlakesbarn was then again vacant.

## Basingstoke in the Seventeenth Century.

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The reign of Charles I., even in its earliest years, was a period of disquietude. Commerce and Agriculture were at a low ebb. The King was in sore straits for money, wherewith to carry on the government of the Country, and the extraordinary taxes, requisitions and other expedients resorted to, provoked discontent and resistance. Compulsory military service, for which draughts were made from the Trained Bands,\* was refused or rendered grudgingly. Religious differences and questions of ritual then as now disturbed the peace of the Church.

In the Calendar of the Domestic Series of State Papers we meet with some curious indications of the state of political and social feeling in the Town of Basingstoke at this period, which it may be best to give for the most part in the order of their occurrence.

A.D. 1625.

“On 20th December, 1625, Sir Hampden Paulet and Sir Thomas Jervoise, two of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, sent to Secretary Conway the following account of the execution of their directions for disarming of recusants in the division of Basingstoke.

‘William Petty of Sherborne St. John, his wife being an indicted recusant, he was disarmed according to the act of state of one musket furnished, which we delivered to Mr. Baynard of Basingstoke by the appointment of Robert Wallop, Esq., Captain of that band wherein it is charged.

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\* The Trained Bands were a kind of Volunteer Force raised and supported by different towns and cities for local defence and other emergencies, and not under government control. They were now much disaffected and afterwards generally joined the Parliamentary Army.



‘William Arden of Hilside,\* gentleman, an indicted recusant, taken from him one corset and one musket furnished, and delivered to James King, Constable of the hundred, to be sent to Edward Wevill, Esq., Captain of that company where it is charged. A.D. 1625.

‘George Dabridgecourt of Stratfieldsaye, Esq., his wife being an indicted recusant, taken from him six old arms, namely:—three almaine rivettes with head pieces and pauldrons to them, one cuirass for a horse, arms and a closed casquet, two corselets, pauldrons and head pieces. There were also a corslet and a musket of the modern fashion, which he is charged withal in Captain Ludlowe’s company. those two arms were said to be the Earl of Sussex’s. All which arms are in the custody of William Egerton to be kept.

‘John Hellier of Sherfield, his wife being an indicted recusant, taken from him one musket and delivered to Mr. Pace, Lieutenant of the company where it is charged.

‘Sir John Halle of South Warnborough, knight, his wife being an indicted recusant,† and having one Francis Edney, gentleman, living with him, an indicted recusant, and many of his house suspected of being non-communicants. Taken from him these old and useless arms, four old horse arms and five old corslets, four swords, three bandoliers and two pikes, which were delivered unto Roger Hore, constable of the hundred.

‘Roger Looker of Andwell, gentleman, his wife being an indicted recusant, taken from him one corslet and musket of the modern fashion, which are to serve in the company of Robert Wallop, Esq., and one old horse arms not serviceable, which should be for the troop of George Kingsmill,

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\* “In Dogmersfield parish, one and a half mile south west of the village.

\* “Dorothy, daughter of Francis Winchcombe, Esq., and widow of Sir Richard White of South Warnborough, knight.

Esq., with the cuirass of an old corslet; all which arms are delivered unto Hugh Mathew, constable of that hundred.

A.D. 1627. On the 18th July, 1627, Sir Thomas Jervoise writes from Herriard to the same official, complaining that Anthony Spittle of Basingstoke, having for a long time served in the Trained Bands with a musket, now declined. Being conferred with thereon, he claimed privilege as a postmaster. That being disputed, he told Sir Thomas that he would find no arms, do what he could. Sir Thomas therefore prays that Spittle may be sent for, for his contempt. In the following October, John Thumwood, Nicholas Mogg, and Susan Moore, made a deposition as to scandalous words uttered by Anthony Spittle the younger, postmaster of Basingstoke, against some persons who had caused him to be sent for to the Council. On the 31st October, 1638, the Justices of the Peace for Hants report of Anthony Spittle, postmaster of Basingstoke, and one Davis, postmaster of Hartford Bridge, that "whereas they had warrant only upon extraordinary occasions, for His Majesty's Service, to take up horses, they make it their ordinary practice, for their own private gain, to send weekly for eight or ten horses apiece, and either let them to hire to men that ride post on their private occasions, or keep them at their inns to gain by their standing there, or else discharge them for money." For which abuse the Justices hold it very necessary that there be some exemplary punishment inflicted on the said postmasters.

In May, 1628, the bailiffs of Basingstoke wrote to Sir Thomas Jervoise, one of the deputy lieutenants, declaring that they had for a long time borne the burden of billeting soldiers, without having received one penny of the £180 already disbursed. Their neighbours utterly denied (refused) the payment of

any more money, or to billet any more soldiers, alleging that there was no law or authority to compel them. Unless present order be taken for repayment and supply, the bailiffs would be enforced to leave the soldiers to seek their pay where they might have it, which might prove perilous.

On the 15th May, 1628, Capt. Richard Kingsmill complains to Commissioners for soldiers in Hants, of the conduct of his company of the trained bands at Basingstoke, and especially of George Barnard, an old gentleman living in that town, who contemptuously refused to send in his arms. He begs that either he may be permitted to quit his company, or that some course may be taken to vindicate his authority.

A.D. 1628.

January 12th, 1631. The Clothiers of Basingstoke petition Lord Chief Justice Hyde and other Justices for Hants. They heretofore made in Basingstoke thirty broadcloths and one hundred kersies which employed the poor of eighty parishes. Now there are not more than seven broadcloths and twenty kersies made weekly, and their cloth lies on their hands, the merchants refusing to buy, whereby the petitioners are discouraged and the poor daily increase.

April 12th, 1631. The Justices of Peace for the county of Hants made a return to Thomas Cotrel the younger, Sheriff of the county, that the price of wheat at Basingstoke market had fallen last week from 10s. the bushel to 8s. by reason of discontinuance of the work which the clothiers were wont to afford to spinners, weavers, and others, and that complaint daily increases. They had caused the rates to be increased, and watches were kept by night and wards by day.

June 3rd, 1633. Notes delivered by Mr. Wither to Secretary Windebank concerning the false manufacture of the cloth of Reading, Newbury, and Basingstoke.

The cloth of these towns was stated to be more falsely made than the white cloth ever was. It is suggested that these towns should be put into the commission (for reformation of abuses in this manufacture.)

A.D. 1636-7.

In the volume for 1636-7 we find the brief for the defence in a cause in the Court of Arches, of George Baynard against Ambrose Webb, Vicar of Basingstoke, for repelling Baynard from the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and for some irregularities in the performance of divine worship. It appears from the evidence in this case that the Lord's Supper was administered in the body of the Church, and that it was an ancient custom at Basingstoke that women coming to be churched brought with them a piece of linen cloth, which was called a *chrisom*, which was offered and given to the Vicar, but if any child died before the mother's churching it was buried in the said chrisom.

In 1662 E. Sutton wrote to Secretary Bennet, requesting him to obtain the King's letter to the Corporation of Basingstoke, to appoint Thomas Sutton as Lecturer.



## The Siege of Basing House.

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On the outbreak of the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament, the inhabitants of the town of Basingstoke appear to have generally shown themselves in favour of the latter. At Basing, on the contrary, the magnificent abode of the fifth Marquis of Winchester became a centre towards which Royalists of all classes were attracted as a stronghold and refuge when driven from places of less security. The Siege of Basing House by the Parliamentary forces, extending over two years, is one of the most stirring chapters in English History. It is mentioned, with varying details, in hundreds of the minor political publications of the time, and especially in the series of Civil War tracts known as *Mercurius Aulicus* on behalf of the King, the *Mercurius Rusticus* and others in favour of the Parliament, which then served the purpose of newspapers. But no history of the Siege was ever seriously attempted until the publication in 1882 of the Rev. G. N. Godwin's "Civil War in Hampshire." To attempt a narrative of the Siege on the same scale with this laborious work would be out of place here.\* For the concise history of the House and its vicissitudes of fortune contained in the following pages we are much indebted to Mr. C. F. Cooksey, who has kindly permitted the use of a MS. read by him before the Berkshire Archæological and Architectural Society, at Basing, in September, 1881.

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\* The Authors hope, in a subsequent volume, however, to give a full and complete history of the Manor of Basing, with its Church, House, and Parish, and of the other parishes within the Hundred of Basingstoke, from the earliest period of which any records exist.

A.D. 1086.

According to Domesday book, Basing belonged to Hugh de Port, and was the head of the fifty-five Lordships, held by him in this County of Hampshire. In the reign of Henry II. mention is made of the "Old Castle" of Basing in a grant made by John de Port to the neighbouring priory of Monk Sherborne. William, the grandson of this John de Port, assumed the name of St. John, and Robert, Lord St. John, in the forty-third year of Henry III. obtained a license "to fix a pole upon the bann of his moat at Basing, and also permission to keep it so fortified during the King's pleasure."

In the time of Richard II., Basing, with other estates of this family, was transferred by marriage to the Poynings, and again in the time of Henry VI. to the Paulets, by the marriage of Constance, heiress of the former, with Sir John Paulet, of Nunny Castle in Somersetshire.

Sir William Paulet, Knight, third of descent from this couple, created Baron St. John of Basing by Henry VIII., and Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., was celebrated for his thorough conformity at Court to the various changes which occurred in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He held the office of Lord High Treasurer for nearly thirty years, and was one of the Executors of the will of Henry VIII. Being asked how he managed to maintain his position in such perilous times, when so many changes in Church and State were taking place, he answered, "By being a willow and not an oak."\* It was this nobleman who converted Basing House from a feudal

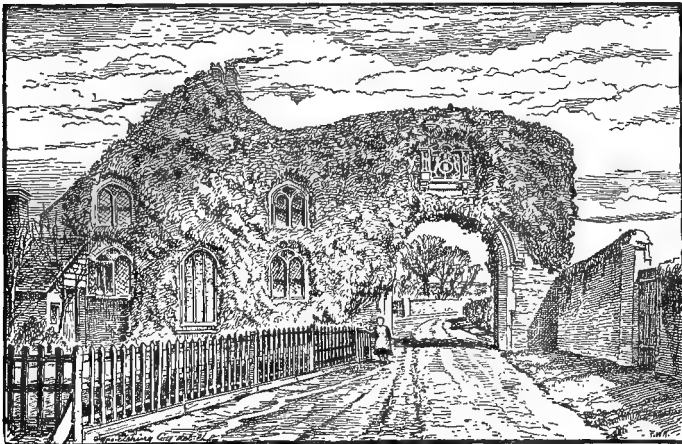
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\* *Ortus sum ex salice, non ex quercu.* See Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia.* 1642. p. 11.

castle into a magnificent and princely residence. Camden says of it that "it was so overpowered by its own weight that his posterity have been forced to pull down a part of it." Some idea of the magnitude of the place may be found, when it is remembered that from a survey made in 1798 the area of the works, including gardens and entrenchments, covered about fourteen and a half acres.

A good description of the House as it stood before the Siege is found in the Marquis's own Diary.

Basing House stood on a rising ground, its form circular, encompassed with brick ramparts lined with earth, and a very deep ditch but dry. The lofty Gate-house, with four Turrets, looking Northwards, on the right hand thereof, without the ditch, a goodly building containing two fair courts; before them was the Grange, severed by a wall and common road, &c. The Gate-house is said to have been built in 1562. Nothing remains but the arched entrance.



REMAINS OF THE GATEHOUSE, BASING.

Edward VI., with his retinue, was here entertained for four days by the first Marquis. King Philip and

- A.D. 1560. Queen Mary were his guests for five days immediately after their marriage. In 1560 Queen Elizabeth visited Basing, and the welcome accorded her was so much to her satisfaction that she playfully remarked, "By my troth, if my Lord Treasurer were but a younger man I could find it in my heart to have him for a husband before any man in England." This nobleman died in 1572, at the age of ninety-seven, having lived to see 103 of his own immediate descendants, and was
- A.D. 1601. buried in Basing Church. William, fourth Marquis, had also the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in 1601, for a period of thirteen days, "to the great charge of the sayde Lorde Marquesse." On this occasion she received the French Ambassador, the Marshal de Biron, with whom were the Count d'Auvergne, the Duc d'Aumont, and many others of the French nobility, besides a retinue of some 400 persons, who were lodged at The Vyne, the seat of Lord Sandys, which had been specially furnished with hangings and plate from the Tower and Hampton Court, "and with sevenscore beds and furniture which the willing and obedient people of the countree of Southampton upon two days warning had brought in thither to lend the Queene." On Friday, the 18th September, upon the instant of her departure, with abundance of grace, in Basing Hall, her Majesty made eleven knights, viz. Mr. Edward Cecill, Mr. Hampden Paulett, Mr. Benjamin Tichborne, Mr. Francis Palmer, Mr. Carew Rawleigh, Mr. Edmund Ludlowe, Mr. Richard Norton, Mr. William Kingsmill, Mr. Edward Hungerford, Mr. Edward Baynton, and Mr. Francis Stoner. This Marquis died at Hackwood on 4th February, 1628, and was buried at Basing.

The siege, which has rendered the name of Basing House famous, commenced in August, 1643, when it was held for the King by John, the fifth Marquis, who



A.D. 1643.

retired hither in the vain hope that "integrity and privacy might have here preserved his peace," but in this he was deceived, and was compelled to stand upon his guard, which with his gentlemen armed with six musquets he did so well that twice he repulsed the attempts of the "Roundheads." On the 31st July, 1643, the King, on the petition of the Marquis, sent one hundred musqueteers, under Lt.-Col. Peake,\* to form a garrison. Within a few hours of the arrival of these troops, Colonels Harvey and Norton attempted a surprise, but were beaten off and retreated the same night to Farnham.

The Marquis, who had taken out a commission as Colonel and Governor, at once set to work with the aid of Col. Peake's troops, and a reinforcement of 150 men, to strengthen the works, as rumours had reached him that Sir William Waller was marching towards the house with a strong force.

On November 6th, Waller with 7000 horse and foot surrounded the House, where they remained nine days, during which time they made three ineffectual attempts

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\* Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Peake, who was appointed Governor of the House under the Marquis, had been an engraver before he took up arms for his Sovereign, and published a series of portraits of the Kings and Queens of England. William Faithorne, his pupil in that art, was also one of the besieged, and has left a clever satirical engraving of Hugh Peters, as well as many other fine portraits. Yet another engraver, and a still more famous one, was in the House, viz. Wenceslaus Hollar (see *Virtue's Life of him*) and has engraved a portrait of the Marquis. Other inmates were Inigo Jones, the great architect, and Thomas Fuller, author of the "Worthies of England," who is said to have been engaged on that work at the very time of the Siege, and to have been much interrupted by the noise of cannon. (*History of the Holy Ghost Chapel*, p. 24.) Another man of letters found shelter at Basing House, where he lost his life, viz. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Johnson, M.D., the editor of Gerard's Herbal, and author of several botanical works.

A.D. 1643. to carry the place by storm, but were each time beaten off with heavy losses, and compelled to retreat also to Farnham. During these assaults only two of the garrison were slain. At this juncture the King's troops, under Lord Hopton, marched to the House and assisted in strengthening the works.

Nothing of importance appears to have occurred during the winter months which followed.

An extract from a letter sent by Sir William Waller to Lord Hopton, who had been his companion in arms abroad, relative to the part he was to take in these wars, may to some extent account for his want of success in his three attempts upon Basing House, he says :

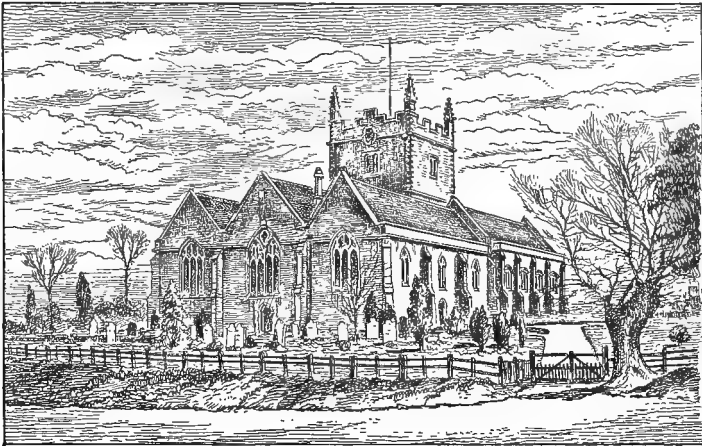
“That Great God, who is the searcher of all hearts, knows with what a sad fear I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hate I detest a war without an enemy, but I took upon it as an *opus Domini*, which is eno' to silence all passion in one.”

In the Spring of 1644, the Parliamentarians having met with so many reverses in trying to take the place by storm, set themselves to the task of starving the garrison out, and for this purpose strong bodies of their troops were quartered at Farnham, Odiham, Greywell, and Basingstoke, who patrolled the adjacent country to prevent the taking in of provisions.

Matters appear to have continued in this condition till the 4th June, when Col. Norton came a second time upon the scene with a force drawn from the neighbouring Parliamentary garrisons, and closely invested the place, he having, by means of information received from a deserter, two days previously defeated a party of the besieged at Odiham. This force consisted at first of a regiment of horse (his foot not

having arrived ), and were quartered in Basingstoke at night, all avenues by which food could be taken into the House being closely watched. A.D. 1644.

On the 11th June, Col. Morley's regiment of six "Colors of Blues," Sir Richard Onslow's of five of Red, with two of White from Farnham, and three fresh troops of horse, fetched in by Norton's regiment, drew up before the House, on the South towards Basingstoke, and in the evening some were sent into quarters at Sherfield and others to Andwell and Basingstoke.



BASING CHURCH.

On the 17th June the Church was occupied and fortified by the attacking force, who managed to shoot two of the defenders. The garrison of the house being few in number, the Marquis decided to divide them into three parties, two of which should be constantly on duty. To each Captain and his company was assigned a particular guard, and the quarters of the garrison were given to Major Cufaude, Major Langley, and Lt.-Col. Rawdon, while Lt.-Col. Peake had charge of the guns and the reserve. All these officers acted

A.D. 1644. as Captains of the Watch, except Col. Rawdon, who was excused on account of his great age.

On the 18th June a sally was made from the House, and several buildings, from which a galling fire had been maintained, were burnt. The besiegers having rung the Church bells as an alarm, the Royalists had to beat a hasty retreat, but not till they had effected their purpose. On the 29th June the first piece of artillery was placed in position against the House, and six shots were fired from a culverin placed in the park. On the following morning fire was opened from a demi-culverin in the lane, which was silenced however the same day by a shot from the house.

On the 11th July Col. Morley sent to the Marquis this demand: "My Lord,—To avoid the effusion of Christian blood, I have thought fit to send your Lordship this summons to demand Basing House to be delivered to me for the use of the King and Parliament. If this be refused, the ensuing inconvenience will rest upon yourself. I desire a speedy answer, and rest, My Lord, your humble servant, HERBERT MORLEY." To which the Marquis returned this reply: "Sir,—It is a crooked demand, and shall receive its answer suitable. I keep the House in the right of my Sovereign, and will do it in despite of your forces. Your letter I will preserve as a testimony of your rebellion. WINCHESTER."

The siege was then renewed with great vigour until the latter end of August, when the provisions of the garrison began to fail, and some of the men deserted, upon which the Marquis made an example of one, which seems to have had the effect of preventing, for some time at least, a repetition of the attempt.

On the 2nd September Col. Norton sent a summons to the Marquis, couched in these words: "My Lord,



John Pawlet Marquess of Winchester  
Earl of Wiltshire and Lord St.  
John of Basing

Facsimile of the Original Engraving by Wenceslas Hollar, A.D. 1645



These are in the name and by the authority of the Parliament of England, the highest Court of Justice in this Kingdom, to demand the House and Garrison of Basing to be delivered unto me, to be disposed of according to order of Parliament. And hereof I expect your answer by this drum, within one hour after the receipt hereof, in the mean time I rest; yours to serve you, RICHARD NORTON." To which the Marquis at once sent answer:—"Sir,—Whereas you demand the House and Garrison of Basing by a pretended authority of Parliament, I make this answer: That without the King there can be no Parliament, by His Majesty's Commission I keep the place, and without his absolute command shall not deliver it to any pretenders whatever. I am, yours to serve you, WINCHESTER."

Again the siege was prosecuted with increased fury, shot and shell being poured daily into the House, and many of the defenders falling, while famine was at the same time reducing their strength and energy. Some time previously a messenger had been despatched to the King for succour, and a promise was received that assistance should arrive on the 4th September, with a view to which arrangements were made to co-operate from the House, but it was not till the 11th of September that the welcome intelligence was received that the reliefs were marching towards them, and had already reached Aldermaston.

An express was sent from Oxford to Sir William Ogle, instructing him to co-operate with Col. Gage, by entering Basing Park at the rear of the Parliamentary quarters between four and five o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 11th.

Sir William Ogle contented himself by sending a messenger to meet Col. Gage, to say that he dared not send his troops, as some of the enemy's horse lay between Winchester and Basing.

A.D. 1644.

With reference to Sir William Ogle's conduct in this matter, there is in existence an old song, entitled, "The Royal Feast," a loyal song of the prisoners in the Tower, written by Sir Francis Wortley, and sung at the Andover Buck Feast on 16th September, 1674, in which occurs these words :

"The first and Chief a Marquess is,  
Long with the State did wrestle,  
Had Ogle done as much as he  
They'd spoyled Will Waller's Castle :  
Ogle had wealth and title got,  
So layd down his commission,  
The noble Marquess would not yield,  
But scorned all base conditions."

Col. Gage, being thus left to his own resources, held a council of war, and at seven o'clock, after a desperate struggle, gained the summit of Cowdery's Down, and, notwithstanding the exhausted condition of his troops, cut his way through the lines of the beleaguering forces. In his efforts he was ably assisted by the garrison, who made a vigorous sally, and being thus attacked in front and rear, the Parliamentarians soon left the way clear, and Col. Gage made a triumphant entry into the House, carrying with him a large quantity of ammunition. The attacking forces, being thrown into great disorder, retired to some distance to re-organize themselves, and the opportunity was seized by Col. Gage to collect food and forage for the use of the garrison. The provisions being brought in, a sally was made by 100 musqueteers under the command of Major Cufau de and Captain Hall, and the enemy's works upon the Basing side were carried, including the Church, the garrison of which were made prisoners, and consisted of Captains John Jephson and Jarvis, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, and 30 Soldiers. The quarters of the Roundheads were that night set alight in three places, "the enemy



so hastening from these works as scarcely three could be made to stay the killing." The following day, September 12th, warrants were issued to the adjacent villages to supply certain quantities of food on the morrow, on pain of having their towns burnt in the event of non-fulfilment. This plan was merely a *ruse* on the part of Col. Gage to mislead the besiegers as to his intentions, information having reached the House that large bodies of troops had arrived at the villages between Silchester and Kingsclere, with a view to cut off his retreat upon Oxford. At eleven o'clock that night Gage marched off with his men as silently as possible, and, while the Cromwellians were peacefully sleeping, reached the Kennet at Burghfield Bridge, and having forded the river (the bridge being destroyed) on the following morning crossed the Thames at Pangbourne, and arriving at Wallingford in safety, decided upon quartering there for the night. Next day he returned in triumph to Oxford, having completed the arduous task entrusted to him with a loss of only eleven men killed and forty or fifty wounded. For this exploit he received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the King on the 1st of November. On the withdrawal of Col. Gage, the House was quickly re-invested by the troops under Waller, Basing Church was re-taken, and the siege pushed with renewed energy.

Between this period and November the time was spent by the garrison in arranging and carrying out a series of sallies, in many of which they succeeded in destroying some of the works of the enemy, at others seizing their provisions. With November came a complaint of shortness of food, as on the 1st of that month the stock of bread, corn, and beer was exhausted, while the officers had already denied themselves one meal a day. During the succeeding fortnight the garrison were in a sad condition, and appear to have lived from

A.D. 1644. day to day upon what could be seized by the troops in their sallies. News of their condition having reached the King, Sir Henry Gage was again instructed to attempt the relief of the place, and on Tuesday, the 19th November,\* proceeded to carry out his instructions, accompanied by 1000 horse soldiers, each carrying on his saddle bow a sack of corn, and bearing around his waist a "skein of match," besides taking many cartloads of other necessities. The King, apparently with a view of diverting attention from Gage, marched towards Hungerford with his troops. Waller, wearied with twenty-four weeks of unsuccessful attempts upon the place with his army, reduced from 2000 to 700, while disease was working havoc among the remainder, on hearing of the King's movements determined to retire into winter quarters. Accordingly on the 15th of November, after burning their huts, the foot marched in the direction of Odiham, leaving the horse to cover their retreat, but the gallant garrison, though weakened by famine and want of rest, determined upon giving their enemies a parting shot, and, seizing the opportunity, Cornet Bryan with a party of horse fell upon their retreating forces and threw them into great disorder.

20th Sept., 1644. The next night Sir Henry Gage arrived with his troops opposite the House, intending to cut his way through the enemy's lines, and arranged that having arrived close to the House each trooper was to throw down the articles carried by him and at once make good his retreat. These plans were however not carried out when it was found that there was no enemy to contend with, and Col. Gage rode into Basing House to the great joy of the defenders. The following winter and summer appear to have passed in com-

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\* Symonds's Diary, p. 154.

parative quiet, the garrison being sufficiently occupied in repairing the damage caused by the enemy's artillery, and in the accumulation of provisions against the arrival of another attacking party. A.D. 1644.

“There is little doubt that a scarcity of ammunition, as well as of provisions, was the cause of some embarrassment to the Marquis in his defence of the House. In the first year of the siege (12th October, 1643) the King issued a warrant to the following effect.

“CHARLES R. *To our right trusty and well-beloved Henry, Lord Percy,\* general of our ordnance for the present expedition.*

‘Our will and pleasure is, that you forthwith take order for sending to the Marquess of Winchester’s House of Basing ten barrels of powder with match and bullets proportionable. And this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Oxford this twelfth day of October, 1643.’†

“This having been communicated to the Marquis he wrote as follows :

*“To the Right Honorable the Lord Percy, General of his Majesty’s ordnance at Court.*

‘My Lord. Understanding by a letter from Mr. Secretary Nicholas, that his Majesty hath given a warrant for the issuing out of your magazine ten barrels of powder and double proportion of match, I therefore desire your Lordship to command carts for the conveying of the said powder from Oxford to this garrison, standing not only in great want of the same, but also daily expecting the

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\* “A younger son of Henry, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, created Baron Percy of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, on the 28th June, 1643. He died without issue male in 1652, and the title became extinct.

† “MS. Rawlinson, D. 395, fol. 52, Bodleian Library. ;

A.D. 1644. enemy's approach, who are now at Farnham with a considerable force of horse and foot. I have dispatched this messenger who will attend the expedition. And if any arms have been brought into the magazine, I desire your favour in the furtherance of 100 muskets to be sent with this conveyance, and in so doing you shall infinitely oblige, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate kinsman and humble Servant,

WINCHESTER.

Basing Castle, 2nd November, 1643.\*

"A few months later (2nd February, 1643-4) the King despatched a second letter containing a warrant for the same amount of 'powder and match proportionable' as before, together with sixty 'brown bills.' A third letter from the King, similarly addressed, dated from Oxford, 13th May, 1644, gives orders for a thousand weight of match and forty muskets, 'to be delivered to such as shall be appointed by the Marquess of Winchester to receive the same, for the use of our garrison at Basinge Castle.'

At length Waller, despairing of taking the place by force, entered into a conspiracy with Lord Edward Paulet (brother of the Marquis) for its surrender by treachery, but, the plot having been discovered, his Lordship was expelled from the garrison and narrowly escaped with his life. Meanwhile the King's cause became more and more hopeless. Fairfax had gained the important victory of Naseby, where Cromwell, who was in command of the horse, took part. Leicester, Bridgewater, Bath, Sherborne, and Bristol had surrendered in quick succession. Fairfax marched to the relief of Plymouth, then closely besieged by the King's troops. Cromwell had orders to keep the road to London open, by reducing those places which at that

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\* Ibid. Folio 147.

time obstructed it; and on the 21st September, 1645, he appeared before the Castle of Devizes, which surrendered on the following day.

On the 28th of the same month Cromwell marched to Winchester, which at once opened its gates. From Winchester he advanced to Basing and summoned the Marquis to surrender. The Marquis replied, that if the King had no more ground in England than Basing House, he would defend it to the last extremity. An attack was then made upon it so suddenly and with such success as to give countenance to the tradition that the guards were surprised while engaged in a game of cards, thereby originating the saying that, "Clubs were trumps when Basing House was taken." Sept., 1645.



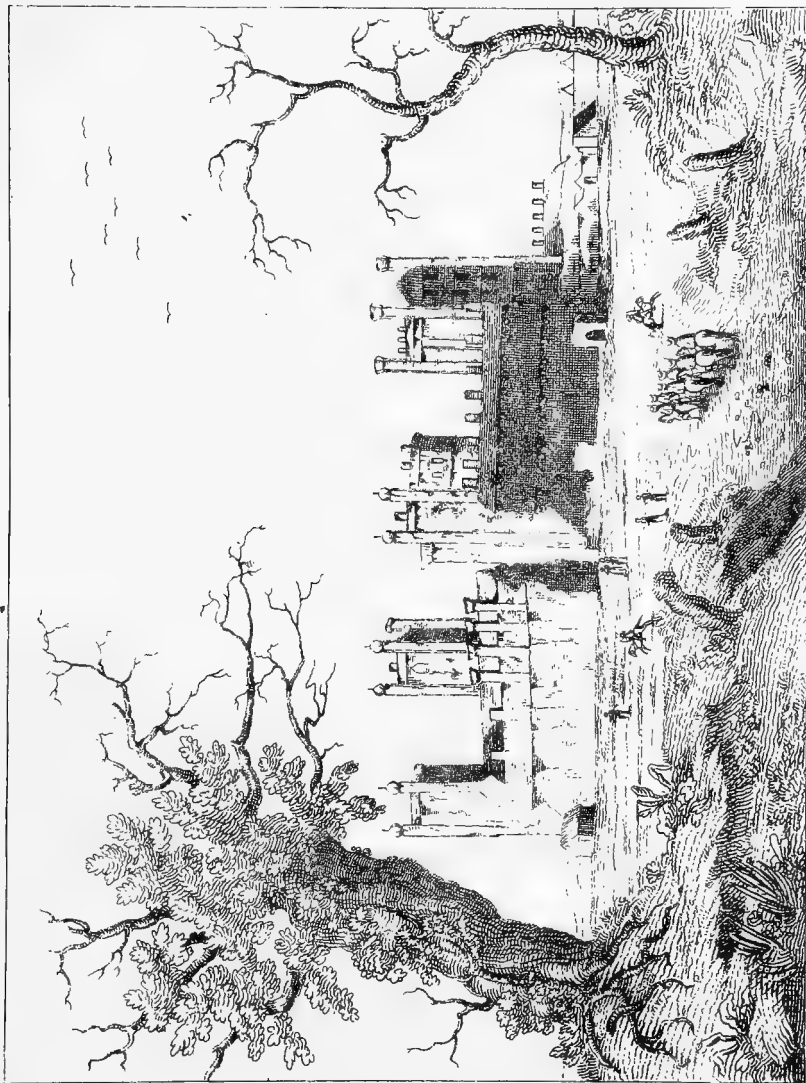
Cromwell's characteristic letter dated from Basingstoke on the 14th October, 1645, gives the best idea of the disposition of the forces for the attack. It is addressed to William Lenthall, Esq., the Speaker of the House of Commons, and begins as follows:

A.D. 1645.

Sir, I thank God, I can give you a good account of Basing. After our batteries were placed, we settled the several posts for the storm: Colonel Dalbiere was to be on the north side of the house next the Grange, Colonel Pickering on his left hand, and Sir Hardress Waller's and Colonel Mountague's Regiments next to him. We stormed this morning after six of the clock; the signal for falling on was the firing four of our cannon, which being done, our men fell on with great resolution and cheerfulness; we took the two houses without any considerable loss to ourselves; Colonel Pickering stormed the new House, passed through and got the gate of the old House, whereupon they summoned a parley, which our men would not hear. In the mean time Colonel Mountague's and Sir Hardress Waller's Regiments assaulted the strongest work, where the enemy kept his court of guard, which with great resolution they recovered, beating the enemy from a whole culverin, and from that work, which having done, they drew their ladders after them and got over another work, and the house wall before they could enter. In this Sir Hardress Waller, performing his duty with honour and diligence, was shot on the arm, but not dangerously. We have had little loss, many of the enemy our men put to the sword and some officers of quality. Most of the rest we have prisoners, amongst which the Marquess and Sir Robert Peake, with divers other officers, whom I have ordered to be sent up to you. We have taken about ten pieces of ordnance, much ammunition, and our soldiers a good encouragement.\* The booty thus

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\* "The date of Cromwell's Letter affords evidence of miscalculation in a curious horoscope, (see next page) the original of which is in the Bodleian Library. It is said to have been drawn by Lilly, the Astrologer, to solve the problem, "if Basing House would be taken," and assigns *September 16th* as the date of its capture.



C. F. KELL PHOTO-LITHO. B. FURNIVAL. ST. HOLBORN. E. C.

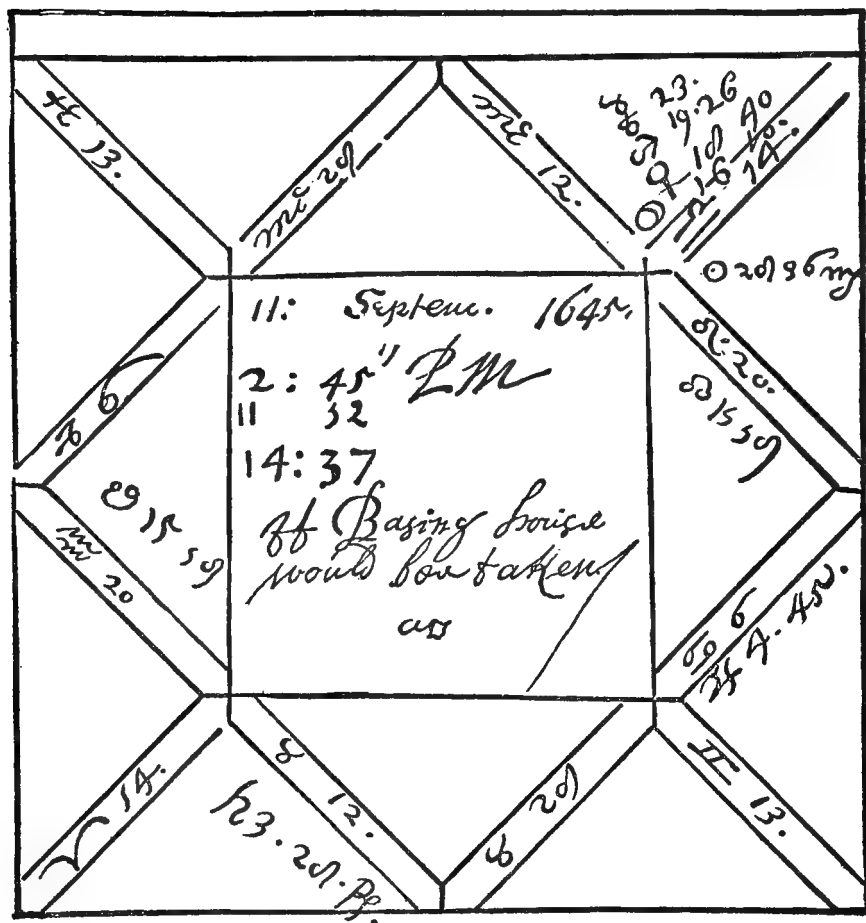
# *Basing House.*

AFTER THE SIEGE 1645





HOROSCOPE.



♄. Literam : 16: 26. 1645. 17' PM

A.D. 1645. referred to is said to have been worth £200,000, and Hugh Peters, Cromwell's Chaplain, in his "Full and last Relation of all things concerning Basing House," speaks of "a bed in one room furnished that cost £1300." Peters himself presented to the Parliament in London the Marquis's own colours, which bore the motto of the King's coronation money, "*Donec pax redeat terris*," (Until Peace return to the earth.)

It is a touching tradition that the Marquis had written with his own hand on the windows of the House, "*Aymez Loyauté*," which became the motto of his family.

At the suggestion of Cromwell, the House, Garrison, and Works were, by a resolution of the House of Commons, dated 15th October, 1645, (the day after the capture) ordered to be "totally slighted and demolished," and whosoever would fetch away any stone, brick or other materials was to have the same freely for his pains.

The near neighbourhood of Basing House involved the town of Basingstoke to some extent in the protracted military operations of which the former was for two years the centre. The condition of Basingstoke Church, the walls of which are indented with shot on every side, but especially on the South, makes it almost certain that (as is known to have been the case at Alton and at Basing itself) the sacred building afforded a refuge to the troops of one or other army, while their enemies assaulted it. A Parliamentary Committee had its sittings in the town in July, 1644, but fled on the approach of Colonel Gage with his relief.

Elias Archer in his "True Relation of the Marchings of the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, the Green Auxiliaries of London, and the Yellow Auxiliaries of

the Tower Hamlets" (London 4to. 1643) mentions the repeated occupation of the town by the Royal troops, while the following extracts show the use to which it was put by their opponents. A.D. 1643.

Wednesday, Nov. 8th, 1643. The Trained Bands "withdrew all their forces to Basingstoke, where they stayed and refreshed their men about three or four days in respect of the extremity of hard service and cold weather, which their foot forces had undergone and endured before the house."

On Monday, Nov. 13th, 1643, "in the morning, in regard of the bad success of the preceding day's service and the disheartening which our men sustained by it, together with the present foulness of the weather (for it was a very tempestuous morning of wind, rain and snow) all the forces were again withdrawn to Basingstoke, where we refreshed our men and dried our clothes."

A more amusing testimony to the way in which the town was affected by the siege is found in the following letter to a tradesman of Basingstoke, who had chosen the "better part of valour" and retired to London. It is taken from a contemporary pamphlet, entitled :

*"Good Newes from South-Hampton and Basingstoke in Hampshire. As it was related in a letter from thence by one Master Goter, to a Merchant of good quality, in Lumbarde street. With the Copy of a Letter sent by Captaine Swanly, Captaine of one of the King's Ships, to the Major and Communalty of the said Towne. As also another Letter to the same Merchant from Basingstoke, relating the passages there."* London, Printed for Tho. Bates, and are to be sold at his Shop in the Old Bayly. 1643.

A.D. 1642.

Basingstoke this tenth of December, 1642.

*Sir.* Here lay my Lord *Grandison's* troope of Horse, and Colonell *Greyes* Dragoones eleven dayes: wee had imploiment enough to dresse the meat, and provide drinke for them, but last Friday they went away, and as we heard, are gone to Marlborough, and many say they heard the Guns goe off very fiercely.

The KING was expected to bee in this Towne this day: here were many Gentlemen came thirty miles to meete him, but returned presently, hearing the contrary. It hath beene a great charge to our Towne; they demanded two thousand yards of woollen cloth, and five hundred yards of linnen, at fourteene pence the yard; so the linnen Drapers brought theirs in, but the clothiers, and wollen Drapers made no great haste, so they served themselves some at one shop, and a greater quantity at another.

If you see master *Lamy*, tell him he saved his purse in going away, but they made bold with his house, he may come downe safely now, and see what is done: pray God send peace, or else I see what will come to this Land quickly. I hope you at London desire peace, as well as wee, though perhaps you are not so much in danger as wee are, yet enough, I beleieve you are not quite out of it: and thus with my love I rest yours,

H. IV.\*

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\* "The initials are probably those of Hugh White the elder, an Apothecary residing at Basingstoke. 'Master Lamy' does not appear to have returned to Basingstoke as a resident. 'John, son of Mr. Nicholas Lemee and Elizabeth his wife, baptized 18th August, 1639,' and 'Francis, son of Mr. Nicholas Lemee and Elizabeth his wife, baptized in March, 1641,' are the only entries of the name in the parish register.

## The ancient Bailiffs, the new Corporations and the Mayors of Basingstoke.

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“At a date just midway between the commencement of the seventeenth century and the gallant defence of Basing House, a charter of incorporation was granted to the town of Basingstoke. Before entering into particulars connected with the new corporation, it will be well to introduce a list of the old bailiffs, into whose hands the townsmen and free suitors of the hundred had intrusted yearly, the management and welfare of the town for many centuries. These responsible officials were elected on the first court day after the 14th September, and entered upon the duties of their office on the third Saturday after their election.\* The double dates are given to cover the period from October of one year to the September or October of the following year.

### “A LIST OF THE BAILIFFS OF THE MANOR AND TOWN OF BASINGSTOKE.

“This list of bailiffs is drawn up from a careful examination of the Court Rolls, books, and other memoranda, and from documents preserved at the Public Record office, and in the muniment rooms of Merton and Magdalen Colleges, &c. Unfortunately upon many of the rolls the bailiffs names are not given, and in many other records which we have searched we found only the official designation unaccompanied by names. None can regret more than we do the gaps in this list. Where we have met only with one name, the position of the dots indicates whether the undiscovered name was the senior or second bailiff.

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\* “See page 219.

- Bailiffs. 1237-1240.—Walter de Burgh.
- Circa* 1270.—John de la Cufaude and John de Bagemere.
- 1285.—John de la Baggemere.
- 1295-1296.—John de la Cuffude and William le Venable.
- 1313-1314.—John Germanyn and William le Forester
- 1318-1319.—Thomas de Wortynge and William Prat.
- 1346-1347.—Thomas Pouwer and John Herierd, junr.
- 1350-1351.—William atte Clythe and William Cockerel.
- 1371-1372.—Robert Anne and Richard Skutes.
- 1385-1386.—William Langrede and Roger Newman.
- 1388-1389.—John Cowfold and John Shupnere.
- 1390-1391.—John Sheperd and William Kyngesmylle.
- 1392-1393.—Robert Heryerd and John Levermouth.
- 1398-1399.—John Cowfold and Roger Newman.
- 1405-1406.—John Drapere and John Baldok.
- 1407-1408.—John Shupnere and John Sureman.
- 1409-1410.—Ingelram atte More and William Anne.
- 1412-1413.—William Tauk and John Shupnere.
- 1415-1416.—Thomas Coufolde and John atte Waterende.
- 1422-1423.—Ingelram atte More and Thomas Neweman.

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- 1426-1427.—William Schyrfeld . . . . .
- 1427-1428.—John Coke and John Snowe.
- 1430-1431.—Robert Coudray and William Austyn.
- 1434-1435.—John Smyth . . . . .
- 1435-1436.—Richard Cotesmore and Stephen Lylburne.
- 1437-1438.—Edmund Tawk . . . . .
- 1439-1440.— . . . . . John Hoo.
- 1440-1441.— . . . . . Thomas Coufold.
- 1441-1442.— . . . . . Ingelram atte More.
- 1442-1443.— . . . . . John Cooke.
- 1444-1445.— . . . . . William Barbour.
- 1446-1447.—John Coke and John atte Hethe.
- 1449-1450.— . . . . . Richard Houke.
- 1450-1451.—William Coufolde . . . . .
- 1454-1455.—Richard Merston and Edmund Bromle.
- 1455-1456.—Robert Bernard and Nicholas Bayly.\*
- 1456-1457.—Robert Manfeld and Richard Kyngesmylle.
- 1461-1462.—Thomas Cordale and Robert Smyth.
- 1462-1463.—John Horewoode and John Rawlyn.
- 1464-1465.—Richard Kyngesmylle and Edward Coke.
- 1483-1484.—Morgan Kidwelly and Edward Cook.†
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\* "These two bailiffs are also mentioned in Inquis. post mortem 34. Hen. VI., No. 9, taken on 15th June, 1456.

† "Inquis. P.M. 1 Ric. III., No. 23, taken on 25th April, 1484.

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- Bailiffs. 1484-1485.—John Belchamber and Lewis John.
- 1487-1488.—Rich. Wallopp, Esq. and Rich. Kyngesmylle.
- 1490-1491.—John Smyth, John Bowyar, and John Cannar.\*
- 1501-1502.—Thomas Cressewell and John Belchamber.
- 1502-1503.—John Coke and John Bowyar.
- 1503-1504.—Thomas Cressewelle and John Kyngesmylle,  
fuller.
- 1504-1505.—Robert Wallop, Esq. and John Belchamber.†
- 1505-1506.—Robert Wallop and John Belchamber.‡
- 1506-1507.—Thomas Cressewell and John Kyngesmylle,  
fuller.
- 1507-1508.—John Bowyar and Gilber Loker.
- 1508-1509.—John Belchamber and John Kyngesmyll, junr.,  
fuller.
- 1509-1510.—John Kyngesmyll, senr. and John Ronanger.
- 1510-1511.—John Bowyer and Nicholas Stocker.
- 1511-1512.—Robert Wallop, Esq. and John Belchamber.
- 1512-1513.—John Ronanger and Robert Potyn.
- 1513-1514.—John Bowyar and Richard Kyngesmyll.
- 1514-1515.—Robert Wallop, Esq. and James Dene.
- 1515-1516.—John Belchamber and John Ronanger.
- 1516-1517.—John Bye and Robert Stocker.
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\* "The three names in this instance seem to suggest that John Smyth died soon after his election.

† "Elected on 5th October, 1504, and held their first court on 26th October.

‡ "These two bailiffs were elected for a second year on 27th September, 1505, and are named as bailiffs on 15th November, 1505, and on 8th August, 1506.



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- 1517-1518.—James Dene and Richard Kyngesmylle.  
1518-1519.—John Kyngesmyll, gent. and Richard Dene.  
1519-1520.—William Bewservise and John Bye.  
1520-1521.—Robert Stocker and Richard Ronanger.  
1521-1522.—John Cooke and John Bye.  
1523-1524.—John Kingesmyll and Thomas Lane.  
1529-1530.—Thomas Lane and William Grete.  
1534-1535.—John Belchamber and Robert Stocker.  
1535-1536.—John Bye and John Walker.  
1538-1539.—John Kyngesmyll, Esq. and John Belchamber.  
1540-1541.—John Bye and Robert Stocker.  
1541-1542.—William Loker and Robert Holwey.  
1542-1543.—John Bye and Alexander Denett.  
1544-1545.—Richard Hall and John Ronanger.  
1545-1546.—John Westwrey and William Looker.  
1546-1547.—Robert Holwey and Gilbert Stocker.  
1547-1548.—Wm. Gilbert, *alias* Diar, and Robert Walker.  
1549-1550.—John Westrey and John Deane.  
1551-1552.—Gilbert Stocker and William Gilbert.  
1553-1554.—Richard Hall and John Deane.  
1554-1555.—Robert Holowaie and William Crome.  
1555-1556.—Gilbert Stocker and John Green.  
1556-1557.—Roger Rive (*sic*) and Robert Walker.  
1559-1560.—William Crome and John Deane.  
1560-1561.—William Belchamber and Rowland Hollowaye.  
1561-1562.—Roger Reve and Gilbert Stocker.

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- Bailiffs. 1563-1564.—William Crome and John Stocker.  
 1566-1567.—Roger Reve and John Clarck.  
 1568-1569.—William Crome and John Greenewaie.  
 1569-1570.—Robert Walker and Robert Stocker.  
 1570-1571.—Anthony Smithe and Clement Southe.  
 1571-1572.—John Deane and Thomas Purchas.  
 1572-1573.—James Massam and William Matkins.  
 1573-1574.—John Clarck and John Weste.  
 1574-1575.—Roger Reve\* and William Pettie.  
 1580-1581.—William Crome and William Matkin.  
 1582-1583.—John Goring and Richard Hall.  
 1583-1584.—Thomas Kerye, Esq. and George Yate.  
 1584-1585.—Thomas Purchase and Richard Deane.  
 1585-1586.—Clement Southe and John Grenewaie.  
 1586-1587.—Robert Stocker † and William More.  
 1587-1588.—John Clarke and Edmund Aram.  
 1588-1589.—Richard Hall and Andrew Spier.  
 1589-1590.—John Goringe and George Yate.  
 1590-1591.—George Norton and John West.  
 1591-1592.—Richard Deane and William Blunden, senr.  
 1592-1593.—Clement Southe and Thomas Borne.  
 1598-1599.—Edmund Aram and William West.
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\* "He died on the 11th November, 1575. The day and month are given in his monumental inscription, but not the year (see page 97). By his Will dated 31st October, 1575, and proved on the 22nd November, he directs his body to be buried in the parish Church of Basingstoke, 'close to where the body of Johan my late wife lieth buried.' 'Barbara my now wife' to be sole executrix.

† "This Robert Stocker died on 20th March, 1606-7, aged 67, (see monumental inscription page 97). He was also bailiff in 1569.

1599-1600.—William Blunden, senr. and William Hearne.

1600-1601.—William Moore and Adam Reve.

1601-1602.—Richard Hall and William Blunden.

1602-1603.—John Goringe and John Grene.

1606-1607.—Henry Deane and William Athooke, gent.

1610-1611.—John Goringe and Thomas Hall.

1611-1612.—Thomas Bunney and John Smithe.

1612-1613.—William Hearne and Adam Reve.

1613-1614.—William Blunden and James Deane, gent.

1614-1615.—John Stocker and John Blunden.

1615-1616.—John Hall and John Normanton.

1616-1617.—John Goringe and John Borne.

1617-1618.—Thomas Hall and Richard Spier.

1618-1619.—Thomas Bunney and Thomas Southe.

1619-1620.—John Smithe and William Hearne.

1620-1621.—William Blunden and Henry Purchase.

And in

1621-1622—James Deane, gent., and Geo. Baynard, gent.

“These were the last two bailiffs elected under the old regime. Their election took place on the 15th September, 1621, and they held their first court on the 6th October, and continued to exercise the jurisdiction thus conferred upon them until the 24th July, and on that day they were re-sworn and admitted as bailiffs, under the new charter, and held their first court on Saturday, the 27th July, 1622.

A.D. 1621.

“King James I., on the 1st July, 1622, had granted to the town of Basingstoke a charter of incorporation,\*

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\* “Enrolled on the Originalia Roll of 20. James I., Pars. 4, Rot. 61, under the title ‘*Basingstoke Villæ Incorporatio, in Com. Southt.*’ The original charter written on three large sheets of parchment

A.D. 1622.

which entirely changed the old order of things, and displaced the custom which had existed from time immemorial, of the free suitors electing yearly from among themselves the two bailiffs for the government of the town. The town was to be governed henceforth by a corporate body consisting of sixteen persons, who were to be designated chief burgesses, and from among them two were to be elected yearly to serve the office of bailiffs. Those nominated in the charter to act in this capacity in the first instance were James Deane and George Baynard as bailiffs: and William Hearne, John Smith, George Goringe, John Hall, John Stoker, Richard Spier, Thomas Hall, William Blunden, John Blunden, Thomas Bunney, John Nor-mington, Thomas South, Henry Purchis, and Richard Cloffe as chief burgesses.\* From this body the two bailiffs were to be chosen yearly, and as vacancies occurred either by death, resignation, or removal, the bailiffs and the aforesaid burgesses were to elect others in their places, whom they deemed fittest from among the inhabitants of the town.

“The charter states moreover, that the town of Basingstoke shall for all future time be a free town of itself, and that the proved men and inhabitants of the town, by whatever name or names they have been

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with the King's great seal attached is still in the possession of the corporation. The initial letter containing a half length figure of the King with a portion of the charter is given on the accompanying plate.

\* “The King, by the same charter, nominated William Paulet, the Lord Marquis of Winchester, to be the first High Steward of the town, and to hold the office during the will and pleasure of the burgesses and bailiffs, in whom the power of electing a successor or successors was henceforth to remain. John Foyle, Esq. was appointed to the office of under-steward, and Henry Osey the first town clerk.





hitherto incorporated, shall henceforth be a body corporate and politic, and exist in fact and deed, by the name of '*The bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Basingstoke in the county of Southampton,*' and by the same designation shall have perpetual succession, and be able by law to hold, acquire, receive, and possess lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, liberties, privileges, rights, franchises, jurisdiction and hereditaments whatsoever, to themselves and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, of lives or years or in any other manner, as well as all kinds of goods, chattels, &c. A.D. 1622.

“The high steward, under-steward, and the bailiffs for the time being, were to be justices of the peace, and were to hold a court of record on every Tuesday, and a general session of the peace for the purpose of hearing and determining all and singular acts of contempt, trespass, and lesser offences, matters and causes : and for felonies and the higher offences, to commit the offenders to the common gaol of the county, to be tried by the Judges. They were also empowered to exact fines and amercements at the Views of Frank-pledge, as well as at all the aforesaid courts held within the town, and to have within the town, liberty and precincts thereof, a prison or gaol for the preservation, custody, and safe keeping of all persons arrested or adjudged to be sent there, and to detain them therein until lawfully delivered therefrom in due form of law : and that the bailiffs of the town for the time being were to have the keeping of the said gaol.

“The charter also confirms the holding of the weekly market on Wednesday, and that at the time the said market is held, all and every one shall be allowed :

‘To assemble there who may wish to do so, to sell, buy, and expose for sale their wares, goods, merchandise, grain, wool, and all other things whatsoever, as well as all and

A.D. 1622. every kind of oxen, sheep, pigs, yearlings, horses, mares, geldings and colts, and other beasts, goods and chattels, at their free will according to the laws, customs, and statutes of the realm. The tolls and customs thereupon due to be paid to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the aforesaid town for the time being, for the entire use and behoof of the said bailiffs and burgesses and their successors, towards the exoneration of the burdens and expenses of the town, and of the court of *pie-poudre*\* there held during the time of the said market; with all other privileges and free customs of every kind, tolls, stallage, piccage, fines, amercements, and all other profits, commodities, advantages, and emoluments whatsoever belonging, arising, or accruing from the aforesaid market and court of *pie-poudre*.'

"With respect to the fairs it says :

'Whereas we are informed that there are two fairs of ancient date held within the town, liberty, and precincts thereof, *to wit*, one kept within the town on the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the other on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, beginning at the hour of eleven of the same day and continued through the whole of that day and of the Thursday following, and thence until the hour of twelve of the Friday then following: and that all the profits, commodities of stallage, piccage, tolls, duties, customs, and profits whatsoever therefrom arising, were wont to be taken and received for the use and benefit of the town, and are so received to this day.

"The charter confirms the holding of these fairs with all their privileges, rights, and profits, with the court of *pie-poudre* held during the time of the said fairs, and also that :

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\* "*Curia pedis pulverisati*. A court held in markets and fairs to do justice to buyers and sellers, and for the redress of disorders committed therein. It was so called because the plaintiffs and defendants came or were brought before it with dusty feet, and a jury obtained from the bystanders in a similar plight if necessary, for the immediate settlement of the dispute or disturbance.



‘No stranger or foreigner (unless he is a freeman of the said town) without incurring our displeasure and the other penalties and forfeitures enjoined by the laws and statutes of our realm of England, to be imposed upon such delinquents for their disobedience and contempt, shall now or henceforth sell or expose for sale any wares or merchandise within the aforesaid town, the liberties, or the precincts thereof, otherwise than in gross or otherwise as necessary for the victualation of the town, except during the time of the said fairs and market held within the town; or shall keep any shop, place, or standing, or use any trade, art, or handicraft within the said town, the liberty or precincts thereof, without the special licence of the bailiffs and burgesses of the town, in writing, under their common seal first obtained. A.D. 1622.

“On Wednesday, the 24th July, 1622, the two bailiffs and the under-steward took the requisite oaths of admittance before Sir Thomas Jervoise\* and Sir James Wolveridge,† knights, in virtue of the warrant and authority granted to them and to Edward Neville, Esq. in the King’s letters patent. Afterwards, on the same day, all the aforesaid burgesses, with the exception of Richard Clough, George Goringe, and William Hearne, took the oath in the presence of the two bailiffs, and Henry Osey was sworn in as town clerk. Humfrey Frith and Edward Greene were elected serjeants-at-mace in attendance upon the court, and were duly sworn on the same day. Mr. William Hearne took the oath on the following Saturday, 27th July; but Richard Clough having died in the interim,

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\* “Sir Thomas Jervoise was born 11th June, 1587; married on 21st July, 1601, Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Paulet, knight, of Herriard, and died 20th October, 1654.

† “Sir James Wolveridge, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, who died on 7th December, 1624, and lies buried at Odiham in the South Chancel of the Church. His funeral took place on the 10th January according to the Parish Register.

A.D. 1622. Adam Reeve was elected and sworn in his place on the 7th August. On the same day that Mr. William Hearne took the oath, the corporation elected John Goringe\* as a burgess, and consequently he was the first elected under the new charter, and was sworn on 5th October, and his election appears to have completed the number of burgesses.

“The corporation also elected on the 7th August as attorneys for their Court of Record, Nicholas Lybart, Richard Hobbes, John Taylor, and John Elton, gentlemen. The first two took the requisite oaths on the 20th of August, but the others were not sworn until the 24th September and 9th December respectively.†

“As this charter only remained in force about nineteen years, we annex not only a list of the names of the bailiffs who were elected under it, but also the names of all the chief burgesses elected within that period. Before doing this we deem the series of elaborate oaths drawn up at this time worthy of insertion, as well as a few regulations made by the new corporation.

1. “*The Oath of the Bailiffs.* Ye shall swear, that you and every of you shall be faithful and true to our sovereign Lord King James, his heirs and successors, and to the town of Basingstoke, and to all the lawful officers and ministers of the same town, and that you shall well, justly, duly and truly use, exercise, and execute the office of bailiffs of this town during all the time that you shall continue in the said office. And that you shall by virtue,

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\* “Was this because wrongly designated as George Goringe in charter?

† “On the 12th July, 1624, John Aylwyn was elected in the room of Richard Hobbes, deceased; John Hunt in the place of Elton on 4th October, 1628, and Joseph Collier on 1st September, 1630, in the place of John Taylor.

power, and authority of your said office, by all your wit, power, cunning and knowledge endeavour to maintain, support, and uphold the charter of liberties granted unto this town, and every article, point, and special grant therein contained. And also all manner of franchises, liberties, privileges, and ancient customs appertaining to the bailiffs and burgesses of this town. And that you shall not consent to the decrease, diminishing, or concealment of any of the liberties, rights, profits, and franchises of the same town. And that ye shall also see the King's Majesty's courts to be held and duly kept within this town, and shall duly, equally, and indifferently minister justice between party and party in all such matters, actions, and causes of variances as now be or shall be brought, commenced, or sued before you in the same courts. And that all warrants, precepts, and processes pertaining to your office coming from the high sheriff of this county of Southampton, or any of the King's Majesty's higher courts you shall duly execute and serve, or cause to be duly executed and served by your sufficient officer and serjeant under you, and all other things pertaining to the said office of bailiwick you shall execute and do to the utmost of your knowledge, power, and cunning. So help you, &c.

A.D. 1622.

2. "*The Oath of a Justice of Peace.* You shall swear that as justice of peace for the town of Basingstoke you shall do equal right to the poor and to the rich after your cunning, wit, and power, and after the laws and customs of the realm and statutes thereof made. And ye shall not be of counsel of any quarrel hanging before you, and that ye hold your sessions after the form of the statutes thereof made. Ye shall not let (*i.e.* retard or impede) for gift or other cause, but well and truly you shall do your office of justice of the peace [in that behalf and that you take nothing for your office of justice of the peace] \* to be done, but of the King, and fees accustomed and costs limited by the statute. And ye shall not direct nor cause to be

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\* "The bracketed words are interlined in the original.

A.D. 1622. directed any warrant ( by you to be made ) to the parties, but ye shall direct them to the constable or other the King's officers or ministers of the said town to do execution thereof. So help you God, &c.\*

3. "*The Oath of Supremacy.* I, A. B., do utterly testify and declare in my conscience, that the King's highness is the only supreme governor of this realm and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that no sovereign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm. And therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdiction, powers, superiorities and authorities, and do promise that from henceforth I shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's highness, his heirs and lawful successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all jurisdiction, privilege, preeminence, and authority granted or belonging to the King's highness, his heirs and successors, and united and annexed to the imperial crown of this realm. So help me God, &c.†

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\* "This oath was also taken by each succeeding Mayor after the granting of the new charter in 1641, as well as the following oath as Mayor. 'You shall swear that you being lately nominated and elected to be the Mayor of this town of Basingstoke, to succeed the present Mayor thereof, and you undertaking the same office shall during all the time wherein you shall continue and be the Mayor of this said town, well and faithfully to the best of your knowledge and power execute and discharge the same office of Mayor in and by all things concerning the same according to the laws and statutes of this realm, in such case made and provided and according to the intention of his Majesty's letters patent lately granted unto this corporation.'

† "This is followed by a copy of the Oath of Allegiance enacted in the third year of James I. As it is of some length, and the form well-known, its insertion is unnecessary. After the accession of William and Mary, it was superseded by the following short formula. 'I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary. So help me God.

4. "*The Oath of a Burgess.* You shall swear that you shall be faithful and true to our most dread sovereign Lord King James, his heirs and successors, and to the town of Basingstoke, and to all lawful officers and ministers of the said town, you shall not consent to the decrease, diminishment or concealment of the liberties, rights, profits, and franchises of the same town, but shall to the utmost of your power and knowledge support, maintain, and keep the same. You shall not open or disclose any the lawful secrets of the said town, and you shall give your attendance upon the bailiffs \* for the time being at all times when you shall be thereunto required as one of the burgesses of the same town, unless you shall have some lawful excuse for your absence. And you shall aid and assist and give your best advice and counsel to the bailiffs \* of this town for the time being, as well for his Majesty's affairs as also to the affairs and business of this town, and in all other things well and honestly behave yourself as becometh a burgess. So help you God.

A.D. 1622.

5. "*The Town Clerk's Oath.* You shall swear that you shall justly and truly execute the office of the clerkship of this town while you shall be town clerk within the same. You shall to the uttermost of your power, knowledge, and cunning give your best advice in all things needful for the said town. You shall be attendant unto the bailiffs of this town for the time being or his or their deputy in their absence when he or they shall send for you. You shall be of counsel with no person or persons in any action against this corporation. You shall also keep the secrets of the town in all things to the utmost of your power, and all other things you shall do which shall appertain to the said office of the clerkship of this town whilst you shall exercise and hold the same office. So help you God.

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\* "A later hand has struck out the word *bailiffs* and the word *Mayor* is written in lieu of it, so as to adapt it to the requirements of the subsequent charter, and the same alteration is extended to the other oaths where the word *bailiffs* occurs, and in the town clerk's oath—the *mayor and justices of the peace*.

A.D. 1622.

6. "*The Attorney's Oath*. You shall swear that you shall justly and truly execute the office of an attorney in this court whereunto you are admitted, and the privileges and jurisdictions of the court you shall to the utmost of your power and knowledge maintain and keep. You shall not be of counsel or retained in any cause or suit hereafter against this corporation for touching or concerning any cause, matter, or things concerning the same. You shall not demand any other fee or fees to be of counsel in any cause conducted, sued, or begun, or hereafter to be commenced, sued, or brought in this court, but such fees as are appointed, and in all other things you shall do that which shall appertain unto the office of an attorney to do whilst you shall exercise the same. So help you God.

7. "*The Serjeant's Oath*. You shall swear that you shall a true serjeant be unto the corporation of this town, and especially to the bailiffs for the time being, upon whom you shall chiefly attend. Nothing of counsel spoken by them or before them you shall at any time disclose, and if you be sent for any man you shall not disclose unto him the cause thereof, nor warn him thereof before he come to the bailiffs. You shall arrest no man within this town before you have entered the action in the town clerk's book for the time being, and all warrants delivered unto you by the bailiffs or either of them, or by the high steward, under steward or town clerk for the time being, you shall well, justly, and truly serve without any favour or partiality of any person either rich or poor, and all other things pertaining to your office of serjeantship you shall well and duly do and execute while you shall be in this office. So help you God.

8. "*The Oath of a Keeper of a Jury*. You shall not suffer this inquest to have any meat, drink, fire, or candle-light until they are agreed and have given up their verdict, nor suffer any person to come at them nor demand any questions of them nor any of them, nor yourself shall demand any question of them or any of them, but whether they are agreed or not until they be agreed and have given up the verdict. So help you God.

9. "*The Constables' Oath.* You shall swear that ye and either of you shall well and truly execute the office of the constable within this town and liberty of Basingstoke from henceforth, for and during so long time as you shall continue in the said office, you shall to the uttermost of your power see the King's Majesty's peace to be kept within this town, and the statutes and laws made against idle persons, sturdy beggars and vagabonds inhabiting within this town, or resorting the same to be executed. The King's Majesty's watch you shall see well and duly kept, and to be every night changed in a due hour according to the ancient customs of this town and the statutes of this realm. You shall punish all players at unlawful games, and you shall every month or oftener if cause require make search at houses and places within this town where unlawful games or evil rule or disorders are maintained or kept. You shall also well and truly execute all processes and precepts sent unto you from the King's Majesty's justices, and all defaults, affrays, bloodsheds, and rescues made within your office you shall faithfully present at the King's Majesty's Law-days and other times of enquiry before the bailiffs for the time being, and others in that behalf authorised, upon whom you shall be attendant at all times needful. And further you shall do all other things pertaining to your office so long as you shall continue in the said office of constable. So help you God. A.D. 1622.

10. "*The Beadle's Oath.* You shall swear that you shall well and truly execute the office of a beadle for the town of Basingstoke to which you are now chosen, for so long a time as you shall continue in the said office. And you shall from time to time cause and see to be done and performed all such customs, works, duties, and services as are and ought to be done and performed to the lord of this manor. And you shall also well and truly collect and levy all such amercements, perquisites, and profits of courts as shall be unto you estreated out of this manor, and thereof yield a true and just account when you shall be thereunto required, and in all other things well and honestly behave yourself in the same office. So help you God.

A.D. 1622.

11. "*The Oath for the searchers and sealers of leather.* You and either of you shall swear that you and either of you shall diligently make search and view of all tanned leather, boots, shoes, bridles, and other things made of tanned or curried leather put to sale within this town and liberties of the same; and if you shall find it sufficiently tanned and wrought then you shall seal the same, and if it be not sufficiently tanned and wrought then you shall seize the same and retain it in your custody until such time as the same be tried according to the statute in that case made and provided.\* So help you God.

12. "*The Oath of searchers and sealers of cloth.*† You and either of you shall swear that you and every of you shall do your best endeavour by all lawful ways and means for this year to come, to see the statute made against the deceitful searching and making of woollen cloths to be put in execution. So near as God shall give you grace.

13. "*The Alderman's Oath.*‡ You shall swear that you shall with all diligence duly and truly from henceforth for one whole year use and execute the office of an alderman within this town and liberties thereof, whereunto you are now orderly chosen. You shall not to your knowledge permit or suffer any flesh, fish, or other victuals to be uttered or put to sale within this same town or liberties that is unsavory, unwholesome, and not meet for man's body, but if any such upon your view at any time be here found you shall presently cause the same to be burned, so that it be not hurtful to the King's Majesty's people. You

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\* "1. Jac. I. This act giveth power to the bailiffs to appoint yearly three or four searchers, and to administer an oath unto them.

† "5. Edward VI. This act giveth power to the bailiffs to administer the oath.

‡ "The title appended to this Oath was not borne by any official connected with the Basingstoke Corporation of this period. It seems to have been framed for the sub-bailiffs or other officials who had charge of the market, &c.



shall also well and truly execute and perform all the precepts and commandments sent unto you from any of the King's Majesty's justices of the peace, and all defaults, astrays, affrays, bloodsheds, and rescues had and made within your office, you shall truly and faithfully present at the King's Majesty's Law-days and other times of enquiry before Mr. Bailiffs upon whom you shall be attendant at all times needful. And finally you shall do all other things that shall appertain unto your said office of Alderman, as the other Aldermen before this time have done, or in discharge of their office and duty ought to have done according to the laws of this realm and ancient orders of this town, so near as God shall give you grace. So help you God.

A.D. 1622.

14. "*The Oath of the Ale-taster or portreeve.* You shall well and truly serve our sovereign lord the King, and the lord of this court in the office of ale-taster within this lordship for this year to come, and you shall well and duly see the sale of bread brought to be sold, both truly weighed, and that the same containeth sufficient weight according to the price of grain, as by the statute it is provided, that is to say, according to the price of grain at the markets next adjoining. Also you shall have diligent regard during the time of your office to see that all brewers and tiplers within your office [*i.e.* district] that they and every one of them make good and wholesome ale and beer for the body of man, and that they sell none before the same be assayed by you, and then to be sold according to the prices limited by the justices of the peace. And all defaults done by the brewers, bakers, and tiplers, or any of them, that you make presentment thereof at the next court here holden, so that they may receive punishment for their offences and injuries, and that in all other things you shall well and duly behave yourself in your office for this year. So help you God.

15. "*The Oath which every free suitor ought to take.* You shall swear by the contents of this book that you will be true and faithful to the lords of this manor, and will from henceforth bear, do, and perform, and pay to your said lords and their successors at the terms assigned, all

such rents, customs, and services as you ought to pay and do for all such lands and tenements as you claim to hold of them. So help you God.

A.D. 1673. "In 1673 (25. Charles II.) there was an act of parliament passed, known as the corporation and test act, which added to the obligation of taking the foregoing oaths of office, allegiance, and supremacy, that of receiving the Sacrament, and the making and subscribing of a certain declaration against transubstantiation. The following entry is sufficient to illustrate the requirements of the act :

*"At the Sessions of the peace held in the town of Basingstoke on 20th April, 1688.*

*"Memorandum.* That Henry Barfoote, gentleman, having been on the twentieth day of January last past, duly elected and chosen mayor of the town of Basingstoke in the place of Hugh White, gentleman, lately deceased, and having on Sunday, the fourth day of March last past received the Sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the usage of the Church of England,\* did at the next sessions of the peace holden for the said town, viz. the 20th day of April, 1688, take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and subscribed the declaration according to the direction of an act of parliament made in the 25th year of the reign of our late Sovereign, lord King Charles the Second, as followeth :

'I, Henry Barfoote, do declare that I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of

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\* "A certificate to this effect under the hand of the Minister and one or both of the Churchwardens, and two witnesses, had to be produced. '*Memorandum.*—Joseph Mooreinge of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, gentleman, did on Sunday the 11th April, 1680, take the Sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the directions of the late act of parliament, and according to the usage of the Church of England. (*Signed,*) Richard White, Vicar of Basingstoke; Andrew Clough, Churchwarden. Present, Barnard Allen and William Coleman on oath.' The said Joseph Mooreing had been elected a burgess of the town on the 16th March.

the Lord's supper, or in the elements of bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. (*Signed,*) HENRY BARFOOT.'

"Among the ordinations and regulations made by the new corporation occur :

"1st October, 1625. 'Memorandum that it is this day ordered and agreed by Thomas Hall and Richard Spier, bailiffs of Basingstoke, and George Baynard, gent., William Blunden, John Hall, John Blunden, John Smithe, Thomas Southe, Andrew Butler, and Henry Osey, burgesses of the same town. That they and the other burgesses of the said town and every of them shall at or before the next Sessions to be holden at and for the town aforesaid provide gowns decent and fit for their places, and from time to time to wear them at the assemblies and meetings for the town affairs at all times from thenceforth upon pain of 100s. upon every person that shall make default. A.D. 1625.

"On 3rd October, 1625, it was ordered and agreed that for the better settling of peace among them, and the continuance of that bond of unity that ought to be and remain between members of one and the self-same body: if any difference or controversy shall at any time hereafter happen to arise between the bailiffs and burgesses of the said town for the time being or any of them, every such person or persons between whom such difference or controversy shall so arise or be hereafter depending, shall submit themselves to the order and judgment of Robert Mason, Esq., steward of Basingstoke aforesaid, touching every such controversy or difference so happening to arise between them, and shall not in the interim give any distasteful speeches to stir up or kindle strife among them, but shall obey and submit themselves to the order and judgment of their said steward touching the premises.

"*The order for the meeting of the bailiffs and burgesses once a month.*

"Monday, 6th September, 1630. 'It is ordered and agreed. That the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of

A.D. 1630. Basingstoke shall from henceforth assemble themselves and meet together in the town hall in Basingstoke aforesaid, on the first Monday in every month, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, to consult and confer on such matters as shall concern the government of the town. The first meeting to begin on Monday, 4th October next. And that one of the serjeants of the town shall on each and every of the said days so appointed for their meeting, about the hour of eight o'clock in the morning, ring or cause to be rung the market bell for their summons and warning to attend such assembly and meeting. And every such person and persons of the said bailiffs and burgesses who shall at any time or times without reasonable cause shewn and approved of by the rest of the burgesses or the major part of them, absent him or themselves and not be present at the said meeting shall forfeit and pay for his and their parts for each and every time so making default 2s. 6d. a piece.

“5th September, 1631. ‘It is ordered that if any of the capital burgesses shall at any time hereafter rehearse or repeat any words, passages, or acts which have formerly occasioned any difference amongst them, every such burgess shall forfeit for every such speech or act 20s.

“On 3rd March, 1633–4, it was agreed by and between the bailiffs and burgesses, that they should thenceforth at convenient times divide themselves into several companies as hereafter mentioned, and frequent such parts of the town respectively appointed and assigned unto them; and take notice of the carriage and behaviour of such persons as do reside and dwell within their several and respective limits and circuits; survey and note the number of the persons in each poor family, and how they are employed and set to work, that such course may be taken for the reformation of the ill-mannered and behaviour of such persons as are of lewd conversation as to justice apper-

taineth, and care taken for the relief of such persons as are in necessity and poverty. A.D. 1633-4.

From Flexpoole through Stew-	}	George Baynard
lane and from thence to Win-		Thomas Hall
chester pound and Allen's Lane		John Wattes

From Reading corner in the	}	William Blunden
Oate street to Northbrooke street,		John Smithe
and in Northbrooke street to Weavers tree		

From Weavers tree to Rowdens	}	Richard Brackley
and all Holy Ghost street		Robert Stocker, junr.

From Weavers tree to Parker's	}	Richard Spier, senr.
house and from thence to Mr. Taylor's house		Thomas Southe

From Parker's house through	}	John Stocker
Reading Lane to Reading corner and from thence to the market place		William Hearne

London street and Market	}	Andrew Butler
place, the Crown, and so to		Henry Osey
Mulford's		Robert Stocker, senr.

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“THE NAMES OF THE BAILIFFS OF BASINGSTOKE ELECTED UNDER THE CHARTER OF KING JAMES I., with the dates of their election.

“The election was held yearly on the first Monday of September, and the newly elected bailiffs were admitted and sworn on the first Saturday after Michaelmas day then next ensuing.

2. September, 1622.—John Stocker and John Hall.

Bailiffs.

1. September, 1623.—Adam Reve and John Blunden.

6. September, 1624.—John Goringe and George Baynard.

5. September, 1625.—Thomas Hall and Richard Spier.

(Sworn at ‘*le Towne Hall*’ on 1st October.)

4. September, 1626.—Thomas South and John Smithe.

(Sworn at ‘*le Towne Hall*’ on 7th October.)

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- Bailiffs.**
3. September, 1627.—William Blunden and Andrew Butler.
  1. September, 1628.—James Deane and Henry Osey.
  7. September, 1629.—John Stocker and Robert Stocker.
  6. September, 1630.—John Hall and Richard Brackley.
  5. September, 1631.—George Baynard, gent., and John Aylwyn, gent.
  3. September, 1632.—Thomas Hall and William Hearne, junr.
  2. September, 1633.—Richard Spyer and Robert Stocker, junr.
  1. September, 1634.—John Smithe and Thomas Southe.
  7. September, 1635.—William Blunden and William Greene
  5. September, 1636.—Henry Osey, gent., and John Mason, gent.
  4. September, 1637.—Andrew Butler and Thomas Hall, junr.
  3. September, 1638.—Robert Stocker, senr., gent., and John Holmes
  2. September, 1639.—George Baynard, gent., and John Aylwyn, gent.
  7. September, 1640.—George Baynard, gent., and John Aylwyn, gent., appear to have been re-elected.
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“BURGESSES ELECTED UNDER THE CHARTER OF KING  
JAMES I., with the dates of their election.

- Burgeses.**
27. July, 1622.—John Goringe, senior, and sworn on 5th October.
  2. October, 1623.—Andrew Butler, *vice* Henry Purchase, deceased.
  3. October, 1625.—Henry Osey, *vice* Thomas Bunney, deceased.
  4. September, 1626.—Robert Stocker, clothier, *vice* Robert Normanton, who on the 17th December, 1625, had left the town with his family and had gone to reside at Bishop's Sutton.

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8. January, 1626-7.—Richard Brackley, *vice* William Burgesses.  
Hearne, removed.
17. April, 1629.—William Hearne, junr., *vice* John  
Goringe, deceased.
5. September, 1631.—John Aylwyn, *vice* John Deane.
10. July, 1632.—Robert Stocker, junr., *vice* Adam Reve.
2. September, 1633.—John Wattes.
10. March, 1634-5.—William Greene.
16. June, 1636.—John Mason, gent., and Thomas Hall,  
junr., gent.
3. September, 1638.—John Holmes, *vice* John Smithe,  
deceased. \*

“There are no elections recorded after this date, although there were vacancies between the last named date and the granting of the new charter. The Parish Register records that *Mr. John Mason* was buried 18th September, 1639, *Mr. Henry Osse* buried 23rd December, 1639, *Richard Spier* buried 10th April, 1640, and *Mr. Thomas Hall* buried 15th March, 1640-1.

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“On the 20th August, 1641, the foregoing form of government came to an end, as by a new charter granted on that day, King Charles I. confirmed all the privileges enjoyed by the town, and established a new corporation consisting of a mayor, seven aldermen, and seven burgesses, with a high steward and recorder, a town clerk, and two serjeants-at-mace.

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\* “John Smithe, gent., buried 27th August, 1638.—*Parish Register*.

† “Enrolled on the Originalia Roll of 17. Car. I. pars. 1. Rot. I., under the title, ‘*Basingstoke villæ libertates confirmatæ, in comitatu Southamptoniæ*.’ The original charter, written on four and a half large skins of parchment, with the King’s great seal attached to it, is still in the possession of the corporation. The initial letter has a finely drawn portrait of the King, and forms the subject of another of our plates.

A.D. 1641. "GEORGE BAYNARD, gentleman, whom the charter named as the first mayor of the town of Basingstoke, took the required oaths, to execute true and faithfully the office of mayor, and the duties of a justice of the peace, on the 23rd September, 1641, in the presence of Sir Thomas Jervoise and Sir Richard Kingsmill, knights; Robert Wallop and William Wither, Esquires; John Brockett, clerk, and George Wither, gentleman, the commissioners named for that purpose in the charter.

"ALDERMEN. John Aylwin, William Blunden, Richard Spier, Richard Brackley, Robert Stocker, junr., and Thomas Hall were sworn on the following day in the presence of the mayor, but Andrew Butler the other alderman named in the royal charter refused to be sworn or to accept the place and office.

"BURGESSES. Thomas South, William Greene, John Holmes, James Wither, Edmund Pitman, and Richard Woodroffe were also on the same day sworn as burgesses; but William Hearne\* the other burgess named and appointed by the charter refused to be sworn or receive the place or office.

"THE HIGH STEWARD, Sir Henry Wallop, knight, was not present to be sworn.†

"RECORDER. Thomas Willys, Esq., clerk of the crown of the court of chancery, was also sworn on the same day as the mayor and immediately after him, and likewise as a justice of the peace.

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\* "Mr. William Hearne, gent., buried 22nd October, 1657. *Parish Register*. His name stood second among the burgesses in the charter.

† "Perhaps on account of illness or of the infirmities of age. He died on 15th November, 1642, aged 74, and was buried at Farleigh Wallop. The above-mentioned Robert Wallop, Esq., was his only son and heir.





impedendū et exhibendū eo specialius for  
 Successoribz nris volumus ordinamus co  
 fuer de cetero imperpetui sint et erunt vigore  
 duos per nomen Matonis Aldermanni et  
 erigimus firmius ordinamus constituimus a  
 Willo de Basingstoke in Com Southton sui  
 privileg' franchise sue Jurisdictiones et heredes  
 quacūqz tūc fuerint fuerint generis natiuo  
 mediet' et quod per nomen Matonis Alderm



“TOWN CLERK. John Aylwyn (one of the aldermen) was sworn as town clerk on the 28th September, also as deputy clerk of the peace, and on the same day, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen, he appointed Robert Aylynge as his deputy to execute the said offices during his John Aylwyn’s good pleasure.

A.D. 1641.

‘*Memorandum.* It is agreed and ordered on the 27th day of September, 1641, by Mr. George Baynard, mayor; Mr. John Aylwyn, Mr. William Blunden, Mr. Richard Spyer, Mr. Robert Stocker, junr., and Mr. Thomas Hall, aldermen; and Mr. William Greene, Mr. James Wither, and Mr. Richard Woodroffe, burgesses of the said town, that from henceforth the new mayor and the new justices of the peace shall be yearly sworn upon the Monday next after Michaelmas day, and on that day the new justice is to be chosen and sworn.’

“On the 9th October, Edward Greene and John Samborn were chosen serjeants at mace to attend the courts, and to carry out all its precepts and mandates in due form, and to hold the said office during the will and pleasure of the mayor and aldermen. On the 20th October they took the requisite oath for the faithful discharge of their duties.

“On the 24th September the aldermen, in accordance with power conferred upon them of appointing one of their body as justice of the peace, elected John Aylwyn to act in that capacity within the town, and the liberties and precincts of the same, for one entire year, and he took the required oath before his fellow aldermen on the 28th September.

“The aldermen and burgesses were to continue in office during their respective natural lives, except it should happen that any of them misconducted themselves, or some other sufficiently reasonable cause should arise for their removal from office, which was

A.D. 1641. to be done at a special meeting called for that purpose, and by the votes of the majority of the aldermen and burgesses. On the first Monday of September in each year they were to elect one of the aldermen for the time being to be mayor of the town for one entire year. Whenever a vacancy occurred in the aldermanic body, one of the existing burgesses was to be chosen alderman, so as to make up the number of seven aldermen, and another burgess elected in his place. The mayor was to be sworn as a justice of the peace, also the ex-mayor for the term of one year, and one of the aldermen to be elected as a justice of peace yearly for a similar term. The mayor and justices were to be sworn before the aldermen or any two or more of them. The high steward, recorder, aldermen, burgesses, town clerk, attorneys, and serjeants were to be sworn before the mayor.

“For the election of a new mayor, it was customary for the mayor to nominate three members of the aldermanic body, so that one of them might be elected to the mayoralty for the ensuing year, and the votes generally centred upon the first named, especially if the individual was a recently elected alderman. The manner of voting was to begin with the junior burgess, and after the burgesses had given their votes, then the aldermen voted, beginning with the junior or last elected alderman, and ending with the mayor. This done a formal declaration of the election was drawn up and signed by the mayor and the other members of the corporation according to seniority. On the first Monday in October the newly elected mayor was sworn, and immediately after this the ex-mayor was sworn as a justice of the peace for one entire year, as well as the alderman chosen by the corporation to act as a justice of the peace during the year. The high steward and recorder were also justices of the peace.

“Under this charter it was not only a close corporation but in course of time became a family party, all its members being allied to one another either by kinship or marriage; and as the charter did not specify any period within which the vacancies in the corporate body were to be filled up, advantage was taken of this circumstance in and after the eighteenth century, to reduce their number either by allowing a man to be both a burgess and an alderman, or by allowing vacancies to remain unfilled for years, or kept open until some intended nominee was old enough to accept office.

A.D. 1641.

“In the eighteenth century the following orders were made with respect to the allowance granted to the mayor towards the expenses of the office.

“2nd October, 1727. ‘That every burgess immediately on his being elected and sworn an alderman shall be allowed £10 to buy him a gown, which £10 shall be deducted out of the salary of £50 allowed the mayor for keeping his feasts, whenever such alderman as is aforesaid shall be elected and sworn mayor, and if such gown should not be bought by the first sessions after his being elected and sworn alderman as aforesaid, it is agreed that he shall only be allowed the sum of £40 whenever he shall be mayor.’

“4th October, 1731. ‘It was agreed to advance the salary of the mayor from £50 to £60 from the date hereof, for and during seven years and no longer. To be paid half-yearly.’

“26th June, 1740. ‘That the chamberlain of the corporation do forthwith pay the sum of £10 each to Mr. Samuel Ford and Mr. Samuel Anderson, two of the aldermen of the corporation, for buying each of them a gown, and that he do likewise repay Mr. Samuel Shipton the like sum of £10 expended by him on the like account.’

“1st September, 1740. ‘Resolved by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, that if they or any or either of them shall be vilified, scandalized, or unjustly reflected upon in

their respective offices, or as members of the said corporation, they will by and out of their public stock commence and prosecute the delinquent and delinquents to effect.

A.D. 1744. "3rd September, 1744. 'Ordered that the chamberlain do pay to Mr. Henry Woodroffe and Mr. Henry Warner the elder, the sum of £10 a piece to make up their former payments of £50 a piece, to £60 each, which ought to have been paid them exclusive of their gowns during their respective mayoralties.

"3rd September, 1744. 'Resolved that the salary of £60 a year, payable to the mayor for the support of his mayoralty, be reduced to £40 a year until further order, and that the said sum of £40 a year be paid to the mayor for the time being from such time as a new mayor shall be sworn into the said office, by half-yearly payments.'

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#### A LIST OF THE MAYORS OF BASINGSTOKE.

MAYORS. "GEORGE BAYNARD, gentleman, the first mayor, was appointed by the charter of King Charles I., dated 20th August, 1641, and he took the oaths and was admitted on the 23rd September.

"JOHN AYLWYN, the first mayor by election, was elected on the 5th September, 1642, and remained in office until the 2nd October, 1643; and in this manner the list continues the succession from year to year, except when a vacancy occurred by death.

1643-1644.—Richard Brackley. (1)

1644-1645.—Thomas South.

1645-1646.—Robert Stocker. (1)

1646-1647.—Thomas Hall. (1)

1647-1648.—William Greene.

1648-1649.—Andrew Butler.

1649-1650.—John Aylwyn. (2)

1650-1651.—James Wyther.

Mayors.

“He was a grocer, and the Parish Register records his burial on the 10th September, 1658.

1651-1652.—Robert Stocker. (2)

“He retired from the corporation shortly afterwards, and took up his residence at Ellisfield. He was twice married: by his first wife he had a daughter named Jane, who was married in 1666 to Thomas Pinke, Esq., of Kempshot, and by his second wife, (Ann, sister of Richard Ayliffe, Esq., of Whitchurch,) Mary married in 1674 to William Molyns, Esq., of Sherfield Court, and Ann, who was living unmarried in 1676. His will is dated 7th April, 1670, and his widow died in 1676.

1652-1653.—John Coleman. (1)

1653-1654.—Edmund Pitman. (1)

1654-1655.—Richard Woodroffe. (1)

1655-1656.—John Coleman, senr. (2)

1656-1657.—Thomas Hall. (2)

“Buried 8th April, 1657, Richard Hall, son of Mr. Thomas Hall, mayor, by Margaret his wife.—*Parish Register*. He was the third and youngest son of John Hall of Basingstoke, who died on 26th July, 1633, and was called Thomas Hall, junr., to distinguish him from his uncle, Thomas Hall, who died in 1640-1. He married in December, 1632, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Pinke, Esq., and by her he had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was married at Basingstoke on 4th September, 1654, to Gilbert Wither, Rector of North Waltham and of Deane: and by Margaret his second wife he left an only son, William Hall, and three daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Amy. He retired from the corporation soon after his second mayoralty and resided at Tunworth. His will is dated 17th July, 1668, and was proved on 15th September, 1669. In 1657 the Town Hall or Market House was re-built.

1657-1658.—Richard Brackley. (2)

1658-1659.—William Hawkins. (1)

1659-1660.—Hugh White. (1)

1660-1661.—Edmund Pitman. (2)

“He resigned his Aldermanship before 1664. ‘Mr. Edmund Pitman buried December 7th, 1680.’—*Parish Register*.

1661-1662.—Richard Brackley. (3)

“This was his third mayoralty, and he was the only survivor of the aldermen appointed in 1641. In the Abbey Church of Romsey

Mayors. there is an elaborately executed monument to the memory of Robert Brackley, gentleman, who died 14th August, 1628, erected by this Richard Brackley his executor. The family suffered severely in the plague of 1666, and the venerable alderman himself was a victim to it. His son died in 1658. '*Richard Brackley, junr., clothier, buried 26th May, 1658,*' and in 1666 his son '*Richard Brackley the younger was buried of the plague 14th August,*' and on the '*24th, Dorothy Brackley buried of the plague,*' on the '*27th, Richard Brackley, the son of Thomas Brackley, of the plague,*' and the next day '*Elizabeth Brackley was buried of the plague,*' and lastly, '*September 12th, Mr. Richard Brackley buried of the plague.*' The only other entries of the name among the burials in the Parish Register are, '*The wife of Mr. Brackley buried 27th October, 1662.*' '*Widow Brackley buried 11th April, 1672,*' and '*Mr. Thomas Brackley buried 22nd April, 1700.*'

1662-1663.—Thomas Dinham. (1)

1663-1664.—John Coleman. (3)

"His death occurred between 2nd October, 1672, and the 22nd August, 1673, but his burial is not recorded in the Basingstoke Register. He was the son of John Coleman who came from Burnt Ely in Suffolk and settled at Odiham.

1664-1665.—John Davis. (1)

1665-1666.—Richard Woodroffe. (2)

"He was the last survivor of the corporation appointed in 1641, and was one of the seven burgesses. He was also mayor in 1654-1655, and the Parish Register records, '*Mr. Richard Woodroffe buried 2nd February, 1667-8.*'

1666-1667.—Hugh White. (2)

1667-1668.—Richard Butler.

"Mr. Richard Butler, woollen draper, was buried 17th January, 1670-1.—*Parish Register.*

1668-1669.—Richard Woodroffe. (1)

"In 1664 he is designated Richard Woodroffe, junr., and was the third burgess in seniority. He was elected alderman on 25th February, 1666-7. It may be well to remark that the circumstance of the mayoralty being repeatedly held by the same individual, arose from the selection being confined to the seven aldermen, who were chosen for life, so that vacancies only occurred by death or an occasional resignation; consequently, there was no other alternative except to re-elect a former mayor until a vacancy occurred in the aldermanic body and a new member was introduced, who, as in the above instance, was very soon elected mayor.



1669-1670.—George Edwards.

Mayors.

“His name does not appear in the lists of aldermen after 10th October, 1671. ‘*Mr. George Edwards’ wife was buried 4th August, 1671.*’

1670-1671.—Thomas Dinham. (2)

1671-1672.—Francis Moore. (1)

1672-1673.—John Davis. (2)

“‘*Mr. John Davis buried 27th April, 1680.*’—*Parish Register*. All the subsequent entries of burials are to be understood to be from the Parish Register unless otherwise stated.

1673-1674.—Richard Hanington. (1)

1674-1675.—John Coleman. (1)

“Elected a burgess on 23rd October, 1666, as John Coleman, junr., linen draper, and an alderman in 1673 in the place of his deceased father, John Coleman, senr.

1675-1676.—William Hawkins. (2)

“‘*Mr. William Hawkins buried 17th June, 1683.*’

1676-1677.—Richard Woodroffe. (2)

1677-1678.—Hugh White. (3)

1678-1679.—Thomas Dinham. (3)

“‘*Mr. Thomas Denham buried 11th March, 1679-80,*’ which was only a few months after his mayoralty. He was also mayor in 1662.

1679-1680.—Francis Moore. (2)

“‘*Mr. Francis More of Chinham was buried 15th October, 1684.*’ The vacancy in the aldermanic body caused by his death was filled up on 4th November, 1684, by the election of William Lambe.

1680-1681.—William Coleman. (1)

1681-1682.—Henry Barfoote. (1)

1682-1683.—Richard Hanington. (2)

“He died in office, and the Parish Register records, ‘*Mr. Hanington, mayor, was buried July 22nd, 1683.*’

1683.—William Coleman. (2) Elected on 9th August in the room of Richard Hanington, deceased.

1683-1684.—William Blunden. (1)

1684-1685.—George Prince. (1)

## Mayors.

1685-1686.—William Lambe.

“The last mention of him as an alderman occurs on the 11th October, 1690, and he appears to have died before 26th March, 1692.

1686-1687.—John Coleman. (2)

“He resigned his aldermanship on 7th October, 1693, and on the same day his brother, Richard Coleman, was elected in his place.

1687.—Hugh White, (4) who died in office.

“There are no burial entries extant in the Parish Register after the 9th March, 1686-7, till the 25th April, 1692. In the Liten there is a raised tomb to the memory of his two sons, Richard White, Vicar of Herriard, who died 16th March, 1735-6, aged 82, and John White, apothecary, who died 1st October, 1736, aged 86. On the upper part of the slab above the inscription is a shield of arms bearing, an annulet within a border charged with eight estoils and on a canton a lion rampant. *Crest*, an ostrich.

1687-8.—Henry Barfoote. (2) Elected on 14th January, 1687-8, in the room of Hugh White, deceased.

1688-1689.—William Coleman. (3)

1689-1690.—Walter Barfoote. (1)

1690-1691.—Richard Woodroffe. (3)

1691-1692.—William Blunden. (2)

1692-1693.—Joseph Moreing.

“*Mr. Joseph Moreing was buried 23rd August, 1697.* A copy of the certificate of his having received the Sacrament is given in page 452.

1693-1694.—George Prince, senr. (2)

1694-1695.—Richard Coleman. (1)

1695-1696.—Henry Barfoote. (3)

“On 22nd July, 1704, Robert Blunden was elected an alderman, *vice* Henry Barfoote lately deceased.

1696-1697.—William Coleman. (4)

“*Mr. William Coleman buried 6th January, 1700-1.* He died January 2nd, aged 70. A copy of his monumental inscription which formerly existed in the Church is given in the appendix, as well as the pedigree entered and certified by him, in the Hampshire Visitation of 1686, held by Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms.

1697-1698.—Walter Barfoote. (2)

Mayors.

1698-1699.—Henry Collier. (1)

1699-1700.—Richard Woodroffe. (4)

"He was the last surviving alderman and member of the Holy Ghost Guild, as stated in a petition to King George II., dated November, 1735. He was also mayor in 1668, 1676, and 1690. The 'Mr. Richard Woodroff,' who was chosen a brother of the Guild 24th September, 1641, and warden in the following year, was probably the one who died in 1667-8. '*December 9th, 1708, Mr. Richard Woodroffe was buried, aged 85, and was mayor four times.*'

1700-1701.—William Blunden. (3)

"He appears to have been the Mr. William Blunden who died 13th March, 1701-2, as on 28th March, 1702, George Prince, junr., was elected an alderman in the place of William Blunden, gent. Burial entry lost, as there are no burial entries extant from 6th January, 1701-2, till 25th February, 1703-4.—*Monumental Inscription*, page 167.

1701-1702.—George Prince, senr. (3)

"He died in August, 1709, as on the 5th September Edward Jeyes was elected alderman in the room of George Prince, senr., lately deceased. His burial is not in the Basingstoke Register.

1702-1703.—William Warner. (1)

1703-1704.—George Prince, junr. (1)

1704-1705.—Richard Coleman. (2)

"'*Mr. Richard Coleman buried 8th June, 1708.*' He was brother to the John and William Coleman before-named, and was 66 years of age at the time of his death.

1705-1706.—Robert Blunden.

"Who died only a few weeks before the expiration of his term of office. The Parish Register records, '*5th September, 1706, Mr. Robert Blunden, mayor, was buried.*' He was present at the election of his successor on 2nd September, therefore his death must have been sudden.

1706-1707.—Walter Barfoote. (3)

"Sworn on 7th October. '*Mr. Walter Barfoot was buried 20th November, 1719.* Walter Barfoot, senr., gent., died 17th November, 1719, aged 71.

1707-1708.—Edmund Butler.

"'*Mr. Edmund Butler buried 6th April, 1712.*'

## Mayors.

1708-1709.—Henry Collier. (2)

1709-1710.—William Russell.

“*Mr. William Russell was buried 16th February, 1718-9.*’ He died on 12th February, aged 56. *Monumental Inscription, page 100.*

1710-1711.—Edward Jeyes. (1)

1711-1712.—Charles May.

“*September 15th, 1714, Mr. Charles May was buried; died of the small pox.*’

1712-1713.—William Warner. (2)

1713-1714.—John Davies.

“*Mr. John Davis, mayor, was buried 21st September, 1714; died of the small pox.*’ He was present at the election of his successor on the 6th September, and on the 4th October, Thomas Widmore, gent., one of the burgesses, was elected an alderman of the town in the room of John Davies, gent., lately deceased.

1714-1715.—George Prince. (2)

“On 3rd October, 1720, Henry Prince, one of the burgesses, was elected an alderman in the room of George Prince resigned.

1715-1716. Thomas Widmore. (1)

1716-1717. Robert Barfoot. (1)

1717-1718.—William Hawkins. (1)

1718-1719.—Henry Collier. (3)

“*Mr. Henry Collier, senr., buried 11th November, 1725.*’ His son had died in the previous May. ‘*Mr. Henry Collier, junr., was buried 7th May, 1725.*’ This probably induced his father to resign the town clerkship (which he had held for thirty-seven years) on the 13th August, and his aldermanship on the 4th October, 1725.

1719-1720.—Edward Jeyes. (2)

“*Mr. Edward Jeyes was buried 21st November, 1725.*’

1720-1721.—Robert Blunden. (1)

1721-1722.—Henry Prince. (1)

1722-1723.—William Warner. (3)

“*Mr. William Warner, senr., was buried 10th July, 1728, when he was [in the] 91st year of his age: he had been mayor three times.*’

## 1723-1724.—Thomas Widmore. (2)

Mayors.

“He was also town clerk. The Parish Register records: ‘*Mr. Wigmore was buried at North Lichfield, 1st October, 1727.*’ On the floor within the Communion rails of Litchfield Church may be seen a grey marble slab inscribed:—Here lyeth the body of Thomas Widmore, gent., who departed this life the 28th day of September, 1727, aged 53. The town clerk was generally a member of the corporation, but on the 29th March, 1729, ‘It was unanimously agreed that for the future the town clerk for the time being, or any other person practising as an attorney at law, shall never be put in nomination for a member or Burgess of the corporation.’

## 1724-1725.—Robert Barfoot. (2)

“‘*Mr. Robert Barfoot, alderman, was buried 12th April, 1732.*’ He was the son of Walter Barfoot, mayor in 1706, and died 9th April, 1732, aged 57.

## 1725-1726.—William Hawkins. (2)

## 1726-1727.—Henry Woodroffe. (1)

## 1727-1728.—Charles Woodroffe. (1)

## 1728-1729.—Henry Warner. (1)

## 1729-1730.—Joseph Olliffe. (1)

## 1730-1731.—Robert Blunden. (2)

“‘*Mr. Robert Blunden, alderman, buried in woollen 18th August, 1737.*’

## 1731-1732.—Henry Prince. (2)

## 1732-1733.—William Hawkins. (3)

“June 25th, 1739. ‘*Mr. William Hawkins, late of this town, mercer, who had been chosen a Burgess, and on or about 1st October, 1716, duly elected an alderman, inasmuch as he has left off trade, and for some time past has resided at so great a distance as to render himself unserviceable to the corporation, requested permission to resign.*’ It was agreed to accept the resignation of his aldermanship whenever he should tender or offer it in due form.

## 1733-1734.—William Craft.

“‘*Mr. William Craft, senr., buried 28th September, 1741.*’ On 5th October, 1741, Mr. William Craft the younger was elected and sworn alderman in the room and stead of Mr. William Craft late alderman of the said corporation, now deceased, his late father.

## 1734-1735.—Henry Woodroffe. (2)

Mayors.

1735-1736.—Charles Woodroffe. (2)

“*Mr. Charles Woodroffe was buried in woollen 18th December, 1738.*” He was baptized on 29th April, 1681, and was nephew to Henry Woodroffe, who died in 1752. (See 1745-1746.)

1736-1737.—Henry Warner. (2)

1737-1738.—Joseph Olliffe. (2)

“*Mr. Joseph Olliffe buried 8th August, 1740.*” There are also three other burials relating to this family. ‘September 19th, 1768, Grace, the wife of Joseph Olliffe, was buried from London.’ ‘May 18th, 1770, Mary Olliffe, widow, was buried from Reading.’ And in the Liten there is a stone to the memory of Joseph Olliffe, who died October 3rd, 1777, aged 57. The Register states that he was buried on 6th October from Sutton Scotney.

1738-1739.—John Abbott.

1739-1740.—Henry Prince. (3) Sworn on the 4th October, 1739, and died on Sunday, 8th June, 1740.

“*Mr. Henry Prince, mayor, was buried in woollen June 10th, 1740.*” He was the son of George Prince before-named, and of Dorothy (Barfoot) his wife, and was baptized on 20th April, 1685. At a meeting of the corporation held on 31st July, 1742, ‘It was unanimously agreed to give the sum of two guineas towards the equipping of John Prince, the son of Mr. Henry Prince deceased, for a place to serve as a clerk in a man of war in His Majesty’s Navy.’

1740.—John Abbott. (2) Elected and sworn on the 11th June, 1740.

“On the same day it was agreed that ‘the expenses of Mr. John Abbot, elected and sworn mayor of the town, so far as relates to his said office, be borne and defrayed by the corporation, until another alderman of the town be elected and sworn in his stead.’ *Mr. John Abbot buried 3rd March, 1745-6, in the chancel of Basingstoke Church.*”

1740-1741.—Samuel Shipton. (1)

1741-1742.—Samuel Anderson. (1)

1742-1743.—Samuel Ford. (1)

1743-1744.—Philip Garrard. (1)

1744-1745.—William Craft.

“On the 7th September, 1756, he was put in nomination for election as mayor, with Messrs. Samuel Ford and Giles Lyford. He

appears to have died soon afterwards, as on 19th November, 1756, James Cooper was elected alderman 'in the room of William Craft, deceased.' His burial is not in the Basingstoke Register. Mayors.

1745-1746.—Henry Woodroffe. (3)

"*'Mr. Henry Woodroffe, senr., buried August 26th, 1752.'* Died August 22nd, aged 84. He was the youngest son of Richard Woodroffe, whose last mayoralty was in 1699-1700. His age as given on his tomb stone accords with the Parish Register. *'Henry Woodroffe, the son of Mr. Richard Woodroffe and of Mary his wife, was borne the 2nd of May, 1668.'*

1746-1747.—Henry Warner. (3)

"Henry Warner, senr., was buried on 22nd February, 1754, and Samuel Shipton was chosen a justice of the peace on 26th April, 1754, 'in the room of Henry Warner the elder, an alderman lately deceased.' There is also a burial of 'Mr. Joseph Warner, late of Norwich, gent., 8th November, 1756, aged 69; and of Grace Warner, widow of Mr. Henry Warner, senr., from London, on 14th May, 1757.'

1747-1748.—Giles Lyford. (1)

1748-1749.—Samuel Shipton. (2)

1749-1750.—Samuel Anderson. (2)

1750-1751.—Samuel Ford. (2)

1751-1752.—Philip Garrard. (2)

"*'Philip Garrard was buried December 26th, 1753.'* On 26th September, 1755, John Covey was elected a Burgess vice Philip Garrard Burgess and alderman.

1752-1753.—Giles Lyford. (2)

1753-1754.—Robert Ricketts. (1)

1754-1755.—Samuel Shipton. (3)

"*'Samuel Shipton, gent., buried March 18th, 1773.'* His tomb stone in the Holy Ghost Liten is inscribed: *'To the memory of Mr. Samuel Shipton, senior, late Apothecary of this town. He departed this life the 11th March, 1773, in the 84th year of his age.'* On the 6th April, 1773, Mr. William Brambly was elected an alderman in the room of Mr. Samuel Shipton, deceased. Samuel Shipton, junr., was elected a Burgess 20th November, 1770, but resigned in 1772, and left Basingstoke for Reading.

1755-1756.—Samuel Anderson. (3)

Mayors.

1756–1757.—Samuel Ford, (3) who died in office on 15th February, 1757.

“His burial is not in the Parish Register.

1757.—Samuel Anderson was elected and sworn on 17th February.

1757–1758.—Henry Grace was elected on 5th September, 1757, and sworn on 3rd October. He died on Tuesday, the 17th January, 1758.

“The Parish Register records, ‘*Mr. Henry Grace, mayor, was buried 21st January, 1758.*’ Also that ‘*Henry, son of Henry and Anne Grace, was baptized 8th September, 1730.*’ This Henry Grace published, in 1764, a remarkable narrative of the hardships he underwent during several years’ captivity among the savages in North America. At the end of the book he describes himself as driven to the utmost extremity, having been bred to no trade, and having no way to get his living but by day-labour, of which he was incapable, by reason of a wound in his right arm. He therefore appeals for assistance. He had been educated in Basingstoke till he was ten years of age, when he was sent to Winchester College till 1746, his father intending to make him a clergyman. He then enlisted as a soldier, was ordered to Nova Scotia with his Regiment, but was captured by Indians on the American coast. ‘*Mary, widow of Henry Grace, was buried, from the workhouse, March 1st, 1804.*’

1758.—John Brasier, elected and sworn on 20th January, 1758, in the place of Henry Grace, deceased.

“His election as an alderman occurred on 7th September, 1756, and his burial entry records, ‘*John Brasier, senr., was buried October 15th, 1770.*’ ‘*Anne Brasier, widow, buried May 10th, 1784.*’

1758–1759.—James Cooper. (1)

1759–1760.—Edward Lane. (1)

1760–1761.—John Covey. (1)

1761–1762.—Giles Lyford. (3)

1762–1763.—Robert Ricketts. (2)

“‘*Robert Ricketts buried December 5th, 1763.*’ He was the son of Robert Ricketts, by Sarah his wife, and was born 17th March, 1702–3.

1763–1764.—Samuel Anderson. (4)

“Samuel Anderson, gent., died October 28th, 1770, aged 73. Buried 2nd November.



1764-1765.—James Cooper. (2)

Mayors.

1765-1766.—William Downes. (1)

1766-1767.—Edward Lane. (2)

1767-1768.—John Covey. (2)

1768-1769.—Giles Lyford. (4)

“*Giles Lyford from Winchester, buried August 8th, 1783.*” He died at Winchester on 3rd August, aged 83, where he had resided for several years. He appears to have left Basingstoke for Winchester in 1772, and on the 2nd October, 1775, he attended the meeting of the Council, and requested on account of his non-residence in the town permission to resign his office of an alderman. The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses accepted his resignation and discharged him from his office of alderman.

1769-1770.—William Downes. (2)

“William Downes of this town, gent., born at Cainham, Salop, 4th November, 1729, died November 7th, 1770. Buried 13th November.

1770-1771.—Edward Lane. (3)

“*Mr. Edward Lane, an alderman of this corporation, was buried 19th December, 1780.*” He died at Manydown on the 14th December, aged 62. His son, Edward Lane, Esq., was buried 20th February, 1826, aged 66.

1771-1772.—John Covey. (3)

1772-1773.—Charles Vine. (1)

1773-1774.—William Ring. (1)

1774-1775.—John Ring. (1)

1775-1776.—William Brambly. (1)

1776-1777.—James Cooper. (3)

“Owing to the dispute with respect to the election of mayor in 1778, he ceased to attend the meetings of the corporation after the 5th October of that year, and on 17th March, 1786, was removed from his office as alderman on that account. The following entry appears to refer to him. ‘*James Cooper was buried 14th February, 1807.*’

1777-1778.—John Covey. (4)

“John Covey, apothecary of this town, died 1st April, 1805, aged 80, and was buried on the 5th April. On 17th March, 1786, he was removed from his aldermanship for neglect and non-attendance for several years, owing to the dispute which arose as to his successor in the mayoralty.

1778-1779.—Richard Skeat.

1778-1779.—Charles Vine. (2)

A.D. 1778.

“A division in the corporation as to who should be mayor for the ensuing year necessitates the introduction of these two names. On the day of election, 7th September, 1778, Mr. John Covey, the mayor, following the usual routine, nominated three of the aldermen, Edward Lane, James Cooper, and Richard Skeat, that one of them might be elected mayor in his stead. Robert Cleeve, Richard Skeat, James Cooper, and John Covey, the mayor, voted for Richard Skeat, and for the other two no one voted. The usual declaration was thereupon drawn up stating that ‘Mr. Richard Skeat was unanimously chosen mayor of the said town to succeed Mr. John Covey, by us whose names are hereunder subscribed, the mayor, aldermen, and burghesses of the said town. *John Covey, mayor, James Cooper, Richard Skeat, Robert Cleeve.*’

“On the same day three other aldermen were nominated (though not by the mayor) namely, Charles Vine, William Ring, and John Ring, and the election of Charles Vine was supported by the votes of George Penton, Richard Hunt, William Brambly, John Ring, William Ring, and Charles Vine. Whereupon a declaration in the usual form was drawn up on his behalf as to this election with the additional clause, ‘and we do vote against Edward Lane, James Cooper, and Richard Skeat, proposed by the said mayor.’

“On 5th October, 1778, Mr. Richard Skeat was sworn in as mayor, in succession to Mr. John Covey, and as a justice of the peace, before John Covey, mayor, and James Cooper. And immediately afterwards it is recorded, that ‘Mr. John Covey, late mayor, was sworn as a justice of the peace for the year ensuing by and before us aldermen of the said town, *Richard Skeat, mayor, James Cooper.*’ On the same day, Mr. Charles Vine, ‘who was lately nominated and elected to the office of mayor to succeed Mr. John Covey in the said office for the year ensuing, was duly sworn into the said office of mayor of the said town, and also into the office of a justice of the peace of the same

town before us aldermen of the same town, *W. Ring, John Ring, William Brambly.* A.D. 1778.

“Also on the same day, Charles Vine, William Ring, and John Ring, three of the aldermen, were nominated by ‘Mr. Richard Skeat, now mayor of the said town, that one of them might be elected to the office of a justice of the peace for the said town in the room, place, and stead of Mr. James Cooper.’ No votes were given for Charles Vine or John Ring, but William Ring received the votes of James Cooper, John Covey, and Mr. Richard Skeat, mayor, who declared Mr. William Ring duly elected. A nomination was also made on the same day by ‘Mr. Charles Vine, mayor of the said town,’ of William Ring, John Ring, and William Brambly, that one of them might be elected justice of the peace in the room of James Cooper. No votes were recorded for John Ring or William Brambly. William Ring had the votes of George Penton, Richard Hunt, William Brambly, John Ring, and Charles Vine, mayor. Mr. William Ring was thereupon declared duly elected, and he was sworn on the 12th October before Charles Vine, mayor, John Ring, alderman, and George Penton, burgess. Consequently there was an entire agreement as to the new justice of the peace.

“It is not unlikely that Richard Skeat ultimately allowed Charles Vine to carry on the duties of the Mayoralty, as when the time for the next election came round on 6th September, 1779, the meeting is stated to have been summoned by Charles Vine, mayor, and apparently as a sort of compromise, that the meeting nominated the three aldermen from whom the new mayor was to be elected. Whether Richard Skeat considered himself ill-used or not, he left Basingstoke not long afterwards, as on 9th October, 1783, it is recorded that ‘Mr. Thomas Peacock was elected an alderman in the place and stead of Mr. Richard Skeat, who has left this town and is settled at Whitechurch.’ Moreover, the ex-mayor, John Covey, and alderman James Cooper, never attended a meeting of the corporation after the 5th October, 1778, nor Robert Cleeve after the 7th September, the day of election; and on the 17th March,

1786, they were removed from their respective offices of aldermen and burgesses, 'for such their neglects and ill-carriage.'

Mayors.

1779-1780.—William Ring. (2)

1780-1781.—John Ring. (2)

1781-1782.—William Brambly. (2)

"*William Bramley, an alderman of this corporation, was buried March 31st, 1787, aged 70.*' He died on 28th March. In his election as a burgess on 4th June, 1761, he is designated 'Mr. William Bramley, junr., bricklayer.' William Brambly, senr., died January 17th, 1778, aged 88.

1782-1783.—Charles Vine. (3)

1783-1784.—William Ring. (3)

"*William Ring, an alderman of this corporation, was buried 29th March, 1791.*' Died March 24th, aged 58. The Register records his baptism on '18th October, 1733, William, son of John Ring and of Anne his wife, was baptized by Mr. Warton, Vicar.'

1784-1785.—John Ring. (3)

1785-1786.—Thomas Robins. (1)

1786-1787.—Charles Vine. (4)

"*Charles Vine, senr., alderman, was buried March 2nd, 1788, aged 63.*' The office of one of the justices of the peace being thus vacant, on the 10th March, 1788, 'Mr. Thomas Robins, the last mayor of the town of Basingstoke now living, was elected and sworn to execute the office of a justice of the peace until the first Monday in October next.'

1787-1788.—David Graham. (1)

1788-1789.—Rev. John Evans.

"*The Rev. John Evens, Master of the Holy Ghost School, buried October 8th, 1792, aged 43.*' He was also Rector of Beckington in Somerset, and had married Sarah, sister of the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, Vicar of Basingstoke. '*Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Evans, Master of the Holy Ghost Chapel, was buried 17th August, 1802.*'

1789-1790.—John Ring. (4)

1790-1791.—Thomas Robins. (2)

1791-1792.—David Graham. (2)

1792-1793.—John de la Touche.

Mayors.

“*John de la Touche buried 20th March, 1802.*’ He was put in nomination for election as justice of the peace 6th October, 1800, and again as mayor 7th September, 1801, but received no votes, nor as justice of the peace when nominated a second time on 5th October, 1801. His aldermanship was not filled up until the 7th September, 1807.

1793-1794.—John Ring. (5)

“*John Ring buried 7th May, 1796, aged 65.*’ On 5th September, 1796, the Rev. John Ilsley was elected alderman in the room of Mr. John Ring, lately deceased.

1794-1795.—Thomas Robins. (3)

1795-1796.—David Graham. (3)

1796-1797.—Thomas May. (1)

“Thomas May, junr., elected a burgess 3rd May, 1794, and an alderman on 7th April, 1795. Mr. Thomas May, senr., was elected a burgess on 6th October, 1783, but on account of non-residence was not sworn in, and on 10th March, 1795, Charles May was elected and sworn a burgess in his stead.

1797-1798.—Rev. John Ilsley. (1)

1798-1799.—Robert Hulbert. (1)

1799-1800.—Rev. John Ilsley. (2)

1800-1801.—Thomas Robins. (4)

1801-1802.—David Graham. (4)

1802-1803.—Thomas May. (2)

1803-1804.—Rev. John Ilsley, M.A. (3)

“He was elected usher of the Holy Ghost School on the 29th March, 1768, and held the office for upwards of thirty-eight years, as on the 20th January, 1807, Mr. William Williamson was elected usher ‘*in the room of the Rev. John Ilsley, deceased, late usher thereof.*’ Mr. Ilsley was elected a burgess on 3rd October, 1785, and an alderman on 5th September, 1796. He was appointed chamberlain on 1st October, 1792, and held the office up to the time of his death. For many years he was curate of Ellisfield and Herriard, and on the 24th June, 1805, he was instituted to the Rectory of Tunworth, on the presentation of George Purefoy Jervoise, Esq. He died on Wednesday, the 11th June, 1806, aged 66, and was buried in Tunworth Churchyard on the 16th June. His alderman’s place was not filled up till the 3rd September, 1810. The Basingstoke Register records

Mayors. the burial of two of his children,—‘*Charlotte, the daughter of the Rev. John Ilsley, was buried January 8th, 1768,*’ and ‘*John, the son of the Rev. John and Charlotte Ilsley, died of the small pox, buried 28th May, 1781.*’

1804–1805.—Robert Hulbert. (2)

1805–1806.—Thomas May. (3)

1806–1807.—Thomas Robins. (5)

1807–1808.—David Graham. (5)

1808–1809.—Timothy Mullens.

“Timothy Luff Mullens, youngest son of George and Martha Mullens of Hambledon, Hants, died January 22nd, 1833, aged 67. Buried January 29th, aged 66. He generally signed his name as Tim<sup>y</sup>. Mullens, and in a few instances as Tim<sup>y</sup>. L. Mullens. On 14th March, 1833, ‘Richard Eyles was elected an alderman in the room, place, and stead of Timothy Luff Mullens, deceased, late one of the aldermen of the town.’

1809–1810.—Robert Hulbert. (3)

1810–1811.—Thomas Robins. (6)

“He was present at the meeting held on 3rd October, 1814, when Mr. Blatch was elected Lecturer, and on 2nd October, 1815, he was put in nomination for election as a justice of the peace, and it is the last mention of him as a member of the corporation. On the 5th October, 1829, William Anthony Lewis was elected alderman in the room of Thomas Robins, deceased.

1811–1812.—Charles May. (1)

“His election took place on 2nd September, 1811, in the parish of Cliddesden, in the presence of four members of the corporation, at the dwelling house of Thomas Robins, gentleman, mayor of the said town, who was confined to his bed by illness.

1812–1813.—David Graham. (6)

1813–1814.—Charles Hawthorne. (1)

1814–1815.—Thomas May. (4)

1815–1816.—Robert Hulbert. (4)

1816–1817.—David Graham. (7)

“He was elected chamberlain on 17th June, 1806, in the place of the Rev. John Ilsley, deceased. ‘The accounts were to be fairly kept in a book and adjusted every year on the first Monday in September; and to be allowed a salary of £10 a year for his trouble, in

lieu of the other perquisites heretofore enjoyed by his predecessor.' Mayors.  
On 4th September, 1820, Robert Hulbert was elected chamberlain in the place of David Graham, lately deceased.

1817-1818.—Charles May. (2)

"He was brother to Thomas May, Esq., (whose first mayoralty was in 1796, and his last in 1836,) and died February 10th, 1844, aged 77. Buried 19th February, *aged* 76.

1818-1819.—Charles Hawthorne. (2)

1819-1820.—Robert Hulbert. (5)

1820-1821.—Thomas May. (5)

1821-1822.—James Warne. (1)

"He was elected a Burgess on 17th August, 1811, and town clerk on 20th February, 1816, but on the 1st October, 1821, William Anthony Lewis was elected town clerk and clerk of the peace in the room of James Warne, 'for one whole year, or during the time wherein the said James Warne shall be mayor of the town.'

1822-1823.—Charles Hawthorne. (3)

"According to immemorial usage, and pursuant to public notice, Charles Hawthorne, Esq., the mayor, accompanied by Thomas May, Esq., a magistrate, the Vicar, town clerk, and parish officers, commenced a perambulation of the boundaries of the manor and parish of Basingstoke on Thursday, April 24th, 1823, and completed the same on Friday evening. A large concourse of persons of all degrees assembled each day on the occasion, anxious to witness a ceremony so important to the rights and privileges of every ancient and respectable town.' *Hampshire Chronicle, Monday, April 28th, 1823.*

1823-1824.—Thomas May. (6)

1824-1825.—Robert Hulbert. (6)

"On 1st September, 1828, Charles Hawthorne, alderman, was elected chamberlain in the place of Robert Hulbert, resigned. Mr. Hulbert died at Devizes August 4th, 1845, aged 78, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. John Baptist in that town, August 9th.

1825-1826.—James Warne. (2)

1826-1827.—Thomas May. (7) '

1827-1828.—John Simmons. (1)

"He was elected alderman on 4th October, 1824, 'in the place of the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, deceased, one of the aldermen.' Another instance of remissness on the part of the corporation, as Dr. Sheppard had been dead more than ten years.

## Mayors.

1828-1829.—Charles Hawthorne. (4)

"He was elected chamberlain on 1st September, 1828, and on 3rd September, 1832, John Simmons, Esq., one of the aldermen, was elected chamberlain in the room of Charles Hawthorne, resigned. Mr. Hawthorne died at Winchester 25th January, 1844, aged 73, and was buried at Lee, near Great Missenden, Bucks.

1829-1830.—Thomas May. (8)

1830-1831.—William Anthony Lewis.

"William Anthony Lewis died 27th February, 1836, aged 45. Buried 4th March. He was elected town clerk during the mayoralties and justiceships of James Warne, and resigned the office on 7th September, 1829. On the 29th December, 1835, he was elected town clerk by the council of the new corporation.

1831-1832.—John Simmons. (2)

"Mr. John Simmons died November 28th, 1842, aged 67. He was also mayor in 1827, 1835, and 1836.

1832-1833.—Thomas May. (9)

1833-1834.—James Warne. (3)

"He was also town clerk, and died on 8th February, 1855, aged 91. Buried February 15th. In 1835 he was returned as a councillor of the new corporation, but claimed an exemption from the office.

1834-1835.—Thomas May. (10)

1835.—John Simmons, (3) elected on 7th September,\* and sworn on 5th October, 1835, was the last mayor of Basingstoke elected under the charter of King Charles I., and he held the last court of Quarter Sessions at the town hall, on the 23rd October, 1835.

"The Act for the regulation of municipal corporations, passed on the 9th September, 1835, gave the town an elective franchise, and enacted that henceforth in every

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\* "There were present at this election, Thomas May, mayor, Charles May, senr., James Warne, William Anthony Lewis, Richard Eyles, Charles May, junr., Robert Skeat Hulbert, and John Sansom, all of whom voted for him. Mr. Richard Eyles lived at the Grove, Basingstoke, and died on 18th May, 1863, aged 84. He was the last surviving alderman of the old corporation.



borough there should be one fit person who should be called 'The Mayor' of such borough; and a certain number of fit persons who should be called 'Aldermen' of such borough, and a certain number of other fit persons who should be called 'The Councillors' of such borough. '*The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses*' was to be the style of each corporate body after the first election of councillors, and the corporation of Basingstoke was to consist of twelve councillors and four aldermen. The councillors were to be elected triennially, and one third of them were to go out of office every year. The aldermen were to be elected from among the councillors, and one half of them were to go out of office triennially. After the first election, the election of councillors was to take place yearly on the first of November,\* and the election of aldermen and mayor on the 9th November. The mayor was to be elected yearly out of the aldermen or councillors of the borough.

A.D. 1835.

"The first meeting under the municipal corporations' act was held in the town hall, on Thursday, the 16th November, and was convened by John Simmons, Esq., the mayor, for the purpose of receiving recommendations from the burgesses as to who should be put in nomination for election as town councillors of the borough, and it was decided that the names were to be delivered in before the 10th December. The election took place on Saturday, the 26th December, and the result of the polling was officially declared on the following Monday. The successful candidates were

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\* "On 1st November, 1836, the four councillors who received the fewest number of votes were to go out of office, and on the same day in 1837, the four remaining councillors who had received the fewest votes were to go out of office; and thenceforth yearly the four councillors who had been longest in office.

Messrs. John Simmons,\* Thomas May,\* Charles May, junr.,\* James Warne,\* Charles Lyford, Edward Covey, Thomas Workman,\*<sup>1</sup> Robert Cottle, Robert Skeat Hulbert,\* George Paice, Charles Simmons, and William Houghton. On the following day Mr. John Simmons was elected mayor by the newly constituted corporation, and previously thereto an alderman in conjunction with Messrs. Thomas May, Charles Lyford, and Robert Cottle, and by the retirement of Mr. Warne, who claimed an exemption, a vacancy of five persons in the office of councillors occurred. Mr. William Anthony Lewis was elected town clerk.

“The second election took place on Saturday, 9th January, 1836, and resulted in the election of Messrs. George Lamb, solicitor; Henry Brownjohn, wine merchant; Robert Curtis, coach proprietor; Edward Penton, maltster; and George Caston, ironmonger, as councillors. Mr. Charles Headeach was appointed treasurer, and Messrs. James Cooper and Charles Cox, junr., serjeants-at-mace. The six gentlemen whose names are distinguished by an asterisk belonged to the old corporation, and their election shows that their past services had won the confidence and approbation of the burgesses. Having introduced to our readers the members of the new corporation, we proceed with our list of mayors.

Mayors.

1835–1836.—John Simmons.

“He was a banker and came from Newbury. This was his fourth election as mayor. Died 28th November, 1842, aged 67, and was buried on 3rd December.

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\*<sup>1</sup> “Mr. Thomas Workman died on 21st April, 1836, aged 40. He was a surgeon, and married on 23rd September, 1819, Katherine, daughter of John Hasker, of West Ham farm, near Basingstoke. He had been elected and sworn a burgess of the old corporation on 5th October, 1829.

## 1836-1837.—Thomas May.

Mayors.

“More than forty years had elapsed since his first election to the mayoralty, and this was the eleventh time of his serving the office. He died on the 4th June, 1843, aged 78, and was buried on the 13th June. He was a justice of the peace and a deputy lieutenant of the county.

## 1837-1838.—Charles Lyford.

“He was a well-known surgeon, and died at Bath July 28th, 1859, aged 81. Buried in the Holy Ghost Liten on 3rd August.

## 1838-1839.—Robert Cottle. (1)

## 1839-1840.—Charles May, junr.

“Died January 11th, 1841, aged 40, and was buried in the churchyard on 18th January. He was son of Charles May, Esq., who was mayor in 1811 and 1817.

## 1840-1841.—Charles Simmons. (1)

## 1841-1842.—Edward Covey.

“Died 28th August, 1861, aged 55, and was buried 31st August, aged 56.

## 1842-1843.—James Holding.

“Died at Basingstoke on the 25th March, 1850, aged 46, and was buried in Shalden churchyard, near Alton.

## 1843-1844.—Robert Skeat Hulbert. (1)

“Robert Skeat Hulbert, son of Robert and Mary Hulbert, born 16th January and baptized 22nd April, 1805. *Parish Register.*

## 1844-1845.—Charles Simmons. (2)

## 1845-1846.—Robert Cottle. (2)

## 1846-1847.—Robert Cottle. (3)

## 1847-1848.—Charles Simmons. (3)

## 1848-1849.—George William Leigh.

“Died at Alton on 23rd December, 1853, aged 37, and was buried at Overton, December 29th. As an instance of modern carelessness, on his tomb in Overton Churchyard it is stated that he died on the 23rd September, 1853.

## 1849-1850.—Robert Cottle. (4)

## 1850-1851.—Robert Skeat Hulbert. (2)

## 1851-1852.—Charles Simmons. (4)

## Mayors.

1852-1853.—Charles Simmons. (5)

“Died February 4th, 1866, aged 79, and buried February 10th. He was brother to John Simmons, mayor in 1835-1836.

1853-1854.—Robert Cottle. (5)

“Died July 8th, 1859, aged 71. Buried on 14th July. He was son of Moses Cottle, of Taunton, Somersetshire, and the last survivor of the aldermen elected in 1835.

1854-1855.—Henry Downs. (1)

1855-1856.—Henry Downs. (2)

“Died 11th September, 1880, aged 70, and was buried on 16th September.

1856-1857.—Robert Skeat Hulbert. (3)

1857-1858.—William Challis.

“He was appointed town clerk on 7th April, 1860, and died November 16th, 1871, aged 63. Buried November 21st.

1858-1859.—Robert Skeat Hulbert. (4)

1859-1860.—George Gibbs.

“Died 28th September, 1867, aged 61, and was buried 3rd October.

1860-1861.—William Seymour. \*

“Died 18th April, 1863, aged 58, and was buried on south side of the Holy Ghost Chapel on 24th April.

1861-1862.—Frederick Blunden.

“Died November 15th, 1867, aged 60, and was buried on 21st November.

1862-1863.—Charles Webb.

“Died 28th February, 1877, aged 62, and was buried on the 4th March.

1863-1864.—Richard Wallis.

“Died 28th November, 1881, aged 58, and was buried on 3rd December.

1864-1865.—Edward White.

“Died 22nd November, 1874, aged 63, and was buried on the 28th November.

1865-1866.—Robert Archer Davis.

“He left Basingstoke in 1875, and was residing at Hythe, near Southampton, in 1888.

1866-1867.—Arthur Wallis. (1)

Mayors.

1867-1868.—William Pistell. (1)

1868-1869.—William Forder Smith.

“Died November 3rd, 1873, aged 60, and was buried on 7th November.

1869-1870.—Samuel Chandler.

“Died January 10th, 1885, aged 73, and was buried on the 17th January.

1870-1871.—Robert Skeat Hulbert. (5)

“The last survivor of the old corporation. He died at Devizes on 21st July, 1875, aged 70.

1871-1872.—William Glover.

“As a memento of his mayoralty, Mr. Glover presented to the corporation a list of the mayors of Basingstoke, handsomely illuminated and engrossed by the well-known firm of Messrs. Waterlow, of London. Its general accuracy is amply verified by our own list, and the few mistakes we have found in it are not sufficiently important to impair either the merit of its compilation or its value as a gift.

1872-1873.—Arthur Wallis. (2)

1873-1874.—Arthur Wallis. (3)

1874-1875.—William Pistell. (2)

“Died at Bodinnick, Cornwall, August 22nd, 1887, aged 68.

1875-1876.—Henry Portsmouth.

1876-1877.—Richard Knight.

1877-1878.—Henry Allen. (1)

1878-1879.—James Poulter.

1879-1880.—Henry Allen. (2)

1880-1881.—William Henry Blatch.

1881-1882.—John Wathen Lodwidge.

1882-1883.—Frederick James Temple.

1883-1884.—John May. (1)

“Second son of Mr. Charles May, junr., who was mayor in 1839-40, and a descendant of Charles May, mayor in 1711.

1884-1885.—Arthur Wallis. (4)

1885-1886.—John May. (2)

1886-1887.—John May. (3)

1887-1888.—Thomas Maton Kingdon.

## The High Stewards, Under Stewards, Recorders, and Town Clerks.

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“Towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII., Lieutenants began to be introduced as standing representatives of the crown to keep the counties in military order. About the same time some of the older boroughs thought it prudent to place themselves under the protection of some powerful neighbour, whom they elected and designated as their High Steward: and in the course of a few years their official position was fully recognised and sanctioned in the royal charters of incorporation. In the reign of Edward VI., the fee farm rent of the town and manor of Basingstoke, which for nearly two centuries had been divided and proportioned to the descendants of the four co-heiresses of the third Earl of Kent, came by grant and purchase entirely into the hands of William Paulet, Lord St. John.\* This circumstance was of sufficient importance to induce the bailiffs and free suitors of the manor to elect as their High Steward † the said

High Stewards I. “WILLIAM PAULET, the first Earl of Wiltshire, who was created Marquess of Winchester on 12th October, 1551. He was Lord High Treasurer of England and a Knight of the Garter. He died on the 10th March, 1571-2, and was buried at Basing on the south side of the Chancel.

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\* “See page 74.

† “The office was of an honorary character, the duties of Steward being carried out by a deputy, who was generally designated Deputy or Under-Steward. This officer was originally nominated by the High Steward, but under the charters of incorporation granted to the town in the 17th century, was elected by the corporation, and ceased to be called the deputy of the High Steward.

II. "JOHN PAULET, son and heir, and 2nd Marquess <sup>High Stewards.</sup> of Winchester, was elected in 1572. He died on 4th November, 1576, and was buried at Basing.

III. "WILLIAM PAULET, son and heir and 3rd Marquess of Winchester, was elected in 1576. Died on 24th November, 1598, and was buried at Basing.

IV. "WILLIAM PAULET, son and heir and 4th Marquess of Winchester, was elected in 1598, and was re-appointed to the office by the charter of King James I. on 1st July, 1622, wherein he is nominated as 'The first High Steward of the town.\*' His death occurred on 4th February, 1628-9, and his body was buried at Basing.

V. "SIR HENRY WALLOP, knight, was elected his successor in 1629, and was re-appointed by the charter of King Charles I., dated 20th August, 1641. He died on 15th November, 1642, and was buried at Farley Wallop.

VI. "JOHN PAULET, son and heir of William Paulet, and 5th Marquess of Winchester, was the next High Steward. There is no record stating the year of his election, though it was probably in 1642. He died on 5th March, 1673-4, and was buried at Englefield in Berkshire.

VII. "CHARLES PAULET, son and heir, and 6th Marquess of Winchester, was elected in 1674. On the 9th April, 1689, he was created Duke of Bolton, in which Dukedom the Marquessate of Winchester continued merged until the death of the sixth Duke in 1794. The first Duke died at Amport on 27th February, 1698-9, and was buried at Basing on the 23rd March.

VIII. "CHARLES PAULET, son and heir, and 2nd Duke of Bolton, was elected on 17th June, 1699, 'in the place of the most noble Charles, late Duke of Bolton, his father deceased.' He died on 21st January, 1721-2.

"On 24th July, 1709, 'It was ordered by the Vicar, the Churchwardens, and the rest of the parishioners that His Grace the Duke of Bolton hath liberty to erect a gallery at his own charge at the

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\* "See note\* page 440.

High Stewards. east end of the south aisle, to reach as far as St. Stephen's chancel in length, and in breadth about seven feet, with a staircase beginning its ascent just above Mr. Acton's pew, and not to extend in breadth above four feet.' This gallery was duly erected before the 1st of November, as on that date it is stated that by reason of the building of His Grace the Duke of Bolton's gallery, the two seats in the south corner of the church were so darkened that other seats had to be provided for their occupants in the north aisle of the church.

IX. "CHARLES PAULET, son and heir, and 3rd Duke of Bolton, was elected in 1722. He died on 26th August, 1754, and was buried at Basing on 14th September.

X. "HARRY PAULET, brother heir, and 4th Duke of Bolton. 'On the 4th November, 1755, the most noble and Right Honourable Harry Paulett, Duke of Bolton, Earl of Wiltshire, &c., was elected to succeed his brother as High Steward of Basingstoke.' He died on 19th September, 1759, and was buried at Basing on 20th October.

XI. "CHARLES PAULET, son and heir, and 5th Duke of Bolton, was elected on the 19th December, 1759.

'Hackwood House, Monday, 17th August, 1761. The most noble Charles Duke of Bolton, K.B., and one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council (who was elected High Steward on 19th December, 1759), was at his Grace's particular request, attended by us the mayor and two of the aldermen, and then and there duly sworn as well to take upon himself the said office of High Steward, as a justice of the peace of the same town, agreeable to the charter heretofore granted to the corporation of the said town. *Signed*, Jn<sup>o</sup>. Covey, Mayor; James Cooper, S. Shipton.

'His grace died on the 5th July, 1765, and was buried at Basing on 10th July.

XII. "HARRY PAULET, brother and heir, and 6th Duke of Bolton, was elected on the 15th July, 1765, in the room of his late brother Charles, Duke of Bolton, and was sworn at Hackwood House on 29th August, 1765. He died on 24th December, 1794, and was buried at Basing on the 2nd January.

XIII. "THOMAS ORDE POWLETT, on the 20th March, 1795, was elected to succeed 'the late most noble Harry Paulet, Duke of Bolton, deceased, in the office of High Steward.' He was sworn at Hackwood House on 11th



April, 1795, as High Steward and a justice of the peace, <sup>High Stewards.</sup> in the presence of the mayor, (Thomas Robins) John Ring, David Graham, Thomas May, and the Rev. John Ilsley, aldermen; and Robert Hulbert and Charles May, burgesses. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Bolton on 20th October, 1797, died on 30th July, 1807, and was buried at Basing on the 8th August.

XIV. "WILLIAM ORDE POWLETT, son and heir, and 2nd Baron Bolton, was his successor and the last High Steward of Basingstoke, as the dignity was extinguished in 1835 by the passing of the Municipal Act. Lord Bolton died on the 13th July, 1850.

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#### STEWARDS AND RECORDERS OF BASINGSTOKE.

"PETER KIDWELLY, of Brown Candover, gentleman, was <sup>Stewards.</sup> acting as under steward in 1554, and as deputy of the 1st Marquess of Winchester, and continued in office till October, 1558. His will is dated 11th August, 1558, and a codicil was added to it in the following October. The inventory of his goods was taken on the 29th October, and the will proved on 6th February, 1558-9.

"JOHN BYE, gentleman, occurs as under-steward in 1585, and as 'deputy of the most noble William Marquess of Winchester, High Steward of Basingstoke,' and was still in office in 1603. He was the son of Gilbert Bye, and grandson of John Bye who was bailiff in 1516, 1535, 1540, and 1542.\*

"JOHN MORE, Esq. was steward in 1610, and Gilbert Serle was his deputy in 1610; and Henry Osey in 1613 till 1620. He was a Serjeant at Law, and purchased the manor of North Baddesley of Sir Thomas Fleming; and died on 15th August, 1620, aged 59.

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\* "There is a pedigree containing four descents of this family in the Visitation of Hampshire, with the name mis-spelt as Bee, a coat of arms having been granted to them in the 17th century,—Azure, a cheveron between three bees volant or.

Stewards.

“JOHN FOYLE, of Kympton near Andover, Esq., was his successor, and was re-appointed under-steward by the charter of King James I. (1st July, 1622.) He resigned on 3rd April, 1624, and on the same day the corporation elected

“ROBERT MASON, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. The office was to be held by him or his sufficient deputy, during the good will and pleasure of the bailiffs and burgesses of the town ; and he was sworn on the same day. On the 8th October, 1628, he obtained from the corporation the following letters patent under their common seal :—

“*The Patent granted to Mr. Mason of the Stewardship.* To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton, send greeting everlasting in the Lord. Know ye that we, the bailiffs and burgesses of the aforesaid town, have given and by these presents grant, to Robert Mason of Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, the office of Steward of our manor and hundred of Basingstoke aforesaid in the said County of Southampton, and keeper or officer to hold the courts of leets, views of Frank-pledge, and every court of the manor and hundred aforesaid. Also we appoint, constitute, and ordain by these presents, the said Robert Mason, our general steward of our courts, views of Frank-pledge and leets, and of our courts baron within our manor and hundred aforesaid. To have and to hold, exercise and occupy the aforesaid office with appurtenances, together with all and singular fees, wages, rewards, profits and advantages belonging to the said office to be had, held, exercised and occupied by the aforesaid Robert Mason, by himself or a sufficient deputy or deputies, during the pleasure of ourselves, the bailiffs and burgesses of the aforesaid town, or of the majority of us, and during the pleasure of the bailiffs and burgesses of the said town for the time being or of the majority of them, of whom the bailiffs are to be two, according to the tenor of charter granted to us by the Lord James, late King of England. AND moreover know ye, that we the bailiffs and burgesses of the aforesaid town have given and granted, and by this our present writing have confirmed to the aforesaid Robert Mason, as well as the office aforesaid, to execute and occupy by himself or by a sufficient deputy or deputies, the keeping of the general sessions of the peace of the lord King for the aforesaid town, and the office of justice of the peace, and for exercising and occupying the same, an annuity or annual rent of £8, payable in equal portions on the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael the Archangel ; and payable during our pleasure and the pleasure of our

successors or of the majority of them, of whom the bailiffs are to be two, according to the tenor of the aforesaid charter. In testimony of which to this present writing we have placed our common seal. Given on the eighth day of October in the fourth year of the reign of our lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

Stewards.

“Dr. Mason was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester on 30th April, 1628. He afterwards became Recorder of London, and resigned his stewardship on the 31st August, 1635.

“*The resignation of Robert Mason, Esq., of his Stewardship of Basingstoke.* Know all men by these presents, that I, Robert Mason, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., Recorder of the city of London, have freely surrendered and yielded up unto the bailiffs and burgesses of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton, the stewardship of the town of Basingstoke aforesaid. To the intent that they may make choice of whom they shall please to succeed me in the said stewardship. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the last day of August, in the eleventh year of the reign of our sovereign lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c., and the year of our Lord, 1635.

“His death occurred a few months afterwards, as Richard Smyth records in his Obituary, ‘*December 20th, 1635, Mr. Mason, Recorder of London, died; once secondary of the Poultry Compter.*’ His remains were interred in the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral. ‘Robert Mason, Recorder of London, and his son were buried January 2nd, 1635-6.’—*Cathedral Register.*

“THOMAS WILLYS, Esq., was elected on the 7th September, 1635, and had a patent for the office in the same words as his predecessor's, except that the stipend for keeping the general sessions is only £5 a year. He was re-appointed to the office by the charter of King Charles I. and re-sworn on 23rd September, 1641, under the new designation of RECORDER, and also as a justice of the peace.\* He lost his life at the siege of Gloucester, on King Charles's side,

Recorders.

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\* “See page 458.

Recorders. 4th August, 1643, and lies buried in Hinksey church, Berkshire.

"NICHOLAS LOVE was the next Recorder and Steward. He was the eldest son of Dr. Nicholas Love, Warden of Winchester College from the 29th October, 1613, till his death on 10th September, 1630. John Aylwyn was acting as his deputy in June, 1647. Mr. Love appears to have resigned the Recordership not long afterwards, and was one of the judges engaged upon the trial of Charles I. On the Restoration he fled to Switzerland, and died at Vevay. His successor was

"PISTOR HYDE, Esq., who is mentioned as Recorder and Steward in April, 1654, and again in October, 1657, (the date of his appointment has not been discovered,) and he continued to hold these offices up to the time of his death. He resided in the Cathedral Close, Winchester, and died intestate in August or September, 1658: he had also a house of residence at Romsey. The inventory of his goods (taken on 13th September) amounted to £113 17s. 2d., and letters of administration were granted to his widow, Mary Hyde, on 18th October, 1658.

"WILLIAM GUIDOTT, Esq., occurs as Recorder and Steward in December, 1661, and held these offices up to the time of his death in 1697.\* 'William Guidott, senr., buried 26th June, 1697.' *Parish Register of Wootton St. Lawrence*. He was succeeded by his son

"WILLIAM GUIDOTT, Esq., who was elected Recorder of the town by the mayor and corporation on the 5th July, 1697, and was sworn on the 29th July as Recorder and a justice of the peace. He resided at Preston Candover, and died there in 1745, aged 74.†

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\* "William Wither, Steward, occurs on 10th November, 1670, acting, no doubt, as deputy to Mr. Guidott.

† "Baptized at Wootton St. Lawrence on 25th June, 1671. The Preston Candover Registers are imperfect, and there are no burial entries preserved between 1738 and 1748. There is however the burial of his wife.—'Buried, Jane Guidott, wife of William Guidott, Esq., October 28th, 1738,' and of 'Mrs. Patience Guidott, who died at Reading, was buried January 17th, 1748-9.'

“WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Basing, Esq., was chosen Recorder on 2nd September, 1745, ‘to succeed William Guidott, Esq., lately deceased,’ and was sworn on 13th September. Recorders.

“On the 11th December, 1760, at a meeting of the Corporation,—It was resolved ‘that Mr. John Covey, the mayor, do write a letter in the name of the corporation to William Russell, Esq., their Recorder, to meet and explain to the corporation what he meant by his behaviour to them at the late General Sessions of the peace holden at their town hall, in reflecting on the said body in a very gross and opprobrious manner.’

“At a meeting of the corporation held on Tuesday, February 24th, 1761, the question being put by Mr. John Covey, mayor of the said town,

‘Whether William Russell, Esq., the present Recorder of the said town shall be discharged from the said office of Recorder for his non-attendance on the said corporation this day, pursuant to notice given him for that purpose. In order to explain his meaning of what passed, reflecting on the said corporation at their General Sessions of the peace held at this place on Friday, the 17th day of October last past.’

‘Nine of the corporation voted for the question, and two against it, viz. James Cooper and Giles Lyford.

“THOMAS CUDDON, Esq., counsel at law, was elected on 9th March, 1761, ‘in the place and stead of William Russell, Esq., lately removed from the said office of Recorder.’ He resigned in March, 1766, and recommended by letter the election of Elijah Impey, Esq., as Recorder.

“ELIJAH IMPEY, Esq., counsellor at law, was unanimously elected Recorder on 11th April, 1766, and on his resignation

“CRANLEY THOMAS KERBY, Esq., was elected Recorder on 25th September, 1773, ‘in the place of Elijah Impey, Esq., who had lately resigned the said office.’ He was sworn as Recorder and as a justice of the peace on the 4th October. He was a Serjeant at Law, Steward to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, Recorder of Southampton, Chairman of the County Quarter Sessions, and one of the Magistrates of Queen-square police-office, London. He died at Egham, Surrey, on 30th May, 1800, aged 60.

Recorders.

“CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq., was unanimously elected, on the 21st June, 1800, to the office of Recorder ‘in the place of Cranley Thomas Kerby, Esq., lately deceased, who heretofore held the office.’ Mr. Lefevre was sworn on the 1st July, 1800, and died on the 27th April, 1823.\* On the 27th May, 1823, a meeting of the corporation was convened ‘for the express purpose of considering of a person eligible to fill the office of Recorder, vacant by the death of the late worthy and sincerely lamented Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq. Resolved unanimously that his son Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., be solicited to supply the vacancy, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the Town Clerk.’ Mr. Lefevre’s letter to the Town Clerk is dated May 29th, 1823.

‘Sir, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing the resolution passed at the last court of aldermen for the town of Basingstoke, and I request you to assure the mayor and corporation that I am deeply sensible of the high honor they have done in thinking me a fit person to succeed my lamented father as their Recorder.

‘I accept their proposal with the greatest satisfaction and altho’, when I enter upon that office, I shall tread in the steps of one who has discharged the duties in a manner which I dare not hope to equal, yet I have the advantage of an example which it will be my pride to follow, and in reaping the fruits of his labours by thus inheriting the regard and esteem of the corporation of Basingstoke, I have before me the reward which has attended his exertions as the strongest incentive to my own. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servt., C. S. LEFEVRE.’

“CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq., was duly elected Recorder on the 3rd June, 1823, and was sworn on the 17th of October following. The Municipal Act of 1835 brought to an end the office of ‘Recorder of Basingstoke,’ yet the

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\* “The Hampshire Chronicle of the 5th May, 1823, alluding to the death of Mr. Lefevre, says,—‘It is but very recently that this lamented individual, at the unanimous solicitation of the corporation of Basingstoke, sat for his likeness to an eminent artist in London, and the portrait, which is strikingly interesting, now graces the council chamber of the Town Hall.’

town may be congratulated on their final choice of one who has so greatly distinguished himself, not only as a member for the county for many years but as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1839 to 1857, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Eversley. He still lives honoured and beloved by every one in a green old age, the sole survivor of the Recorders of England who held office before the passing of the Municipal Act.

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#### TOWN CLERKS OF BASINGSTOKE.

“HENRY OSEY was nominated town clerk, in the charter of King James I., and was duly sworn on the 24th July, 1622. He had been in the service of the older corporation for many years, and had held the office of deputy steward since the year 1613. He was chosen one of the chief burgesses in 1625, and was elected bailiff in 1628 and again in 1636. He died in the latter part of December 1639, and the parish Register records his burial on the 23rd December ‘*Mr. Henery Osse sepultus.*’ In a list of quit rents due to the corporation at Michaelmas, 1643, occurs, ‘*Johan Osey, widow, 3s. 10d.*’ Town Clerks.

“JOHN AYLWYN was elected as his successor, and was re-appointed to the same office in the new charter of Charles I. He was re-sworn on the 28th September, 1641, and was also appointed clerk of the peace for the town, liberties and precincts of Basingstoke, and from this time the clerkship of the peace was invariably conferred upon the town clerk. He was elected one of the chief burgesses in 1631, and to the office of bailiff in the same year and in 1639 and 1640. He was also one of the Aldermen named in the charter of 1641, and was elected Mayor in 1642 and again in 1649. He probably died not long afterwards, as we find no further mention of him after 1652.

“JOSEPH COLLIER was the next town clerk; he occurs in 1654, and died in 1664. ‘Mr. Joseph Collyer the

Town Clerks. Towne clarke was bured August 12th, 1664.' *Parish Register*.\*

"JOHN WYNHALL was his successor. He occurs as town clerk in 1670 and 1680. He resigned in 1687. His burial occurs in the parish Register,—1692-3, '*February 14th, Mr. Winhall was buried.*'

"HENRY COLLIER was elected and sworn town clerk and clerk of the peace on 23rd January, 1687-8. He received the Sacrament on Sunday, 15th April, and took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance and subscribed the declaration against transubstantiation on 20th April, 1688. He was Mayor three times (see page 468) and resigned his office of town clerk, &c. on 13th August, 1725.†

"THOMAS WIDMORE, one of the Aldermen, was elected town clerk on the same day (13th August, 1725). He was twice Mayor (see page 469) and died on 28th September, 1727.

"JOHN RUSSELL, on the 23rd October, 1727, was elected town clerk and clerk of the peace in the room of Mr. Thomas Widmore, deceased. He was sworn on the same day and was to hold the office during the pleasure of the corporation. On the same day the corporation accepted Mr. John White to act as his deputy from time to time, as absence or occasion should require, and he was sworn as deputy town clerk. He was town clerk for 35 years, and died on 7th December, 1762, aged 65. *Monumental Inscription*, page 101. 'December 12th, 1762, John Russell, town clerke, was buried.'—*Parish Register*.

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\* "The following entries also occur in the Register:—Susana Colyer, daughter of Mr. Joseph Colyer and Anne his wife, was baptized 16th February, 1654-5. Frances Collier, daughter of Mr. Joseph Collier and Anne his wife, was baptized 12th April, 1656. Mrs. Collier buried 20th June, 1677.

† "The following baptismal entry in the parish Register, probably refers to him, and if so, he was 86 years old at the time of his death; 'September 12th, 1639. *Henricus filius dom. Josephi Collier et Agnis (sic) uxoris.*



“HIGGONS PEYTON, was elected town clerk and clerk of the peace on 30th September, 1763, ‘in the room of Mr. John Russell, lately deceased.’ On this occasion, the Mayor, Mr. Robert Ricketts, nominated Mr. Higgons Peyton, Mr. William Russell and Mr. William Best, that one of them might be elected. The votes were equally divided between Messrs. Peyton and Russell, and the Mayor gave his casting vote for Mr. Peyton. Town Clerks.

“WILLIAM BEST, elected on 21st September, 1769, in the room of Mr. Higgons Peyton, resigned, was sworn on the 29th September, as town clerk and clerk of the peace. He died on 9th February, 1774, aged 52, and was buried in the Holy Ghost Liten. ‘Mr. William Best, town clerk, buried February 11th, 1774.’ He was succeeded by his son

“CHARLES BEST, elected on 22nd February, 1774, who held the office upwards of forty years, and died on 6th February, 1816, in the 68th year of his age. He lies buried in the Liten close by his father’s grave, where their tombstones may still be seen. ‘Charles Best, town clerk, buried February 12th, 1816, aged 67.’

“JAMES WARNE elected on 20th February, 1816. He was a burgess of the town at the time of his election, (elected 17th August, 1811) and was elected an Alderman on 2nd October, 1820, and to the mayoralty in 1821, 1825, and 1833; he was also from time to time a justice of the peace.

“WILLIAM ANTHONY LEWIS, one of the burgesses (elected 22nd October, 1816), was elected town clerk and clerk of the peace on the 1st October, 1821, ‘in the room of James Warne for one whole year or during the time wherein the same James Warne shall be Mayor of the town.’ By a subsequent arrangement however, he retained the office till September, 1829, and was elected an alderman on the 5th October, and to the mayoralty in 1830.

“JAMES WARNE, on the 7th September, 1829, was re-elected town clerk and clerk of the peace ‘in the room of William Anthony Lewis, late clerk of the town and clerk

Town Clerks. of the peace, who had resigned,' and was sworn on the same day. ( See page 480. )

"WILLIAM ANTHONY LEWIS was re-elected on 22nd February, 1833, 'town clerk and clerk of the peace in the room of James Warne late town clerk and clerk of the peace, sworn to the office of justice of the peace for the said town, and to hold the said office until the said James Warne shall be re-elected and re-sworn in the said office.' Mr. Lewis was re-elected town clerk by the new corporation on the 29th December, 1835, and continued in office till his death, on the 27th February, 1836, aged 45.

"JOSEPH CHARLES SHEBBEARE was elected on 7th March, 1836, *vice* William Anthony Lewis, deceased, and was sworn in on the 11th March, in the face of a protest from Mr. George Lamb against the informality of the appointment. Mr. Lamb appealed to the Court of King's Bench, and by an order therefrom, dated 7. William IV., 1837, Mr. Shebbeare was ousted, and re-elected without opposition on 3rd February, 1837. He died 30th March, 1860, aged 71.

"WILLIAM CHALLIS, elected on 7th April, 1860, and died on 16th November, 1871, aged 63, (tombstone), and buried November 21st, aged 66, (burial entry and obituary notice.)

"Henry James Thatcher was appointed interim Town Clerk for a few days, and

"WILLIAM HENRY BAYLEY was elected on 28th November, 1871, and still fills the office worthily. He is also clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority for Basingstoke (1888).



## The Church and Parochial Customs in and after the Seventeenth Century.

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“Although the existing Churchwardens’ Accounts belonging to the parish of Basingstoke do not extend farther back than the year 1621, they are a valuable series of records, presenting us with innumerable entries of considerable interest, historically and locally, and their importance is enhanced by the fact that they commence some eighteen years before the date of the earliest existing parish Register. Containing as they do the payments made for ringing the knells of deceased parishioners, they virtually give us a list of burials for those eighteen years, as well as for those years in which the parish Registers are either defective or ill kept. The recording of these knells is continued from year to year until the 11th April, 1726, when the Vestry made an order that the Sexton was to have the full profits of the knells, and consequently they no longer continued a matter of account as regards the Churchwardens.

“These accounts also set forth the yearly payments for ringing on the King’s coronation day and birthday, on the 5th November and other commemorative days, as well as on extraordinary occurrences, such as King James I. passing through the town in progress in 1623; in 1626, when the Queen (Henrietta Maria) passed by, and in 1662 for the Queen (Katherine of Braganza); in 1671, when Charles II. came to the town; in 1683, when James II. passed through the town; and again on 18th November, 1688, when he came to Basingstoke, only five weeks before his flight to France; in 1693, when William III. came through

the town ; and again on the 28th August, 1722, when George I. was staying at Hackwood.\*

“We also learn from them, that the armorial decorations formerly existing above the spandrels of the arches of the nave, were executed in 1635, as well as the figures of Adam and Eve at the west end. The arms of three other benefactors were added in 1646, and two others in 1679 ; Mr. John Hall’s in 1691, and Mr. William Blunden’s in 1733.

“The first year’s accounts we give in their entirety, as they exhibit the arrangement adopted, and illustrate the general form of the entries occurring from year to year. Moreover, in this particular year, is given a list of the subscribers and other entries relating to the gallery erected at the west end of the Church, which was a fine specimen of Jacobæan wood-work, although its erection marred the internal proportions of the Church, and shut out from view the lofty tower arch at the west end.

“At Basingstoke four churchwardens and two sidesmen were yearly elected,† and their churchwardens’ accounts generally extended from May to May. This will explain the introduction of the double dates, and

\* Several Royal Visits are thus added to the instances mentioned at p. 78. Another is on record, but rests perhaps on poetical rather than historical authority.

“*Chief Justice.* Where lay the King last night ?

*Gower.* At Basingstoke, my Lord.”

*Shakespeare. Hen. IV. Part 2. Act 1. Sc. 1.*

† “In 1517, John Belchamber, John Huskyn, John Blysssett, and Nicholas Harrys were the four churchwardens, and Henry Bye and John Walker, sidesmen. At the Archbishopal Visitation held in 1611, only two churchwardens are named, and one of these was dead. On the margin is this note, with regard to the Chancellor of the Diocese :—‘*Move Mr. Chancellor that more churchwardens be appointed at Basingstoke where usually were four.*’

also it should be borne in mind that when a single date is given the items may belong to the preceding year.

“The yearly accounts commence with the enumeration of the payments for knells. These were of three kinds. The ordinary one was the tolling of the great bell only, for which a shilling was charged; at other times it was the 4th bell only, at the cost of 8d., whilst a grand knell with all the bells was charged 2s., but this description of knell ceased after 1653, with but few exceptions. The peal consisted of five bells, and besides these there was a smaller bell hanging in the tower, called a ‘*Saunce*,’ or sanctus bell, which previous to the Reformation was rung at certain times during divine service: also another bell called the watch or warning bell, probably used for striking the hours, as it is mentioned as being in the *Clock loft*. This bell was cracked sometime between 1645 and 1650, and was sold in 1668 for 7s. The last mention of the sanctus bell is in 1650, and it was probably melted up in 1670, when two of the greater bells were re-cast and another bell added to the peal, towards which the young men of the town subscribed £15. In 1646 Mr. John Hyde gave 5s. to have the great bell rung for five hours at his funeral.

“For each burial in the church there was a charge of 6s. 8d. for breaking the ground. In these days of sanitary anxiety, one cannot help being struck with the number of burials which succeeded one another within so small an area as that enclosed within the walls of the church. It must also be borne in mind that the graves were not dug very deep, for in one of the city churches in London, where the burials were far more numerous, the sexton was enjoined to dig the ‘pits’ four feet deep for adults and three feet in depth for children. With respect to other burials, at a vestry

meeting held in 1705, on 29th June, it was ordered that the sexton or his deputy, should not demand above sixpence for digging a grave at Holy Ghost Hill, nor more than a shilling for digging a grave in the church yard.

“Next to the payments for knells, the receipts for seats formed an important source of income. These were let for lives in return for a certain prepayment or fee, but the profits did not end in this transaction, as there were generally sundry smaller payments made for ‘removes.’ Whenever a parishioner died the vacant seat was at once secured and this generally led to several other removals. The ladies seemed especially solicitous in these cases to go up higher. There were seats for the burgesses and aldermen, and a seat for the mayor, and each of these paid a shilling on their promotion, for their respective seats; and a similar sum for their ladies, to sit ‘in the burgesses’ wives’ seat,’—a proud distinction and an envied privilege.

“Collections were made yearly, for the clerk’s wages; for the relief of maimed soldiers and prisoners in the King’s Bench, Marshalsea and common gaol; also to provide bread and wine for the Sacrament: and to whatever figures these collections amounted, only a stated sum was paid to the clerk, sexton and beadle; also a guinea for the maimed soldiers, &c. (afterwards increased to 30s.) and the amounts received for bread and wine were greatly in excess of the expenditure.

“In 1622, Mrs. Juliana Hatfield gave a pulpit cloth of green velvet to the church, with the request that when it was used at a funeral, twelve pence should be paid for the use of it, and that the money was to be distributed to the poor. This was a benefaction which brought in many shillings for the relief of the necessitous poor, to whom the pence were doled out on those

funeral days, and this went on till the year 1645, when the said pulpit cloth appears to have been stolen by the Parliamentary soldiers, as well as the silver communion cup and cover, and other articles belonging to the church.

“In 1635 some extensive repairs were carried out at the church, both within and without, and a considerable sum spent upon its decoration, as may be seen in the particulars given under that date. A few years afterwards the Civil war broke out, and the church received some damage at the time of the first attack upon Basing House, so that in 1643, fresh repairs had to be undertaken, and then again in 1645 a still greater havock was made in the church by the Parliamentary soldiers assembled for the storming of Basing House. Some barrels of gunpowder appear to have exploded in the church near the south aisle, which wrecked the windows on that side, and shattered and blew out all the glass, even from the clearstory windows. The accounts of 1646 will give some idea of the damage done. Money was again collected for the reparation of the church, and the inhabitants succeeded in getting a grant of £100, towards the costs, from the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Winchester.

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“ANNO DOMINI 1622. THE ACCOMPTS OF JOHN NORMANTON, JOHN HALL, RICHARD BRACKLIE, & JOHN HEARNE, CHURCHWARDENS; OF THEIR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS MADE THE NINETEENTH DAY OF MAY.

‘*Receipts.* Inprimis, Received of the old churchwardens, £7 2s. 10d.

Rec. for the clarke’s wages of the whole towne, £3 2s. 7d.

Rec. for the maimed Souldiers and Ospitall, 12s. 9d.

Rec. for bread and wine for the whole yeare, £3 16s. 1d.

Churchwardens' Rec. for the Lord Singones (St. John's) his knell, 2s. 6d.\*

Accounts.

Rec. for widdow Stocker's knell, and breaking ground in the church, 8s. 8d.

Rec. for William Condrye's knell, 12d.† Widdow Parker's, 12d., John Pare's, 12d., John Loocker's, 2s., Thomas Marshall's wife's, 12d., Daniell Dredge's wife's, 12d. Of Peter Butler for his daughter's, 12d. Of Arthur Spyer for his wife's, 8d., William Blunden, junior's, 2s. Of John Martin for his wife's, 12d. Of Mr. Hellier for his child's, 2s.‡ Of Walter Pincke for his wife's, 2s. Thomas Blunden's, 12d., Mr. Tode's, 12d., of Richard Stocker for his wife's, 2s., of Jasper May for his wife's, 2s. Of John Hall for his wife's, 12d., of Richard Allin for his child's, 8d. For Elizabeth Murale's child's, 12d., and of Anthony Browne for his wife's knell, 12d. Total, £16 10s. 11d.

‘*Seats.* Received of Mr. John Tayler for his wife's seat to sit where the widow Stocker did sit, 20d. Received of Robert Cater for to sit where Parr sat, 12d. Received of Charles Butler for his wife's seat to sit in the 8th seat in the south side range where widow Edward's sat, 16d. Received of William Aslet for his wife's seat to sit in the third seat in the north middle range where Richard Craswelle's wife sat, 20d.§ William Allin for his wife's seat to sit in the 4th seat in the north middle range where William Fixer's wife sat, 20d. Richard Craswell for his wife's seat to sit in the 4th seat in the north middle range where widow Parker sat, 20d. James Wither for his seat to sit where William Fixer did sit, 16d. Mr. Holcroft for

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\* “William Paulet, Lord St. John, eldest son of William, the fourth Marquess of Winchester. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, and died without issue in his father's lifetime, in August, 1621.

† “The words *Rec. for* are continued in the original, but we omit them for brevity sake, also the word *knell*.

‡ “This child was buried on the 25th October, 1621, and is still commemorated by a small brass effigy and inscription.—*See page 97.*

§ “Here and henceforth we omit the words *Received of* written at the commencement of each entry in the original.



his children to sit where his wife sits, 2s. Mrs. Hatfield for her seat, 3s. Mr. George West for his wife's seat, 4s. Mr. William Blunden for a stone in the church, 5s. Walter Tovy for his wife's remove to sit where John Pare's wife did sit, 4d. Walter Tovies daughter for a seat to sit where her mother sat, 16d. John Bryer for his wife to sit in the 19th seat in the north side range, 16d. William Carter for his wife's seat to sit in the 19th seat in the north side range, 16d. Richard Brackley for his wife to sit in her mother's seat, 20d. Henry Collier for his wife's seat to sit in the 19th seat in the north side range, 16d. John Greene for his wife's seat to sit in the 19th seat of the north side range, 16d. Trustrum Watmer for his wife's seat to sit in the 19th seat of the north side range, 16d.\* John Clarke for his wife's seat to sit in the 20th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. John Vindell for his wife's seat to sit in the 20th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. John Scriffin for his wife's seat to sit in the 20th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. William Turner for his wife to sit in the 20th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. Widow Goslin for a seat to sit in the 20th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. Thomas Allin for his wife to sit in the 21st seat in the n. s. r., 16d. Daniel Dredge for his wife's remove to sit in the 21st seat in the n. s. r., 4d. Jeffory Allin for his wife's seat to sit in the 21st seat in the n. s. r., 16d. William Stevens for his wife to sit in the 21st seat in the n. s. r., 16d. Andrew Balden for his wife's seat to sit in the 21st seat in the n. s. r., 16d. Thomas Porchmouth to sit where James Henwood did sit in the 3rd seat in St. Steven's chancel, 16d. John Coudry for his wife's remove to sit in the 1st seat in the s. m. r., 4d. John Eiles for his wife to sit in the first seat in the s. s. r., 16d. Richard Spyer for his wife to sit in the 4th seat in the

A.D. 1622.

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\* "To avoid so many repetitions we use the letters *n. s. r.* to denote north side range; *s. s. r.* south side range; *n. m. r.* and *s. m. r.* for north and south middle range. The side ranges refer to seats in the aisles, and the middle range to the seats in the nave. The seats were numbered from west to east, so that the highest number was the nearest to the chancel.

Churchwardens' n. s. r., 12d. William Reading for his wife's remove to sit  
Accounts. in the 3rd seat behind the south church door, 4d. William  
Spencer for his wife to sit in the 7th seat where Goodwife  
Grantum sat, 4d. Richard Woodroff for his wife to sit in  
the seat with Thomas Mason's wife where widow Nutkin  
sat, 16d. William Nightingall for his wife to sit in the  
13th seat where widow Hawkins sat, 16d. William Haine  
for his wife to sit in the n. s. r. where Goodwife Fillips sat,  
4d. John Quinell to sit in the first seat under the gallery,  
12d. John Martin to sit in the first seat under the gallery,  
12d. George Jonson for his wife to sit in the 5th seat in  
the n. s. r., 12d. William Daniell for his wife to sit in the  
6th seat in the n. s. r., 16d. John Wolle for his wife to sit  
in the 4th seat in the n. s. r., 12d. James Ayleiff for his  
wife to sit in the 4th seat in the n. m. r. to sit at the north  
end of the seat 20d. Thomas Ball for his wife to sit in the  
4th seat in the n. s. r., 12d. Jacob Welch for his wife to  
sit in the 8th seat in the s. s. r., 16d. Mr. Hobes to sit  
where John Lenwod sat, 12d., and William Barnard for  
his wife's seat to sit in the 7th seat in the south side range.  
Total, £3 5s. 8d.

"Here follows a long list of the names of those who  
subscribed towards the cost of erecting the gallery at  
the west end of the church, with the amounts of their  
subscription. The total sum is £30 0s. 5d.; after this  
is given the 'Receipts for the seats in the gallery,' and :

'Received of Mr. Ambrose Webb, vicar, for the old  
pulpit and the wheel which was made to turn the posts of  
the gallery, 6s. 8d.

'Received for chips, 2s. 6d. As for all the rest of the  
chips which were made in framing the gallery, they were  
delivered to Mr. Ambrose Webb, and he hath promised to  
mend and repair the rails to the value of them, but for our  
parts we have received nothing of him. Total, £4 10s. 4d.

1622. 'Received a pulpit cloth of green velvet which is  
the gift of Julian Hatfield, gentlewoman, and she desireth  
that it might serve and be hung upon the pulpit every

festival day and Sabbath day, and every Lecture day. Also she wisheth that if it be used at the burial of any man or woman, or the christening of any child, unless it be upon any festival days, or Sabbath days, or Lecture days; that then the parents of the child so christened, or the executors of the deceased, shall deliver unto the churchwardens and collectors then being, for the poor 12d., to be given by them to the poor at their discretion, and that they shall when they do give this money to the poor, make it known unto them by what means it cometh.

A.D. 1622.

‘Sum total of receipts for the church and gallery is £54 7s. 4d.

*PAYMENTS.* “Paid for bread and wine for the whole year, 52s. Paid the clerk’s [Robert Walker] wages for the whole year, 33s. 4d. William Lambe (Sexton) for a year’s, 10s. John Porchmouth (Beadle) for his year’s wages, 3s. 4d. For maimed soldiers and marshalsey, 13s. To Milksopp for solder at 10d. the pound, and for one day and a half’s work and for wood, 26s. For our dinner at the first visitation, 6s. 8d. For staying the bill of presentments, 12d. John Crocker for work about the bells, 20d. Bread and beer at Worthing for the procession (*i.e.* perambulation) 2s. 6d. Timber and boards for the Liten gate, 6s. 2d. For the irongear and nails for the gate, 7d. John Crocker for three day’s work, 3s. 6d. John Crocker for mending the rails, 18d. For boards to mend the wheels of the bells, 22d. For delivering the bill of presentment, 8d. John Porchment for going on business that we sent him on, 8d. To John Henwood for yielding up his own seat and his wife’s which he had before paid for, 3s. For this book to make our accounts in, 3s. 10d. For paper, 1d. To Worall for mending the church windows, 6d. To Crockford for making a bawdrick, 4d., for trussing and other work about the bells, 12d., and for nails, 4d. To Henwood for mending the iron gear about the bells, 2d. For a bell rope, 17d. William Cater for mending the little gate of the churchyard, 6d. To two Irish women in great distress, 18d. William Lamb for ringing on St. James’ day

Churchwardens' and the 5th August, 5s.\* John Crocker for trussing the  
 Accounts. great bell, being a day's work, 14d. Christopher Prince  
 for shutting of cletes for the bells and sprig nails, 9d.  
 Paid at the second visitation according to the accustomed  
 order of Mr. Band, 5s. For staying the bill of presentment,  
 8d. For a book of articles, 12d. Paid to two Irishmen,  
 12d. For a rope for the great bell, 2s. William Lamb  
 for ringing on the 5th of November, 2s., and for a bawdrick  
 for the little bell, 4d. To two gentlewomen that came  
 forth of Ireland, 12d. To another poor distressed man, 4d.  
 Edward Skinner for mending the clock, 6d. William Lambe  
 for ringing on our Lady's-day, 2s. 6d. For our dinner at the  
 second visitation, 5s. 4d. To the apparitor at the same  
 time, 4d. For a bell rope, 17d. To Richard Hatten for  
 writing the text letters, [the heading to the accounts] 4d.  
 Total, £10 7s. 8d.

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*Payments for Building the Gallery.*

"Paid unto Steven Rampton of Shurburne for 5 pieces  
 of timber, 28s., and for 3 pieces, 11s. To Snow for  
 carriage of the timber, 8s. For digging the sawpit, 12d.  
 For sawing 9s. 6d. William Cater, 20s. Samuel South,  
 5s. 6d. William Cater, 6s. 6d. Samuel South, 5s. 4d.  
 The Sawyers, 5s. For timber, 51s. 10d. For carriage of  
 timber from Couage and other carriage, 7s. William  
 Cater, 11s. 6d. Samuel South, 5s. 6d. Robert Michener,  
 5s. 6d. Thomas Harmswood's boys for turning the wheel,  
 2s. William Cater, 12s. Robert Michener, 5s. Samuel  
 South, 5s. The sawyers, 6s. 6d. Harwood's boys, 20d.  
 William Cater, 14s. 6d. Robert Michiner, 7s. Ambrose  
 Waterman for white leather, 2s. For turning the wheel,

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\* "St. James' day, the 25th July, was the anniversary of the  
 King's (James I.) Coronation. The 5th August was at this time  
 observed as a holiday to commemorate the escape of King James  
 (then King of Scotland) from the Gowrie conspiracy.

12d. Samuel South, 6s. The sawyers, 6s. 6d. William Cater, 12s. Samuel South, 5s. Robert Michener, 5s. 10d. Harmwood's boys for turning the wheel, 4s. 8d. For poles and grease, 8d. William Cater, 7s. Samuel South, 4s. Robert Michener, 5s. 10d. For turning the wheel, 16d. For timber, 2s. William Cater, 12s. Samuel South, 6s. Robert Michener, 7s. The sawyers, 7s. 10d. Timber, 25s. 6d. William Cater, 7s. 6d. Samuel South, 6s. Robert Michener, 7s. Turning the wheel, 3s. William Cater, 10s. Samuel South, 6s. Robert Michener, 7s. William Cater, 12s. Samuel South, 2s. Robert Michener, 7s. Timber, 2s. Laths, 2s. Boards, 3s. 6d.

'William Cater, 8s. 6d. Robert Michener, 11s. 6d. Samuel South, 2s. 9d. The sawyers, 5s. 6d. For drawing of boards, 3d. For turning the wheel, 2d. For hair, 3s. 9d. Laths, 15d. Timber, 24s. For a supper for the workmen and other helpers when the gallery was a rearing, 5s. 8d. Timber, 3s. 4d. For nails, 11s. 3d. For boards, 35s. 6d. Harmewood for bricks and his work, 2s. James Henwood for iron work, 13s. William Cater, xviijs. Robert Michener, 31s. For boards, 4s. 6d. The sawyers, 12d. For boards, £3. For lime, 4s. 7d. James Henwood for gimers, (hinges) 12d. William Cater, 16s. 6d. Samuel South, 5s. 6d. Robert Michener, 3s. 6d. For boards, 4s. For two yards of wainscot, 3s. 6d. William Cater, 3s. Thomas Harmewood for plastering the gallery and for laths and lime, 28s. Christopher Michener, 2s. 10d. Robert Michener, 6d. Nails, glue, and candles, 12s. 9d. William Cater, 2d. For a piece of timber, 3s. 4d. William Cater, 12d., and for timber, 2s. Total, £38 8s. 9d.

'Sum total of payments for the church and the gallery, £48 16s. 5d.

'So there remains to the church for a stock, £5 10s. 11d.

Churchwardens'  
Accounts.

*'An Inventory of Church Goods.\**

*Inprimis*, a silver cup with a cover. (1) (2) A Book of Monuments (Foxe's book of Martyrs). (3) Bishop Jewell's works. (4) A Paraphrase of Erasmus. (5) Two Bibles. (6) Three Books of Common Prayer. (7) A Register Book of Christenings and Burials. (8) A Book of Canons and a book of Articles. (9) A pair of Organs. (10) A table and a frame. (11) A new pulpit. (12) A

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\* "This inventory is repeated yearly, with a few variations, down to the 25th April, 1645. Another inventory is given in 1650, and there are others in 1677, 1682, and 1694.

"To the one of 1630, is added:—'Also in Mr. Webb's (the Vicar) custody, a book of Articles, two books of the Fast, and two books of the Thanksgiving: the key of the porch loft door, the key of the church door, and a Book of Homilies, as we are given to understand by the former Churchwardens'. The above books are first named in the list of 1626.

1. "Stolen by the Parliamentary soldiers ~~on~~ 21st May, 1645, and a new one was purchased in 1663 for £5 .

2 & 3. "Mentioned as extant in the Inventory of 1677. In 1657 there is a charge for binding and clasping the Book of Martyrs, and for binding Bishop Jewell's book in 1669.

4 & 8. "A copy of the Paraphrase of Erasmus was ordered to be set up in every parish church, in order to assist the unlearned in the interpretation of the Scriptures. These books were left in the hands of the Vicar, and appear to have been lost in the time of the Civil war.

9. "These are mentioned for the last time in the list of 1645, and in 1643 there is a significant entry of '*certain pipes of the organ having been used by the plumber.*' In the same inventory of 1645 is the first intimation of a pair of chimes, also of 'a coffin to carry poor people to burying,' and a black cloth given to lay upon the said coffin given by Mrs. Hatfield, and an old Communion table. The pair of chimes occurs in the subsequent lists till 1650, but not afterwards.

10. "In 1635,—with a settle and cushion to kneel upon.

11. "Now at Basing church. It was removed from Basingstoke church in 1840, and is a fine specimen of Jacobæan wood work. A previous entry mentions the sale of the old pulpit to the Vicar.

12. "Of green velvet in 1635, also a satin cloth for the pulpit. In 1668 Mr. Edmund Pitman gave another pulpit cloth to the church.

pulpit cloth containing three panes. (13) A chamlet cloth. (14) Two linen cloths for the Communion table and two towels. (15) Two pulleys of brass, the one of three and the other of two. (16) Five bells and a little bell, (17) and a watch (or warning) bell (18) in the clock loft. (19) A cable and an old chest in the loft, and (20) a great hammer. (21) A surplice, (22) 3 flagon pots, (23) two boxes, also two boxes to gather the smoke farthings. (24) Two old chests in the vestry, (25) an old coffer with three locks to keep the Register in and other things. (26) An hour-glass; (27) a cushion with a settle to kneel on; (28) a pulpit cloth of green velvet; (29) a new carpet for the Communion table of tuftaffeta, also a case of the same for the pulpit cushion. (30) An old pulpit cushion, and (31) a carpet cloth of silk for the Communion table.

A.D. 1622.

14. "And one diaper table cloth given by Mr. Bainard for the Communion table is added in 1631.

15. "These are still named in the list of 1682.

17. "Called a Saunce Bell in 1625, and subsequently.

21. "In 1630, a new surplice occurs as an addition.

22. "These pewter flagons were sold in 1698 for 5s. 4d. and others purchased in lieu of them, together with a lantern at the cost of 21s. 6d.

23. "*Smoke farthings* was a popular name given to an ancient contribution due at Whitsuntide, from every parish in the diocese towards the expenses of the wax lights and incense used in the Cathedral Church of Winchester. The payment from Basingstoke was 5s. a year, and is repeatedly named in these accounts, for instance, among the payments of the ensuing year occurs:—'*Paid for smoke farthings at the second visitation, 5s.*' It is designated '*Pentecost money*' after the Restoration.—1663, '*Paid Pentecost money 15s. for 3 years,*' and in 1664, '*Paid Pentecost money, 5s.*' The earliest mention of it as '*Pentecost money*' in these accounts is in 1626, and in 1627 the entry is simply,—'*Paid to the Cathedral Church, 5s.*' but in the following years the older designation of *smoke farthings* is resumed.

25. "Mentioned as being in the chancel in 1642.

26. "A new hour-glass was purchased in 1647 for 7d., and another in 1663 for 8d.

27. "And one green velvet cushion given by Robert Walker.

"In 1628, and subsequently 'six ladders,' whereof one was given by Mr. Walter Pink, and 'four fire hooks.'

Churchwardens' "OFFICIALS ELECTED IN 1622. *Churchwardens*, William Hearne, Accounts. Henry Cater, William Greene, and John Holmes. *Sidenen*, John Hearne and Richard Brackley. *Collectors for the poor*, John Watts, James Ayllif, Edward Barnard, and Robert Trimar. *Supervisors for the highways*, John Money, John Manfeld, Nicholas Gardner, and James Wither.

"The folio with the heading and commencement of the accounts rendered in May, 1623, is lost. It contained the introductory payments and all the knells, and the first portion of the payments for seats.

"The following are selections from the accounts of succeeding years of such entries as are of an exceptional character or otherwise deserving of notice. The year given is the date of the rendering of the accounts, consequently in many instances the entry refers to the previous year.

1623. *Payments*. "To Thomas Harmwood for paving of John Normanton's wife's grave, and for paving of Mr. Baynard's daughter's grave, 1s., and to Robert Walker for writing our book of christenings, and weddings, and burials, 4d.

1624. "Received for my Lady Wallop's knell, 2s.

"Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Wallop, knight, daughter and heiress of Robert Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, who died on 5th November, 1623, and was buried at Farley Wallop.

'Received for William Temple's knell and for breaking the ground in the church, 8s. 8d., and his gift to the church, 12d. [He was tenant of St. John's Farm.]

'Received of Mr. Steven Webb for the whole seat where Mrs. Holcroft and her children sat, 5s.

"Mr. Stephen Webbe, *alias* Evered, see page 25. Mrs. Dorothy Holcroft, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Bedingfield, Co. Suffolk, Esq., and wife of William Holcroft, Esq. She had two sons and three daughters. (See page 506-7 for a previous notice of this seat.)

'M<sup>d</sup>. That Henry Purchase and Robert South paid 12d. a piece to the poor for using Mrs. Hatfield's pulpit cloth, as she decreed it.



'Paid for ringing when the King [James I.] was in progress, 12d.

"The King left Whitehall on Monday, July 21st, 1623; on the following day he dined at Hartford bridge on his way to Basing, and ate fruit sent from Bramshill. The King slept at Basing House on Tuesday night, and on the Wednesday (July 23rd) he passed through Basingstoke on his way to Andover.

1625. "Received for the passage of the corpse of a knight, 6s. 8d.

'For Thomas Bunneies knell and burial in the church, 8s. 8d.

"He was one of the burgesses nominated in King James' Charter, and had previously held the office of bailiff. His death is mentioned in page 456.

'Paid to the ringers for ringing on the Earl of Southampton's funeral day, 1s.

"Henry Wriothesley, K.G., the third Earl of Southampton, who died on 10th November, 1624, and was buried at Titchfield.

'Paid to Thomas Harmwood for tiling St. Steven's chancel and plastering the leads, 3s. 6d. To William Hawkins for mending the poor men's box, 6d.

1626. "Paid for bread and beer at Worting at the time of walking the perambulation, 2s.

'For two books of the fast, 2s.; a book of articles, 1s.; two books of the Thanksgiving, 8d.; and a book of Homilies, 7s.

"These books are added to the inventory of this year. The book of Homilies would be that of 1623, the last edition published by authority.

'Paid for ringing at the Queen's passing by the town, 9d.

"Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.

'Paid for certifying that the belfry was approved of by Dr. Barlow, 1s.

"Dr. Ralph Barlow, appointed Archdeacon of Winchester in 1609, and in 1629 made Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland.

1627. "Received for the passage of the corpse of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 6s. 8d.

Churchwardens' "Dr. Arthur Lake, born at Southampton in 1567. He was a  
 Accounts. distinguished Wykehamist, and was elected Warden of New College, Oxford, in 1613; and promoted to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in 1616. He died on the 4th May, 1626, and was buried in the south aisle of the choir of Wells Cathedral.

'Received of William Blunden for the widow Bunny, her knell, burial in the church, and all the bells, 8s. 8d., and for the pulpit cloth, 1s.

'Paid for a book of the fast, 1s.; for a communion book, 7s.; for mending the old communion book, 3d.; and for mending the communion cloth, 2d.

'Paid to the ringers at the passage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, his corpse, 1s.

1628. "Paid Mr. Bancks, a preacher, for making a sermon, 10s. Paid more to Mr. Hodges, a preacher, 1s.

'Paid to a Turkeyman in distress, being turned a Christian, 6d., and to Richard Moore for carrying the return of the recusants to Winchester, 2s. 6d.

'Received for the use of the pulpit cloth given by Mrs. Hatfield at two burials and delivered to poor people according to her will and desire, 2s.

1630. "Received for the Lord Sandes, his knell, 3s.

"William Sandys, 4th Lord Sandys, who married Alathea, daughter and co-heiress of John Panton, of Bruinskid, Co. Denbigh., Esq., died without issue in 1629, aged 22, and the barony passed to his half nephew, Henry Sandys. In the accounts of the Holy Ghost Chapel, 1628-30, occurs:—'*Received for the burial of Lord Sandes, 20s.*'

'Received of Mr. John Ailwyn for his wife to sit in the eighth seat in the south middle range, 2s.

'Paid for the new surplice, (viz. 9 ells of holland at 3s. 4d. the ell, and making, 3s.) to William Clough, 33s.

1631. "Received for the passing of the Lord of Pembroke's corpse through the town, 6s. 8d.

"William Herbert, K.G., 3rd Earl of Pembroke, who died of apoplexy at his house called Baynard's Castle, in the city of London, on 10th April, 1630, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

‘Received of Thomas Miles, the tapster of the Bell, to sit in the Tapster’s seat in the gallery, 1s.

‘Paid for the prayer for the Prince, 2d. (Charles, Prince of Wales, born 29th May, 1630.)

‘Paid for a bag to keep the surplice and the church linen in, 3s. 1d.

1634. “Received of Mr. Sandys of the Vine about the time of the burial of his brother, Mr. — Sandys, 10s.

“Mr. Henry Sandys of the Vyne (3rd son of Sir Edwin Sandys) had two brothers, William and Miles, both of whom died without issue, and it is not certain to which of these two the entry refers.

1635. “Paid to William Lambe, sexton, for his whole year’s wages for keeping of the bells, clock, and chimes, 20s.

“The sexton’s salary was 10s. a year from 1622 to 1633. In 1634 it was raised to 15s. In 1646 it was 20s., and in 1655 it was increased to 30s.

‘Paid Henry Vyncent for new making the chimes and to keep them in repair till Michaelmas next, £8.

“There are numerous items this year in connection with extensive repairs to the church inside and out, and among them occur:—

‘Paid to Richard Worrall and William Axe of Farnham for mending and new leading the eight uppermost windows, for making clean and mending the rest of the windows in the church, St. Stephen’s chancel and the vestry, for making clean the roof of the church and new whitening of the body of the church, for new colouring of the windows and arches, for colouring of all the turned pillars in or about the church into a marble colour in oil, for new writing the ten commandments, the creed, the Lord’s prayer, and the rest of the tables about the church, with new flourishing the King and Queen’s arms, and other work there done, £10.

‘Paid to the same for colouring in oil and gilding the pulpit, pew, and screens, for colouring the gallery in oil, for setting up of Adam and Eve at the west end of the church, and setting up all the arms on the walls of the church and the rest of the work there done, £13 18s.

1638. “Received for a corpse that passed by, 6s. 8d., and paid for the ringing at the passing by of the corpse, 1s. 8d., for a communion service book, 8s. 6d., and for a quire of paper to make a book for the clerk to register, 4½d.

Churchwardens' 1639. "Paid Robert Michener for two great pulleys for  
Accounts. the clock, 1s. To Vincent for mending the chimes, 4s. 6d.  
For a communion service book, 8s. 6d.

1640. "Paid to a minister which was sent to me by Mr. Webb (the Vicar) which was banished out of the Palgrave's country, 1s.

'Paid to the chime-maker for making of the chimes, £4 1s. 0d.

1642. "Paid for mending of the communion cup, 8d., and to Henry Vincent for mending the clock, 4s.

1643. "Used by the plumber certain pipes of the organs, containing 6 pounds of pewter and 4 pounds of lead.

"We now reach the period of the siege of Basing House, which began in November, 1643, and continued till the 14th October, 1645.

1643-44. "Received for Henry Roe, a soldier's knell, 1s., and for Joachim Van Herne, a soldier's knell, 2s.

'Paid for digging twenty-one graves, 7s., and for carrying six men and digging their graves, 8s. Richard Beckley (the beadle) for digging five graves, 1s. 8d. For digging the grave in the churchyard, 6d., and for carrying two men and digging their graves, 1s. 8d. Paid Richard Beckley for making clean about the church, 1s. 10d.

1645. "Received for a captain's knell, 1s., and for another captain's knell, 1s. For a soldier's knell, 2s.

'Paid Binfield for digging a grave for a soldier, 6d., and for carrying the soldier, 1s. 6d.

'Paid Roger Binfield for digging two graves for soldiers, 1s., and for burying them, 5s. Paid for burying two soldiers, 3s. 6d., and for digging a grave, 6d. Paid Richard Beckley for digging a grave for a soldier, 4d. Paid Andrew Bastin for carrying a soldier to burying, 2s. Paid Roger Binfield for digging three graves for soldiers, 1s. 3d. Paid Binfield for digging two graves for soldiers, 10d. Paid

Andrew Bastin and Binfield for digging a grave for a soldier and burying him, 2s. 6d. Paid William Hawkins for a shroud for a soldier, 3s.

1646. "Received for an Engineer's burial, 1s.

*"Monies given towards the reparation of the Church by those whose names are hereunder written.*

"A list of 259 names (many of them for amounts not exceeding 6d. or a shilling.) The highest donations are 40s., given by Stephen James. Mr. Andrew Butler and Mr. Thomas Hall 20s. each. Mr. Edmund Pitman, William Spier, Mr. Richard Woodroffe, Widow Strangwidge, Mr. William Hearne, John Davies, and Henry Cater, junr., 10s. each. Mr. John Ailwyn, 6s. 8d. John Lambold and Robert Sawyer 6s. each. The subsequent donations are 5s. and under.

"The total receipts for this year amounted to £35 13s. 3d., and among the payments occur :

"Paid to Peter Sandsbury (parish clerk, see page 109) for his pains in going to Odiham to seek after the chalice or communion cup which was taken out of Vicar Webb's house by the Parliamentary soldiers the 21st day of May, (1645) being Wednesday, and detained still by them, 1s.

'Paid for a coffin for the soldier which was killed at Francis Dowce's house, and for a shroud, a woman watching with him, with other charges, by the command of the Garrison of Bazinge then being, 8s. 8d.

'Paid to Mr. Joseph Collyer for twice drawing and engrossing of the petition delivered to the Committee at Winchester for allowance towards the reparation of the church, being much torn by the blowing up of gunpowder lying in the church, 3s. 4d.

'Paid to Nicholas Coles for his dinner when he came to view the church how the windows might be repaired, 8d.

"In the next entry we have particulars with respect to materials brought from Basing House for the repairs of the church, as the House of Commons had on 15th

Churchwardens' Accounts. October, 1645, issued an order for the demolition of Basing House, 'and that whoever fetches away the materials shall have them for their pains.'

'Paid Thomas Arnold for taking down 4000 tiles at Bazing, 10s., and for two days' work for his man to help load tiles at Bazing, 20d.

'Paid for taking down tiles from the chancel ( Basingstoke ) 2s. 6d.

'Paid for eleven pounds of red lead, 3s. 8d. For 2½ lbs. of franckincense, 2s. 6d. To Nicholas Coles for six and a half days' work at 18d. per diem, 9s. 9d., and paid him for 79 lbs. solder at 10d. a lb., 65s. 10d.; and a laborer for six days' work, 4s. For coals, 3s. 4d., and beer, 4d.

'Paid to William Hawkins, the smith, for iron pins to fasten the great stone door, the pulpit, and for iron work about the windows, 2s. 2d.

1647. "Received for one of the Lord Marquess's groom's knell, 1s.

*"Monies given by the Committee. Received at several times of Barnard Hawtrell in part payment of the £100, given towards the reparation of the church, the sum of £60.*

"Among the entries in continuation of the repairs to the church are purchases of timber and other repairs to the wood-work and seats, and

'For mending the pulpit cushion and the pulpit cloth, 6d.

'Paid for the charges of Mr. Webb, [the Vicar] Mr. Stocker, and William Clough for their journey to London to the Company of Skinners for the getting of our money due to the town by them, with other charges in London about the same business, 46s.

'Paid Richard Worrall, William Borne, and Philip Robins, glaziers, for 70 feet of glass new leaded in the bell loft at 3d. per foot, 17s. 6d.; for 50 feet of new leading in the upper windows in the church, 12s. 6d.; for 246 feet

of new glass at 6d. per foot in the same windows, £6 3s. Also paid to them for 264 feet of new glass in the four south aisle windows, £6 12s.; for 264 feet of new glass in the four north aisle windows, £6 12s.; for 66 feet of new glass in the east window, 33s., and in the head of that window, 4s.; for 58 feet of glass in the window over the north door, 29s.; for the nine heads of the nine great windows, £4 10s.; for the new whitening of the church, new writing of the creed and mending of the arms, £3. Paid for 40 feet of new glass and 8 feet of new leading, being for both the lesser windows in St. Michael's chancel, 22s.; for 130½ feet of new glass in the great window, £3 5s. 3d.; and for 24 feet of new glass and 8 feet of new leading in St. Stephen's chancel, 14s.

1647-48. "Received of Francis Douce by the appointment of Bernard Hawtrell in part more of the £100 given by the Committee, £37 10s.

'Received for three trees given to the church by the President of Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, £4 10s.

'Paid Mr. Andrew Weller, woodward to Mary Magdalen College, for his fees for the three trees given to the church by the President, 10s., and for horse hire and one man's wages to get the trees marked, 2s.

1648. "The first entry is,—'Received for Mr. Ambrose Webb's knell, 0.

"He had held the Vicarage for 54 years and, during the unsettled times of his incumbency, was frequently at warfare with his parishioners and troubled with prosecutions in the Consistory court.

'Paid to Barnard Hawtrell for his fee in gaining of our money given by the Committee, £5. Paid to Bernard Reeve for an hour glass, 7d.

"At the end of the accounts, 20th April, 1650. 'The sum total of receipts for the five years past, £169 10s. 2d. and the total of the payments, £169 4s. 0d. Remaining due to the church, 6s. 2d. More in Francis Dowse's hands given by the Committee towards the reparation of the church, 50s, being a part of the £100 given for that use.

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“The inventories of the church goods are repeated yearly up to the 20th April, 1645, in nearly the same words as the list given in 1622. The following is the first which occurs after 1645.

“April, 1650. *An Inventory of the Church Goods.* *Inprimis*, a book of Monuments (Foxe’s book of Martyrs), Bishop Jewell’s works, a great Bible, a parchment Register book, a communion table and frame with a settle, a pulpit, three linen cloths for the communion table, whereof one is a diaper, two brass pulleys, the one of two and the other of three, five great bells and a small bell, a warning bell broken, an old chest in the tower, and a trow to draw up stones, a pair of chimes with leaden weights, a clock with weights, a chest in the vestry, three pewter flagons for the communion table, a pulpit cushion of branch and velvet, four boxes to gather money in, one other round box with a lock, an hour glass, a coffin to carry poor people to burying given by Richard Lewis, an old table with a frame which formerly hath been a communion table, five fir poles, two great and three small, a broken fire crook, and a fir ladder now in the mason’s hands.

“*Church Goods taken by force away.* One silver chalice with a cover by the Parliamentary forces, and robbed by thieves in the night of one green velvet pulpit cloth given by Mrs. Hatfield, one green velvet cushion given by Robert Walker, a satin cloth for the pulpit, a cloth of chamlet, two carpets for the communion table, one of silk and the other of tuftaffety, a case of silk taffety, and a surplice.

“*Kept in Mr. Ambrose Webb’s hands, our Vicar deceased.* The Paraphrase of Erasmus, a book of Articles, a book of Homilies, and a book of Canons.

1651. “Paid for binding and bossing and completing the Church Bible, 12s. 6d.

1653. “Paid to Richard Worall for mending the church windows, and coloring the dial and figuring the seats, 23s.

1656. “Paid Silvanus Heather, May 31st, 1655, for bread, beer, and cheese carried to Hackwood gate at the perambulation, 4s.



1657. "Paid for the two chains for the two books, (Foxe's Martyrs and Bishop Jewell's works) 1s.

'Paid for clasping and binding the Book of Martyrs, 3s. 10d.

1659. "Paid the ringers when Richard, Lord Protector, was proclaimed, 2s. 6d.

"Richard Cromwell was proclaimed Protector on 4th September, 1658, and resigned the office on 25th May, 1659. He died at Hursley on 12th July, 1712, aged 85.

"Received 4th March, (1659-60) for Mr. Stephen Evered, his knell, vicar of the town of Basingstoke. (See page 25.)

1659-60. "Received for the going of the corpse of Mr. Prideaux through the town, 20s.

"Edmund Prideaux, second son of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, Co. Devon. Baptized at Farway on 27th September, 1601. Barrister-at-law; Solicitor General, 1648; Attorney General, 1649; and M.P. for Lyme Regis. He died at London on 8th August, 1659, and was buried in the Chapel of Ford Abbey, Co. Devon.

'Paid to John Edwards for altering the seats and making benches for the hospital people, 7s. 6d.

'Paid to John Jackson for the mending of the leads, for drawing three coats of arms, and for painting work done about the church, £2 4s. 4d.

'Paid to Mr. Webb (Vicar) out of Mr. Prideaux's money, 6s. 8d., to the ringers out of the same money, 1s., and to several poor people, 11s. 8d.

'Paid to William Hall for looking to the boys in prayer time and for making clean of the linen and pewter, 10s.

1662. "Paid to Browne the apparitor of an Act, for the preservation of the King's person, 1s.

'Paid for ringing on coronation day (23rd April) and on gunpowder plot (5th November) 5s.

1663. "Paid for a silver chalice and cover, £5 7s. 6d.; for a book of Canons, 1s.; for a surplice, 45s.

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'To the ringers when the Queen came in, 2s. 6d.

"Katherine of Braganza, who arrived at Portsmouth on 22nd May, 1662.

'To Laurence Reeve for ringing on 2 coronation days, the King's birthday, (29th May) and gunpowder treason, 10s.

1664. "Paid for an hour glass, 8d.

"The plague broke out at Basingstoke in 1666, and there are upwards of eighty knells recorded.

1666-67. "Paid for three chafing dishes, resin, frankincense and tobacco sticks to burn in the church in the time of the Visitation, 1s. 6½d.

1668. "Paid to Lewis Reeve for ringing at the time when peace was proclaimed with the Dutch, &c., 5s.

1669. "Received of Henry Merryfield for the broken bell or warner, 7s.

'Received of Mr. Edmund Pitman a pulpit cloth which he gave to the church.

'Paid for satin and altering the figures and setting Mr. Pitman's name on the pulpit cloth, 1s.

'For binding and new covering the book called *The Apology of the Church of England*, 5s.

"This no doubt is the volume designated in the inventory as 'Bishop Jewell's works.'

1670-71. "Received by a rate for maimed soldiers, marshalsey and King's bench, and for casting the bells and new hanging them, £58 17s. 0d.

'Received of the young men towards the new bell, £15.

'Received of John Morris a legacy given by widow Butler, £2, and from Mr. Withers towards the bells, 5s.

*Payments.* "To John Edwards and his men for taking down the bells and loading them, 6s. 8d.; for bread, cheese, and beer at the same time, 4s. 1d. Paid at Reading when the bells were cast, for horse-meat, meat and drink, £3 14s. 10d.

'Expenses when the Bell-founder came to the town, and for writing the articles, (*i.e.* the agreement) 12s. Mr. John Knight for casting two bells and for one new bell, £50 4s. 0d. Ambrose Cleeve for the carriage and re-carriage of the bells, 20s. Paid at the hanging of the great bell and for mending the clapper, for bread, cheese, and beer, 3s. 11d. Paid Weare for carriage and re-carriage of the brasses, 2s. 6d., and to Henry Knight for casting 6 brasses. For horse hire and other expenses to Reading, 5s. 6d. Francis Cole and his man and son for hanging the bells, £10 4s. Paid at John Bishop's for horse-meat and man's meat for the bell founders when they set the bells in tune, £1 9s. 6d. Lawrence Palmer for work done to the great bell's clapper, 10s., and for straps, staples, pins, boulder and keys, and for mending gudgeons for the bells, 30s. 1d.

"There are also several entries with respect to bell ropes, the wheels, and timber work in connection with the re-hanging of the bells, and

'Paid at Widow Spier's for bread, cheese, and beer for the workmen and those that helped them at hanging up the bells, 8s. 6d.

"The 5th bell was one of the three bells cast at this time, as appears by the inscription upon it, 'HENRY KNIGHT MADE MEE, 1670.' The 3rd bell, re-cast in 1812, was probably the new bell, and the other bell is the existing tenor, inscribed with the names of the four churchwardens who were elected on Easter Tuesday, April 5th, 1670, and who passed their accounts as above on 25th April, 1671. (See page 86. The date assigned to this bell in the note is erroneous.)

1671 to 1673. "Paid John Jackson for whitening the church, 30s., for flourishing two coats of arms, 15s., and for washing the King and Queen's arms, 4s.

"This probably refers to the existing paintings of the arms of Queen Elizabeth and of James I. still hanging up in the church.

'Paid the ringers when the King (Charles II.) came to the town, 6s.

"This is the first inventory which occurs after the one given in 1650.

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1677. "*An Inventory of the Goods belonging to the Church.*

'*Inprimis*, two pulpit cloths and two cushions; a carpet for the communion table; three flagons of pewter; a chalice and cover of silver; one pewter plate; one brass candlestick; two brass pulleys; a surplice; a diaper table cloth and a napkin; a Church Bible and Common Prayer Book; one book of Martyrs; one book of Bishop Jewell's works. Two long ladders the gift of Mr. Edward Acton, (but he is to have the command of them for his own use when he asks for them) consisting of 27 rounds each. A bier and a coffin; four polls; two joined stools and four money boxes. One great chest.

"The above Inventory is repeated in 1682 with the omission of the two ladders and the great chest, and the next Inventory is dated 26th August, 1694.

1678. "Paid for a new Common Prayer Book, 13s. For expenses in law suits to recover the charity of several well disposed persons, £5 2s. 10d.

1679. "Paid to John Jackson for drawing and putting up of two coats of arms and other work done in the church, £2 15s.

"Paid for a green carpet for the [communion] table, 5s. 6d.

1681. "Paid Richard Michener for work done about the church and rails, 38s. 3d., and for timber and work for the chapel rails, 26s. 8d.

"Paid the plumber for mending the leads, £2 18s., and then contracted with him to keep the leads in sufficient repair for seven years at 5s. the year.

1682. "Paid for one dozen of leather buckets, £2, and for a board and pins to hang the buckets on, 2s. 6d.

1683. "Paid for ringing when the King came through the town, 10s.

1684. "Paid for a new church ladder, 21s. 6d., and for whitening the church, 35s. 6d.

1685. "Paid Falour Meaton for the rails in the chancel and work done in the church, £5 11s., and to Worall for painting the communion rails, 6s.

'Paid for changing the word Charles into James, 1s.

"This was on the accession of James II. King Charles II. died 6th February, 1684-5.

1686. "Paid Mr. Cufaud for the King's arms, £4. Paid for setting the arms up and for cleansing the other arms, 3s. 6d.

'To George Thorpe for mending the silver cup, 2s. 6d.

"In May, 1686, collected a brief for the French Protestants from house to house and received £7 8s. 9½d.

1687. "Paid for a Bible and Common Prayer Book and for the carriage, 48s.

1688. "For ringing at the conception of the Queen, 3s., and for ringing on the King's day of thanksgiving and proclamation, 3s. For bringing in a stick of timber given by Magdalen College, Oxford, to repair the church, 5s. To Mr. John Coleman for fixing up the pillory, 2s.

"18th November, 1688, paid the ringers on the King's coming here, 5s.

"April 11th, 1689, paid the ringers being King William and Queen Mary's coronation day, 6s.

'Paid Robert Jackson for the sun dial, 10s.

1689-90. "Paid for ringing for the birth of the Princess' son, 3s.

"William, (Duke of Gloucester) son of George, Prince of Denmark by the Princess Anne, born 24th July, 1689, and died on 30th July, 1700.

1690-91. "To the ringers when King William came from Ireland, 10s.

"King William set out for Ireland 4th June, 1690, and gained the victory of the Boyne on 1st July, and returned on 6th September.

1691-92. "Paid John Jackson for drawing the arms of Mr. John Hall, 20s.

Churchwardens' 'Paid to the ringers when the victory was in Ireland,  
Accounts. 6s. 6d.

"This refers to the surrender of Limerick on 26th August, 1691.

"At a Vestry held 12th July, 1691. That due order may be kept in the church in the time of Divine Service :—It is resolved that the Beadle do attend in the church in the time of Divine Service, both at morning and evening prayer and sermons, and then and there keep the children and youth in due order and from playing and making of noises, and also to drive dogs out of the church, and to assist the Churchwardens in any other disturbance that shall there happen.

"That the Sexton take care that the graves are dug a due depth, and that the corpse be decently covered by himself or his deputy ; and also that he attend in church in time of Divine Service and show strangers where to sit according to their quality, where room may best be spared, and also to assist the Beadle to keep the youth in order in the church.

'Also that the Minister have liberty to put the chancel called St. Stephen's chancel into such repair and order as may make it fit for a library, provided that the passage may continue into the body of the church in the time of Visitations, and also that corpses may be buried therein in convenient places by the direction of the Churchwardens and Ministers for the time being.

1692-93. "Paid to the ringers for ringing when the King came from Flanders, 2s. 6d.

1693-94. "Paid for ringing when the King was to come through the town, 6s.

1694. "*An Inventory of the Church stock taken the 26th day of August.* One silver bowl and chalice ; three flagons and three plates ; a diaper table cloth and a napkin ; a surplice ; two pulpit cushions and two pulpit cloths ; two communion cloths ; two church Bibles and four Common Prayer Books. Four boxes to gather money in ; two rabnets ;\* two communion tables ; two joined stools ; a pulpit ; twelve leather buckets ; a great chest and a chest to keep the accompts in. Six bells with wheels and ropes ; a clock ; a bier ; a coffin ; a reading desk and three forms.

1694-95. "Paid for 12 leather buckets, 35s. 6d. Paid John Mortimer (the Sexton) for tolling three hours at the Queen's funeral day, 2s. 6d.

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\* "The meaning of this word is doubtful. A *rabinet* was a small piece of ordnance.

"Queen Mary died of the small pox at Kensington, 28th December, 1694, and was buried at Westminster Abbey on the 5th March, in the vault of King Charles II.

1695-96. "Paid the ringers when the King came home, 5s., and for ringing at the taking of Namure, 5s.

"Namur was taken by William III. on the 4th August, 1695.

1696-99. "Received for the old flagons, 5s. 4d.

1697. "For ringing and beer at the bonfire for joy of the peace by Mr. Mayor's orders, 16s. 9d.

"The peace of Ryswick, signed 20th September, 1697.

1698. "Paid Mr. Garret a bill for the flagons and lantern, 21s. 6d.

1702. "Paid for ringing on the 4th November, when the news came of defeating the French at Vigo, the 5th November and the 4th December, being a thanksgiving day, 13s.

1703. "Paid Thomas Knight for mending the lock and staple for the library door, 6d.

6th February, 1703-4. "The vestry ordered that the names of the benefactors to the library in the church of Basingstoke should be fairly written in the vellum book with gilt edges, provided for that purpose, and that chains and rods of iron were to be provided for fixing the same book there, as in other libraries.

1704. "Paid Mr. Prince for chains for the library and nails, 40s. 7d.

1705. "Paid John Curtis a bill for work done in the library, 52s. 10d.

1707. "Paid for ringing on the thanksgiving for the union of Scotland and England, 6s.

"The union of the two kingdoms under the title of Great Britain became law on 1st May, 1707.

1707. "Paid Mr. Clapshew for entering a catalogue of the books in the library, 3s. 6d.

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"On 26th March, 1710, it was agreed at a vestry meeting, that the arms of his grace the Duke of Bolton should be paid for by the churchwardens then in office before the 1st April, into the hands of Mr. Thomas Widmore, being the sum of £8 10s. 6d.

1710, April 11th. "Paid Mr. Thomas Widmore the money for the Duke's arms, £8 10s. 6d.

1716-17. "Paid for the Bible and bringing it, 45s. 6d.

1717. "Paid the ringers when the young Prince was born, 6s.

"Prince George William, the second son of King George II., born on 2nd November, 1717, and died at Kensington Palace 6th February, 1717-8.

1718-19, 5th January. "Paid Robert Jackson for work, a beautifying the church, £3 15s. 0d.

"This was a phrase much used during the 18th and for the first forty years of the present century. It usually signified the whitewashing and cleaning up a church, and was wont to be written (sometimes in letters of gold) on a board with the names of the churchwardens, &c., as an important event worthy to be handed down to posterity. The almost universal restorations of parish churches have swept away these obtrusive memorials of a more primitive time, and in many cases the western galleries, to the front of which they were usually affixed, have also disappeared.

"The following relates to a disused custom, and the observance of earlier hours.

"30th March, 1718. It had been the usage and custom from time out of mind until the year 1714 or 1715, in the time of the mayoralty of George Prince, for the Sexton to ring the fourth bell at four o'clock in the morning for giving of notice and warning to work people at the clothiers' trade to come into their work and into the work of other tradesmen of the town at that hour. In the year 1714 or 1715 the aforesaid order was altered and a new one made, for the bell to be rung at 5 o'clock in the morning, which order has been found injurious and prejudicial to the cloth-workers and other tradesmen of the town. Therefore it is now again ordered and appointed by Umfrevile Fairer, clerk, Vicar of this town, and by William Hawkins, gent., mayor, Robert Barfoot, gent., Henry Collier, gent., three of the justices of the peace of this town, and by the churchwardens and other inhabitants, that the fifth bell shall be from



henceforth rung at four o'clock in the morning during the whole year, and for so doing and for his other duties of his office the Sexton shall be paid by the churchwardens 40s. a year.

“1731. August 9th. Complaint having been made against Laurence North the Sexton for neglect of his office. It is ordered that whenever he shall ring the four o'clock bell or the eight o'clock bell later than the respective hours prescribed, he shall forfeit 5s. for every such default, the said 5s. to be deducted out of his yearly salary, every time that he is guilty of such neglects, sufficient proofs being made of the same before the Vicar and parishioners in public vestry assembled.

1722, August 28th. “Paid for beer for the ringers when King George was at Hackwood, 2s.; and paid the ringers when the King was at Hackwood, 6s.

1722. “Received of Sir William Windham, Bart., when her grace the Duchess of Somerset was carried through the town to be buried, the sum of £3, and it was distributed to sixty poor people.

“Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Joscelin Percy, the last Earl of Northumberland of that family, married on 30th May, 1682, Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset (commonly called the proud Duke of Somerset). She died on 23rd November, 1722, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. Sir William Wyndham (of Orchard Wyndham, Somerset) was her son-in-law, having married her Ladyship's second daughter, Lady Catherine Seymour.

March 1st, 1722-3. “It was agreed to have a new clock set up in the tower of the church for the use of the parish.

‘And in the accounts for the year 1724 occurs:—Paid for the church clock and works, £31 10s.

1723, June 23rd. “Paid John Curtis for work and chains in the library, 28s. 4d.

May 31st, 1724. “Sir George Wheler, lately deceased, having bequeathed all his Divinity Books to the parish, ‘The vicar and churchwardens were empowered to join with Granville Wheler, Esq., son, heir, and executor of the said Sir George, in taking such methods of conveying the said books to Basingstoke, as the said Granville Wheler shall judge best and most convenient.’

Churchwardens' "1726, April 11th. No beer shall for the future be allowed to  
Accounts. workmen about the church. That the beadle and sexton do prevent boys and all disorderly persons from disturbing the church in time of Divine Service, and from playing in the churchyard, as well when there is no Divine Service as when there is. The sexton for this service is to have the full profits of the knells, but no oil for the bells. A strong box with a hole in the lid shall be placed at each door of the church, wherein charitable persons may put their alms, according to the 84th canon. Mr. Joseph Hooker was to be paid a pound a year for keeping the clock in repair in all respects, and also for winding it up, from this time so as long as he shall continue to reside in the town. And an alarum shall be provided at the charge of the parish for the use of the sexton.

"1728, April 22nd. 'Granville Wheler, Esq., having requested that the parishioners should give security for the books given by his father, Sir George Wheler, to the library of Basingstoke, it was unanimously agreed not to give security for the said books, and that they insisted on their right to the said books, as being left to them by the last will and testament of the said Sir George Wheler. The Vicar was to report this as their answer to Granville Wheler, Esq. It was also ordered that Aquila Clapshew (under the direction of the Vicar and churchwardens) should write out fairly an inventory of all the goods belonging to the church, and particularly a catalogue of all and singular the books which are already repositied in the library, together with the benefactors' names who gave the said books, and also the clause of Sir George Wheler's last will and testament above mentioned, which catalogue of books shall be delivered to the Archdeacon of Winchester, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 10th year of Queen Ann, entitled, 'an Act for the preservation of parochial libraries.'

"1728, November 4th. Whereas Mrs. Mary Rhimes, daughter and survivor [of the children] of William Rhimes, gent., hath entirely left the church and communion thereof and is departed and gone to the meeting of the Presbyterians, and forasmuch as Rebecca Rhimes, mother of the said Mary, and widow of the said William Rhimes, is also a dissenter from the said communion; the seat room formerly belonging to the said William Rhimes, his wife and children, is now forfeited and at the disposal of the churchwardens.

1730. "Paid for the bason, £5 1s. 6½d.

"This refers to the silver bason mentioned in page 107, 'for the use of the church to baptize children in.'

1733, April 24th. "It was unanimously ordered that the arms of William Blunden, Esq., deceased, together with an account of his benefaction to the poor of his parish

(being an annuity of £10 to be paid every Christmas day for ever) be set up in the church at the charge of the parish in gratitude to his memory.

"Mr. Blunden died on 27th February, 1732-3, aged 78, and was buried in the Holy Ghost Liten on the 6th March.

1733, May 20th and 21st. "Paid for the expenses in going the bounds of the parish, £3 8s.

"In 1735 we have the particulars of another perambulation.

"1735, April. Paid the expenses going the bounds of the parish with the most men and boys as ever went, and we believe the most money spent. The particulars of the charges being :—Paid to Ben. Loader for bread, 5s. 6d. ; to John Bright for beer, 3s. 0d. ; to Daniel Budd for beer, 3s. ; to Mr. Jayes for cheese, 7s. 9d. At William Wood's for bread, beer and meat, 13s. 6d. ; at Richard Knight's for bread, beer and cheese, 7s. 5½d. Paid Mr. Vince for bread, beer and cheese, 9s. 3d. ; to Giles Ingram for beer 6s. 8d. ; to Daniel Budd for beer for them that went there in the morning, 3s. ; at Edmund White's for beer, 8s. 6d. Thomas Cocks for beer into Nornfield, 4s. 6d. ; William Porter for beer into Nornfield, 4s. Richard Adams for bread, 2s. ; John Stiles for a cheese, weight 10 lbs., 2s. 6d. Paid Thomas Cocks for the men who did not go to dinner with the church ones and several others to Mr. Woodroffe's at the parsonage, 4s. 3d. ; and paid Edward Lancaster for bread, drum and fiddle, 5s. 6d.

1735, November 21st. "Paid to Richard Johnson, Francis Michell, Thomas Nevill, Edward Bailey, and others helping down with the bell, 4s. 6d.

December 22nd. "Paid Edward Bailey for fetching the weights and scales to weigh the bell, 6d. Paid to several others helping about the bell, 6s. 6d.

1735-6, January 19th. "Paid Mr. Grace's expenses about the new bell, 2s.

February — "Paid Mr. Phelps for casting the new bell, £8 9s.

"This bell has been re-cast as it no longer exists in the belfry ; four of the eight bells of the present peal being of later date.

1738-9. "Paid for a parchment Register book, £1 11s. 6d.

Regulation  
as to  
Market hours.

"On 10th December, 1764, the following order was made by the corporation with respect to the market.

"Ordered that the market held in this town every Wednesday shall from Michaelmas to Lady day begin at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until six of the clock in the afternoon, and from Lady day to Michaelmas shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until eight o'clock in the evening. And that all persons bringing any merchandise, victuals, or other things whatsoever to be sold at the said market do bring and pitch them in the same, and if any person shall buy or cause to be bought such merchandise, victuals, or other things so brought to be sold, out of the said market, such person shall be proceeded against as the law directs. Thomas Wigg, one of the serjeants-at-mace, was appointed clerk of the market to do and execute all things belonging to the said office, and took the oath on the same day for duly executing the said office of clerk of the market.

The Burgesses'  
Wives' Seat.

"On 4th November, 1788, the corporation passed the following resolution with respect to an alleged encroachment upon their rights.

"Resolved unanimously in consequence of the Churchwardens, some or one of them, having lately affixed a lock to the seat door in the church of this town belonging to the burgesses' wives, and thereby excluded the families of the same from sitting in that seat according to ancient right and custom, and also permitted persons to have places and sit there who can have no right by the said ancient custom. That the said proceedings are unwarrantable, and therefore the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses now present do determine that they will support the ancient and present right to the said seat, and that the Rev. Dr. Sheppard be requested to represent the above to the churchwardens in order that the same may be amicably settled, but if not, then that every legal step be taken to support the said right. Signed, J. EVANS, Mayor.

RICHD. HUNT.

DD. GRAHAM.

W. RING.

JOHN ILSLEY.

T. ROBINS.

THOS. SHEPPARD.



## Nonconformity in Basingstoke.

A. D. 1650-1888.

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Religion and Politics were so intertwined in England during the latter half of the 17th Century that any district which, like Basingstoke and its neighbourhood, had been a special area of Civil War, was likely to be fertile in controversial diversity after its close. Moreover the general, though not universal remissness of the Church at that period, had weakened its hold upon the hearts of men, and its efforts to enforce conformity by appeals to the Civil power were ineffectual. The rite of Confirmation and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper were resorted to as tests of political loyalty, rather than with a view to spiritual advancement. Non-residence and a frigid formality and worldliness deprived the clergy of their proper influence. A MS. in the Bodleian Library contains the draft of an address to Queen Ann which shows the neglected state of the Diocese of Winchester. The petitioners represent "that for more than the space of thirty years last past, though they lived under the best constituted Church in the world, yet it had been their misfortune not to have the episcopal function duly performed within their diocese. Bishop Morley, who had been an excellent prelate, was superannuated for the last ten years of his life (1674-84); and the late Bishop Mews was entirely careless of discharging the duty of his function through the whole time, which was about twenty-two years, that he was bishop of their diocese (1684-1706); so that they had suffered under all the inconveniences of neglected visitations and want of confirmations, and a total neglect of discipline in the diocese." This deterioration continued and increased with the progress

of years down to the end of the 18th Century. During the long incumbency of Dr. Sheppard, the non-resident Vicar of Basingstoke from 1768 to 1814, we find startling examples of slackness in the administration of Church ordinances. The Registers of the parish of Ashe, in the Deanery of Basingstoke, contain an entry in the handwriting of the Rev. George Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, to the following effect:—"John Thomas, formerly of All Soul's College, Oxford, translated from Salisbury to Winchester, 1761, was succeeded by Honorable Brownlow North, formerly of All Souls, Bishop of Worcester, in 1781 or 1782. He confirmed, the first time of his translation, September, 1783, when between 3000 and 4000 were supposed to be confirmed in Basingstoke Church, eighteen years having elapsed since the last Confirmation by Thomas. He visited this part of his diocese 7th July, 1788, (Sermon by Dr. Duncan) and confirmed, the 8th July, at Basingstoke, about 1200. Confirmation again Sept. 1797. Ditto Sept. 1802." To those who are acquainted with the capacity of Basingstoke Church, and who have witnessed the present more solemn and careful mode of administering the rite every year, the statement will seem incredible. There is, however, no reason to doubt its accuracy, but the candidates must have passed through the Church as it were in droves, and received the laying on of hands in the most perfunctory manner.

#### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Nonconformity, however, had obtained a footing in the town even before the Civil War had come to an end. The SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (or *Quakers*) stands first in date among its actual records. The following particulars are quoted from "A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers, for the Testimony of a Good Conscience, from the time of

their being first distinguished by that name, in the year 1650, to the Time of the Act, commonly called the Act of Toleration, &c." by Joseph Besse, London, 1753.

ANNO 1655. On the 18th of the month called July, Thomas Robertson and Ambrose Rigg, being at Basingstoke, were told that the priest of that Parish\* had uttered several invective speeches against them: they, desirous to clear themselves, sent to the priest to come to them, but received this short answer, "I will not come. You may expect to be shortly in prison." They nevertheless held a meeting in a Friend's yard, to which many of the town resorted. As one of them was preaching, the priest, with a Justice of the Peace and some others, came and in much anger demanded, "What a tumult is here? By what authority do you speak here? The Friends answered, "Our authority is from the Lord." The Justice answered, "I have authority to try you;" and so tendered them the oath of Abjuration, and, for refusing to swear, sent them to prison, where they were kept asunder; after which they examined them separately, and took away their money, Bible, inkhorns, knives and papers, but next morning returned their money. On the third day, the Justice, with officers, came to the prison, and asked them, "whether they were not whipt in Kent?" for, said he scoffingly, "I know you will not lie." They answered him, No. Nevertheless he caused them to be stript, that he might see their shoulders. This usage seem'd on purpose to affront and deride them. After this he again tendered them the oath, and continued them in prison, strictly charging that none of their friends should come near them. After fifteen weeks they were set at liberty by an order of

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\* Stephen Evered, *alias* Webb, was the Vicar at this time.

Session. Robert Hodgson coming to visit them, was not suffered. He then went to a meeting at the house of William Knight, and there preached. As he was speaking, a Justice of the Peace came in, and called out, "Where's the preacher?" The woman of the house answered, "Here is a friend of mine." The Justice then said to Robert, "Whence come you?" He answered, "From Reading." The Justice said, "What do you here?" He answered, "I come to visit my friends in prison." The Justice replied, "You shall go and see them," and thereupon tendered him the oath, and sent him instantly to gaol, having first rifled his pockets and taken away his letters. He was detained there sixteen weeks. (Pages 228, 229.)

In 1657 we find that "Mary Spier suffered ten months imprisonment for reproving the priest of Basingstoke," and that John Wigg of Preston Candover, and Richard Wigg, for not paying tithes, were imprisoned at Basingstoke. In the following year, "William Knight of Basingstoke, for visiting his friends in prison there, was confined in the same gaol thirteen weeks." (Page 230.)

In 1686, Roger Smith of Maple-Durwell, at the suit of Thomas Osborne, tithe-farmer, was imprisoned twelve days at Basingstoke, and then carried to Winchester gaol, whence he was removed by *Habeas Corpus* to London. (Page 240.)

The "Journal or Historical Account of the Life, Travels, Sufferings, &c." of GEORGE FOX (Founder of the Society) published, with a preface by William Penn, in 1694, contains the following entry under the date of 1656:—"Then, leaving that place, (Farnham,) we came to Basingstoke, a very rude town, where they had formerly very much abused Friends. There



I had a meeting in the evening which was quiet, for the Lord's power chained the unruly. At the close of the meeting I was moved to put off my hat, and to pray to the Lord to open their understandings, upon which they raised a report that I put off my hat to them, and bid them Good Night, which was never in my heart. After the meeting, when we came to our inn, I sent for the inn-keeper, (as I used to do,) and he came into the room to us, and showed himself a very rude man. I admonished him to be sober, and fear the Lord, but he called for faggots, and a pint of wine, and drank it off himself, and then called for another, and called up half a dozen men into our chamber. Thereupon I bid him go out of the chamber, and told him he should not drink there, for we sent for him up to speak to him concerning his eternal good, and he was exceedingly mad, rude and drunk. When he continued his rudeness, and would not be gone, I told him, the chamber was mine for the time I lodged in it, and I called for the key, and then he went away in a great rage. In the morning he would not be seen, but I told his wife of his unchristian and rude carriage towards us. (Vol. i. page 244.)

Regular records of the Society at Basingstoke have been kept from the year 1672, and are still extant, from which it appears that the Friends' Burying Place on the North side of the Reading Road, with a house adjoining, was purchased in 1696. Robert Applegarth, one of those concerned in the purchase, is buried there.

The following names occur in the parish registers with the designation of "Quaker" attached to them, (1695-9). Moggs, Clapshaw, Coombs, Paige, Roberts, Newman, Austin, Browne, Knight.

"We find also in the second volume of the Churchwardens' Accounts, ending in 1739, some entries which

bear witness to the conscientious scruples felt by members of the Society of Friends with regard to the payment of Church rates.

"April, 1703. Paid Mr. Lampard for a warrant to summons the Quakers before the justices, 1s. In 1704, for a warrant to distrain on Quakers, 1s.; and on July 5th, 1722, paid for a warrant for the Quakers, 1s.

"1731. *Distrained from several people called Quakers for their respective rates.*

"From Robert Aplegarth 10 bushels of malt at 3s. 2d. per bushel, 31s. 8d., for the sum of 30s. 8d. From Robert Eeles 5 buz. of flour at 4s. 3d. per buz., sold for 21s. 3d., for the sum of 19s. 6d. From Stephen Hampton 5 buz. of malt at 3s. 2d. per buz., 15s. 10d., for the sum of 13s. 4d. From William Heydon 3 buz. of malt at 3s. 2d. per buz., sold for 9s. 6d., for the sum of 9s. 6d. From John Mitchel 18 lbs. of pewter [dishes, plates, &c.] at 6d. per lb., sold for 9s., for the sum of 9s.

"Paid for bringing the goods away and the carriage after they were sold, 4s., and for the warrants, 12s. 6d.

"1733. *Arrears of rates due from Quakers.*

"From Doctor Portsmouth, 2s. 8d. Robert Aplegarth, 8s. 4d. George Eeles, 5s. Stephen Hampton, 10d. John Mitchell, 3s. 4d., and William Heydon, 2s. Total, £1 2s. 2d. And for the new rates,—Dr. Portsmouth, 16s. Robert Appelgarth, 20s. George Eales, 12s. Stephen Hampton, 2s. John Mitchell, 6s., and William Heydon, 2s. Total, £2 18s. 0d.

"Paid for six warrants, 12s., and expenses in carrying the goods before and after they were sold, 3s. 7d. Total, 15s. 7d.

"*The account of what goods we strained from the Quakers and what we sold them for.*

"From Mr. Heydon 9 lbs. of pewter, sold for 6s. From Stephen Hampton 8½ lbs. of pewter, sold for 5s. 6d. From George Eales 4½ buz. and 1 lb. of flour, sold for 21s. 1d.

From Doctor Portsmouth one dozen and 4 plates, 3 dishes, wt.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and a saucepan, sold for 21s. 3d. From John Michell  $\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. of lead, sold for 11s. 4d., and from Robert Appelgarth 9 buz. and a peck of wheat, sold for 32s. Total, £4 17s. 2d. The rates and all expenses amounted to £4 15s. 9d. Due to the Quakers, 1s. 5d., and gave the same away to the widow Clarke.

“1737. *The arrears that we strained from the Quakers for what was due for the years 1734, 1735, and 1736.*

“Mr. Appelgarth’s rates came to 18s. 4d. Mr. Portsmouth’s, 14s. 8d. John Mitchell’s, 5s. 6d., and William Hack’s, 4s. 10d. Paid for the warrants, 8s., and for portorage and other expenses, 2s. 2d. Total, £2 13s. 6d.

“Wheat from Mr. Appelgarth’s sold for 21s. 6d. Oats, beans, and pewter from Mr. Portsmouth’s sold for 20s. Spades and nails from William Hack’s sold for 6s. 10d., and a lead weight from John Mitchell’s sold for 8s. 6d. Total, £2 16s. 10d. Due to Quakers, 3s. 4d.

The Friends’ Meeting-House now stands on the West side of Wote Street. Several well-known and highly-respected inhabitants of the town are still members of the Society.

#### INDEPENDENTS.

The INDEPENDENTS, or as they are now more generally called, Congregationalists, stand next in point of date. No record of this community in Basingstoke bears an earlier date than 1686, but it is certain that JOHN HOOKE, who lies buried in the Liten, was their minister before the year 1663. His father, William Hooke, the son of a Hampshire gentleman, was born about 1600, entered Trinity College, Oxford, 19th May, 1620, and took the degree of M.A. in 1623.\* He was instituted to the Vicarage of Upper

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\* “Son of William atte Hooke, of Hook, near Odiham, a family long connected with Basingstoke, whose eldest son, ‘Richard Hook,

Clatford, near Andover, on May 4th, 1627. This he exchanged for the living of Axmouth, Devon, 26th July, 1632. Before this time (in 1630) he had married Jane Whalley, a sister of Edward Whalley, one of Cromwell's Major-Generals, and also one of the Regicide Judges. Her mother was Frances Cromwell, an aunt of the Protector. In 1639 we find William Hooke at Taunton, Massachusetts, as the first minister of religion in that town. About 1644 he removed to New Haven in Connecticut, where he remained till 1656, when he returned to his native country and became Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. On the 12th January, 1656-7, he was appointed, with Mr. Caryll and Mr. Sterry, to assist in a thanksgiving service for Cromwell's preservation from certain designs lately discovered. About this time he succeeded John Prowse as Vicar of Rousdon St. Pancras, Devon, near the scene of his former ministrations at Axmouth. From this living he appears to have been ejected on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and his successor was instituted 8th June, 1665. William Hooke died in London 21st March, 1677-8, leaving three sons, John, Walter, and Ebenezer.

John Hooke was born in 1634, and is described in the register of Harvard University, which he left without a degree in 1652, as son of the Rev. William Hooke of Taunton, New Haven. He probably came to England about 1652, to benefit by the rise of Oliver Cromwell, his mother's cousin. On the 3rd November, 1653, his father wrote from New Haven to Cromwell, thanking the Lord General for his bounty and for

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*gentleman,*' is named in the court rolls of Basingstoke in 1629 and 1634. The above-mentioned William Hooke was his second son. His grandfather, Richard att Hook, is named on the court rolls of 1558 and 1562, aged and bedridden in 1590.

the favour which his son had found in his eyes.\* According to Calamy he preached in the Church of Kingsworthy, Hants, but there is no entry in the Diocesan records or in the parish register of his having held the benefice or curacy. It seems likely, however, that he was ejected from some preferment in 1662, owing to his non-acceptance of the Act of Uniformity, and that he then became the minister of an Independent congregation at Basingstoke. He was certainly, on the 30th July, 1663, being then 29 years of age, chosen and admitted as one of the four Chaplains of the Savoy, of which his father had been Master,† and held this office till the Visitation of the Savoy on 28th July, 1702, when he responded to certain inquiries as senior chaplain, the other three being John Lamb, Dean of Ely; Nicholas Onely; and Lionel Coles. The commission having been opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, three of the brethren or Chaplains were discharged, because they had other benefices, and John Hooke, the fourth, because he was living at Basingstoke in the County of Southampton, as the teacher of a separate congregation from the Church of England. The full report of the Visitation will be found in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. iii. p. 406. Stow's *Survey of London*, edited by Strype, vol. ii. p. 679, adds that he was "put in by Dr. Killegrew, (who was then Master) though he knew he was a dissenting preacher." He died, aged 76, in A.D. 1710, and his monument in the Liten bears the following inscription:

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\* This letter is printed in Thurloe's Collection, vol. i.

† In a letter to Richard Cromwell dated from the Savoy, November 16th, 1659, William Hooke writes, "I still possess the Savoy, though not long since heaved at by Sir Arthur Heselrige."

M. H. T.  
 VIRUM VERE REVERENDUM,  
 JOHANNEM HOOKE  
 EVANGELIO SALUTIFERO DUDUM DEVOTUM  
 PRÆSENT[IAM] ΘΕΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΟΤ VIVIFICAM  
 SPERANTEM  
 SACRIS LIBRIS ADMODUM VERSATUM  
 EXIMIE DOCTUM NECNON  
 INSIGNI PIETATE ORNATUM  
 OBIIT ANNO { C.S. 1710  
 ÆT. S. 76

(This slab covers a truly reverend man, JOHN HOOKE, long time devoted to the Gospel of our Salvation; hoping for the quickening Presence of the GOD-MAN; well skilled in the Holy Scriptures, distinguished for learning, and adorned with remarkable piety, who died in the year 1710, aged 76.)

“His will, dated 20th June, 1709, and proved before the Archdeacon of Winchester on 9th May, 1710,\* names as legatees his daughters Elinor, wife of John Joules of Gosport, Elizabeth (unmarried) and Anna, wife of John Dans of Newbury, with five grandchildren. His wife Elinor, was residuary legatee and sole executrix. The seal appended to the will bears an impaled shield, with the arms of the Hookes of Bramshot.†

The first regular meeting house of the Independents, where they assembled in 1695, adjoined the Aldworth

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\* “The parish register records his burial in these words:—‘1710, 26th April, Mr. Hooke, the Desenting Minister, was buried,’ and that his widow, ‘Mrs. Hooke, was buried 25th May, 1714.’

† “A cross quarterly between four escallops and a crescent for difference. It is evidently an impression from the seal used by his father, as the coat on the sinister side displays the arms of Whalley. Three whales’ heads erased and erect.

Blue-coat School in Cross Street; and in an altered form is now occupied by Mr. Henry Jackson, draper.

The pastorate was held successively by Joshua Foster, 1719; Samuel Parsons, 1721; John Hulme, 1727;\* — Buckley, 1734; Wm. Moth, 1737. Of these ministers nothing is known, except the dates of their settlement and a record in the parish register that "Mr. William Moth was buried in woollen, August y<sup>e</sup> 24th, 1744." He was buried in the vault of Mr. Kitchener, near the Holy Ghost School, and the tomb was restored and the inscription recut by the Congregationalist Body in 1876. Mr. Moth's successor was the Rev. Joseph Barber, who was born at Willenhall, Staffordshire, January 23rd, 1726, and was appointed, August 5th, 1746. He left in 1755 for Brentwood, Essex, and died in 1810. Thomas Bishop was the minister from 1756 to 1763, in which year he was succeeded by Samuel Ridgeway, who left Basingstoke in 1766 for Lavenham, Suffolk, and returned in 1770, the pulpit being supplied during his absence by Messrs. Harris and Ingham. He died June 7th, 1791, and was buried in the Liten. The parish register of Burials records "June 14th, 1791, Samuel Ridgeway, Dissenting Minister, aged 58."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the next pastor, was born at Wigton, in Cumberland, October 28th, 1766; was educated in the Grammar School of that town till his 18th year, and succeeded to the mastership of the Free School at Bothal, June, 1785. Having been educated in the Established Church, he intended to

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\* "It seems likely that Mr. Hulme was succeeded by the person referred to in the following entry:—'19th December, 1734, Mr. Edward Jelly, a Dissenting Teacher, was buried from Eastrop by Mr. Warton, Vicar.' *Parish Register*."

take orders in its ministry, but was repelled by the careless manner in which the clergy then performed their office. He attended the ministry of the Rev. Henry Townsend, Cockermouth, whose congregation he joined in 1789, when, from conscientious motives he resigned the mastership of Bothal School, and was recommended by his pastor as a candidate for the ministry, to the Council of the College of Homerton. He passed through the *curriculum* with ability and credit, and became pastor of the Independent Congregation at Basingstoke, April 12th, 1792.

A new Meeting-house or Chapel was opened in London Street, August 25th, 1801, to accommodate the congregation, which had largely increased during the ten years of Mr. Jefferson's ministry. He was appointed to preach one of the annual sermons before the London Missionary Society in 1811: in 1813 aided in forming the North-East Hants Auxiliary Bible Society, and held the office of joint Secretary with two clergymen of the Episcopal Church till his removal from the town to reside at Thirsk in 1819. He did much to preserve the topography of this district, and was author of the following works, besides occasional sermons.

THE RUINS OF A TEMPLE, a Poem. To which is prefixed an account of the antiquity and history of Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, with an appendix containing historical and explanatory notes. 4to. *London*, 1793.

HORÆ POETICÆ: Poems, sacred, moral, and descriptive, to which are added four Essays. 12mo. *Basingstoke*, 1804.

LYRA EVANGELICA; or an Essay on the use of instrumental music in christian worship. 8vo. *London*, 1805.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF HOLY GHOST CHAPEL AT BASINGSTOKE, to which is added, Ruins of a Temple. Second edition, improved and enlarged. 8vo. *Basingstoke*, 1808. Published with his initials (J. J.) only.



THE GLORY OF THE CREATOR DISPLAYED IN THE VISIBLE HEAVENS. A Sermon on the Comet. 8vo. *Southampton*, 1811.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENT discovered at Badley Pound Farm, Crondall. 18mo. *Basingstoke*, 1817. This passed through three editions in 1817.

In 1821 he compiled a HISTORY OF THIRSK, Yorkshire, whither he had removed in 1819.

Besides the above-mentioned works, the HISTORY OF BASING HOUSE, first published in 1815, and the HISTORY OF SILCHESTER, of which the second edition was printed in 1823, were chiefly from his pen. He was also a considerable contributor to the *Evangelical Magazine* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signatures of "Iota," "Erastus," and "J. J." His portrait appeared in the former periodical in May, 1800, and a memoir of him in January, 1825, about six months after his death. His eldest son, Joseph Brown Jefferson, born in Basingstoke and educated by his father, became an Independent minister and has left behind him some "Remains" which show much liberality and largeness of heart on controversial subjects. He died at the early age of 23. Another son, Samuel, also a native of Basingstoke, was the author of a History of Carlisle and other topographical works. The late Justice Talfourd was a pupil of Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

JAMES WILLS succeeded, August 20th, 1820. He had previously served as a Lieutenant in the King's Artillery Drivers, and was engaged in the battles of Badajoz, Salamanca, and Toulouse, during the Peninsular War. He died Sunday, 3rd May, 1846, and was buried in a vault at the rear of the chapel.

In July, 1844, JAMES WILLS and ALFRED JOHNSON were co-pastors. On the death of the former, Mr.

Johnson became sole pastor, but resigned June 20th, 1852. The congregation was then without any settled minister till April, 1855, when the appointment was given to

ROBERT HALL, of New College, London, and held by him till January, 1857. He was succeeded by

JOHN MARK WILKS, of the same College, who resigned his charge in September, 1862.

NORMAN GLASS, a man of considerable scientific attainments in geological and other subjects, was minister from this time till October, 1868. His successor was

JAMES EDWARD FLOWER, M.A., of Glasgow University, who removed to Nottingham in August, 1878.

HENRY BARRON was appointed in 1879, and the present minister, J. CAPES TARBOLTON, in 1886.

The Chapel in London Street was erected in 1800 at a cost of about £2000, enlarged in 1834, and again in 1860, and has recently been farther improved. It has about 600 sittings.

#### WESLEYANS.

The Methodist Revival of the 18th Century was the cause of some agitation in the parish. A letter from the Rev. T. Warton, Vicar from 1723 to 1745, addressed to the Town Clerk, "Mr. John Russell, Attorney at Law," is still preserved in M.S. It is dated February 13th, 1738-9, and ends thus :

"They write from Basingstoke, that on Sunday last the Reverend Mr. Charles Kinchin, M.A., Rector of the Church of Dummer in the Bishop of Winchester's Diocese,

and Fellow of Corpus Christi College,\* (where his Lordship is Visitor) held a publick meeting consisting chiefly of Dissenters of both sexes, who were very numerous, at the Crown Inn in that Town, where he prayed much *extempore* and expounded or preached after the manner of the Methodists, taking a whole chapter for his text; the noted Mr. Whitfield (an itinerant Preacher lately arrived from Georgia) having done the same at the King's Head on the Thursday, and at the Crown on the Friday and Saturday next preceding.

N.B.—It is presumed that the aforesaid Inns have license to sell Ale and other Liquors usually retailed at Publick Houses, but for no other purpose whatsoever.”

JOHN WESLEY also made repeated visits to the town for the purpose of preaching, between the years 1739 and 1763, as the following extracts from his Journals will show.

March, 1739, Saturday, 10th. In the afternoon I came to Dummer, and on Sunday morning had a large and intelligent congregation. I was desired to expound in the evening at Basingstoke.

April 29th. Expounded to a small company in the evening at Basingstoke.

December, 1747. Passed through Basingstoke.

October, 1751. We rode leisurely on to Basingstoke and came about two hours after sunset to Bramsel. (Bramshill.)

February 10th, 1759. Rode to Basingstoke, where the people put me in mind of the wild beasts at Ephesus. Yet they were unusually attentive in the evening.

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\* “Son of Augustine Kinchin, of Woodmancote, Hants. He was born in 1711, and Rector of Dummer from 1735 to 1742.

Saturday, 13th. After preaching to a small serious company, I went on to London.

September 24th, 1759. Preached at 8 a.m. at Brentford, and in the evening at Basingstoke, to a people slow of heart and dull of understanding.

November, 1759. Friday, 26th. I rode to Basingstoke, was extremely tired, when I first came in, but much less so afterwards.

Monday, November 3rd, 1760. Preached at 9 at Andover to a few dead stones, at one in Whitchurch, and in the evening at Basingstoke.

1763, Friday, September 30th. From Whitchurch to Basingstoke. Even here there is at length some prospect of doing good. A large number of people attended, to whom God enabled me to speak strong words, and they seemed to sink into the hearts of the hearers.

1763, Saturday, 25th October. Preached at Basingstoke, where many attended at 5 in the morning. In the afternoon I came to London.\*

The semi-political High Churchmanship of Queen Anne's days, which culminated in the extravagant popularity of Dr. Sacheverell, had at least one representative in Basingstoke. The following obituary notice was quoted by the *Athenæum* in 1874 from the *Grub Street Journal* of Thursday, December 23rd, 1736. "Basingstoke, December 9th.† This day was interred in our Churchyard Dame Box, a zealous woman for the Church. When Dr. Sacheverell was

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\* Copied from the Journals of John Wesley, by Mr. G. B. Mellor, Wesleyan Minister, Southsea.

† The Parish Register records under the date of *November 22nd*, 1736, "Elizabeth Box, widow of Edward Box, was buried in woollen."

cleared from his troubles, she clothed herself in white, and kept the same clothes by her, and was buried in them. During the Doctor's life she constantly went to London once a year, and carried with her a dozen larks as a present to that High-Flying Priest. Her corpse was adorned with oaken boughs in memory of King Charles II."

#### THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

It appears that Lady Huntingdon's religious influence was exerted in Basingstoke as early as 1755, nearly a quarter of a Century before her separation from the Church of England. The following memoranda have been kindly supplied to the authors by the Trustees of the Connexion through their Secretary.

1755. A place of worship opened at Basingstoke by Lady Huntingdon's means. The first place of worship was situated in Church Street.

1775. A Chapel erected: probably on the site of the present building in Wote Street. This site was purchased by John Mulford and Benjamin Loader, Esquires.

1779. The Burial Ground conveyed to Trustees, and the Trustees thereof declared by a Deed of Feb. 4th.

1783. Mr. Dickens, a Student of Lady Huntingdon's College at Trevecca, first preached at Basingstoke on 24th April, and on 19th June following commenced his stated ministry. Mr. Dickens continued Minister at Basingstoke to the close of his life.

1790. Mr. William Woodburn, the only person *now* known to have been buried in the grave-yard, died April 24th, 1790, aged 56. His tombstone, which formerly stood in front of the Chapel, has lately been removed.

1799. Rev. Thomas Thorne, one of Lady Huntingdon's Ministers, was settled at Basingstoke. Under his ministration the congregation rapidly increased, and steps were taken to afford enlarged accommodation. Mr. Thorne continued at Basingstoke about ten years.

1802. Opening of the new Chapel which (July 11th) had been re-built by Mr. John Mulford. A residence for the Minister was also erected at his cost.

At the opening, Rev. T. Thorne read the prayers of the Established Church, and the Rev. William Cooper, afterwards Minister of her Ladyship's Chapel in Dublin, preached from Genesis xxviii. 16-17.

1807. A Deed executed, superseding that of 1779, conveying the Burial Ground to the then Connexion Trustees.

1808. A farther Deed executed by which Mr. Mulford conveyed to the Trustees the Chapel, the residence, and a piece of ground on the East side on which the present Schoolroom stands. It was stipulated in this Deed that in Divine Worship the Liturgy of the Church of England should be used.

We have been favoured with the following list of ministers appointed at a later date, viz. Messrs. Hurndall (1830), Pingree (1833), Lepine (1839), Bone (1845), Trotter (1860), Hines (1869), Guntrip (1880), Adams (1883).

#### PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

The "Primitive Methodists" had no regular footing in Basingstoke before 1833, when Mr. Edward Bishop, one of their ministers, preached in the open air, in Totterdown, amidst much opposition. The use of a court in Bunnian Place was afterwards allowed to their preachers, the hearers standing in the road. Services were then held in a timber-yard lent by Mr. Etheridge.

It was not till 1847 that a small Chapel was built in Flaxfield, which was enlarged in 1863 and again in 1881. The Connexion has now a resident Minister, with thirty local preachers.

The BAPTISTS have a small Chapel of recent date (1867) in Church Street, and the ROMAN CATHOLICS a Chapel in the Burgess Road.

“THE SALVATION ARMY.”

The novel and highly emotional form of religion professed by those who have assumed to themselves the above title, displayed itself at Basingstoke as early as 1880, when the town was first startled by the following announcement posted on the walls in large yellow bills.

“O yes! O yes! O yes!  
To all you sinners who it may concern;  
Two Hallelujah Lasses,  
Being a Detachment of the Salvation Army,  
Will open fire on Sin and Satan,  
At the Factory, Brook Street, Basingstoke,  
On Sunday, September 19th, 1880.”

For rather more than two years from this time the “Army” continued to occupy the temporary quarters (an old and disused silk factory) referred to in this bill. It has now permanent “barracks” of a substantial character in the Reading Road. Its practice has been, here as elsewhere, to parade the streets daily, and several times on Sundays, with flags and music; the latter consisting of very jubilant songs and hymns, accompanied by a large drum, a cornet, and several tambourines, which last are played by young women in a peculiar dress. These are the “Hallelujah Lasses.” The “Officers” (male and female) of various ranks wear uniform, with the letter “S” by way of badge. The hymns are often adaptations or

parodies of popular airs, such as "Cheer, boys, cheer."  
A favourite refrain is said to be,

"If you can't get in by the Golden Gate,  
Get over the Garden Wall!"

Curiosity and interest are sustained by the frequent issue of conspicuous bills, containing much that is grotesque and sensational, mingled with expressions of a very solemn character, as in the couplet,

"Salvation free!  
But not the Tea!"

On Good Friday, 1884, a literal and material "Fatted Calf" formed a feast for such as avowed themselves returning prodigals, and it was announced that "a love-letter" (perhaps one of the Epistles of St. John,) would be read to the company at breakfast.

Whatever may be the actual effects of so eccentric an evangelizing agency, there is no reason to doubt that it is adopted in all good faith, as the only way of arresting the attention and securing the adhesion of many who have stood entirely aloof from all religious influences, and have been practically living "without God in the world." At the same time sober-minded people, accustomed to the ordinary conventionalities of religious worship and instruction, have been much shocked by some of the practices described. It can hardly be disputed, moreover, that the rigid Temperance principles of the Army, whose members are invariably total abstainers, rendered it obnoxious to those who frequented and those who had a pecuniary interest in places licensed for the sale of strong liquor. The result was a division of the town into two hostile parties, with much organized interference and occasional violence on the part of the ruder class of opponents.



More than once (and this especially on Sundays) large bands came into actual conflict; bones were broken and other injuries sustained. The Mayor, on Sunday, March 27th, 1881, thought it his duty to read the Riot Act, and, as a battalion of Horse Artillery chanced to be billeted in the town, the Soldiers were called upon to clear the streets, which was very effectually done. Law was appealed to on both sides and conflicting decisions given by the Magistrates. In one case the result was, to say the least, extraordinary. Ten young men, who had been convicted of assaults upon the Army, refusing or being unable to pay the fines inflicted upon them, were committed for some days to Winchester gaol as a necessary consequence. On the expiration of their term of imprisonment, they were conveyed in four-horse vehicles to Basingstoke, which they entered beneath triumphal arches, and at a later hour were the honoured guests at a banquet in the Corn Exchange attended by more than 500 sympathizing fellow-townsmen. Meanwhile the "Basingstoke Brawl" had furnished a topic for leading articles in several of the principal London newspapers. Questions on the subject were addressed more than once to the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, and the town for a time enjoyed a somewhat unenviable notoriety.

All this excitement has long since happily subsided. The people of Basingstoke have acquiesced in the wisdom of leaving the Army to its own devices, and the result has been that it has tempered its zeal with discretion, and has ceased to be in any way a serious cause of annoyance. It has undoubtedly had the effect of keeping the primary truths of Religion before the minds of many who were previously indifferent to them. It has roused some out of unbelief and hardness of heart, has weaned many from a brutalizing sottishness, and has helped to promote the





cause of Temperance, already supported by many local organizations.

It is not very easy to define the religious tenets of the Salvation Army. The most prominent features appear to be an insistence upon the necessity of sudden and conscious conversion, a very literal interpretation of such texts as "Believe, and thou shalt be saved," and an *apparent* depreciation of any obligations to personal holiness. Some of the printed addresses of Mrs. Booth, whose husband is the "General" of this wide-spread and very remarkable association, are such as almost any parish-priest would be glad to emulate in his own preaching, but it is hardly to be wondered at that untrained and uneducated followers have often lapsed into what can only be described as a burlesque of Scriptural doctrines.

The stimulating and exciting religious exercises at meetings in the "barracks," generally prolonged to a late hour, and sometimes announced as an "All Night with Jesus," are apt not only to trench upon the reverence due to holy names and things, but also to exert a dangerous influence, mentally, morally, and even physically, upon the audience. Several very serious cases of *mania*, followed by attempted suicide, have been ascribed to this influence by competent medical authority. It is to be hoped, however, that repression by force will never again be attempted. The familiar and often-quoted counsel of Gamaliel (Acts v. 38-9) is peculiarly applicable to the Salvation Army.





## The Town and Trade of Basingstoke.

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THE HAMPSHIRE DIRECTORY OF A.D. 1784.

“An enterprising printer and bookseller, Mr. John Sadler, of the High Street, Winchester, in 1783, resolved upon a very creditable undertaking,—the publication by subscription of a Hampshire Directory. The result was a duodecimo volume of nearly two hundred pages. The preface is dated Winchester, March 2nd, 1784, and states that ‘no pains or expense had been spared to render it as perfect as a first essay of the kind would admit.’ It is a book of great rarity, and probably not more than two or three copies are now extant. We re-print the Basingstoke portion, as being of considerable local interest, giving us a glimpse as to the state of the trade of the town, the names and position of its inhabitants, the names of the different inns, as well as the facilities of transit to and fro by coach, diligence, and waggon, rather more than a century ago.\*

### BASINGSTOKE.

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#### CORPORATION.

Mr. William Ring, *Mayor*.

Mr. John Ring, }  
Mr. Charles Vine, } *Senior Aldermen and Justices.*

Mr. William Bramley }  
Thomas Robins }  
Thomas Peacock } *Aldermen.*  
James Cooper }  
John Covey }

Mr. Serjeant Kerby, *Recorder*.

Mr. Charles Best, *Town Clerk*.

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\* “We are indebted to the kindness and liberality of Mr. Henry Johnson, the representative of the oldest firm of printers and booksellers in Winchester, for the loan of his copy of this directory, and for thus enabling us to insert these interesting particulars.

## TRADESMEN, &amp;c.

Adams, John, Hardwareman.  
 Adams, Mr., Baker.  
 Adams, Andrew, Bacon-seller.  
 Alder, James, Malster.  
 Allwright, James, Carrier.  
 Allwright, Richard, Carrier.  
 Andrews, John, Glazier.  
 Andrews, Edward, Grocer.  
 Attwood, Roger, Brandy-merchant.  
 Ayliffe, Messrs., Farriers.  
 Baughurst, John, Barber.  
 Best, Charles, Attorney.  
 Biggs, John, Shoemaker.  
 Bishop, William, Attorney.  
 ( Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire Office. )  
 Bishop, John, Corn-factor.  
 Bowman, M., Tailor.  
 Brackstone, William, Grocer.  
 Bramley, William, Bricklayer.  
 Carpenter, John, Carpenter.  
 Chambers, John, Haberdasher.  
 Charter, John, Staymaker.  
 Chitty, Thomas, *The Wheatsheaf*.  
 Clive, Robert, Grocer.  
 Clive, Elizabeth, Slopseller.  
 Clive, George, Mealman.  
 Cooper, Robert, Stonemason.  
 Covey, John, Apothecary and Surgeon.  
 Curtis, Anthony, Farrier.  
 Davis, John, Woollen-draper.  
 Dickenson, Mrs., Ladies' Boarding-school.  
 Dytche, George, Patten-maker.  
 Eastman, John, Saddler.  
 Elton, Edward, *The Queen's Head*.  
 Farly, Charles, Shoemaker.  
 Gale, John, Surgeon and Man-midwife.  
 Gee, John, Collar-maker.  
 Gerle, Richard and James, Farmers.  
 Glover, William, Glazier.  
 Grace, Gideon, Brazier.  
 Groves,  
 Hacker, John, Seedsman.  
 Herne, George, Grocer.  
 Hewitt, Daniel, Hairdresser.  
 Hewitt, John, Barber.  
 Hewitt, James, Baker.  
 Hind, Mrs., Ladies' Boarding-school.



Howard, Eleanor, *The Angel Inn*.  
Howard, John, Grocer and Breeches-maker.  
Howard, Benjamin, Shop-keeper.  
Hughes, James, Tailor.  
Hunt, Mr., Hop-factor.  
Hurey, James, Hairdresser.  
Hurst, Stephen William, Watchmaker.  
Jacob, Cox Jacob, Habitmaker.  
Jackson, John, Woollen-draper.  
Jays, Richard, Carpenter.  
Jest, Widow, Butcher.  
Jewland, Richard, Hoopbender.  
Jones, Mr., Cabinetmaker.  
Kingsworth, Richard, *The Red Lion*.  
Knight, Mr., Malster.  
Knight, Charles, Butcher.  
Lock, James, Butcher.  
Loder, John, Woollen draper and Breeches-maker.  
Loder, John, Watchmaker.  
Loder, John, Malster.  
Lovell, Mr., Shoemaker.  
Lyford, John, Surgeon and Man-midwife.  
Martin, Mary, *The Maidenhead Inn*, and Excise Office,  
(Post Chaise.)  
Mason, Christopher, Cabinetmaker.  
May, Messrs., Brewers.  
Mitchell, Edward, Tailor.  
Mullins, John, Tanner.  
Newland, William, Baker.  
Othen, John, Carpenter.  
Padwick, Thomas, *The Three Tuns*.  
Paice, Daniel, Butcher.  
Paice, William, Brewer.  
Peacock, John, Saddler.  
Peacock, Thomas, Bookseller, Haberdasher, Milliner, and  
Hatter.  
Penton, George, Malster.  
Penton, Edward, Collarmaker.  
Pestle, Thomas, Glazier.  
Pink, John, Leather-dresser.  
Pink, William, Brandy-merchant.  
Pink, John, Brewer.  
Putele, Thomas, Plumber.  
Rackett, Elizabeth, Mantua-maker.  
Rice, John, Auctioneer.  
Ricketts, John, Surgeon and Man-midwife.  
Rigg, John, Shoemaker.  
Ring, William, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.  
Ring, Charles, Hoopbender.

Ring, John, Auctioneer.  
 Robins, Thomas, *The Crown Inn*, and Post House,  
 (Post Chaise.)  
 Rogers, John, Attorney.  
 Russell, William, Attorney.  
 (Agent to the Sun Fire Assurance Office.)  
 Shebbear, Charles, Chymist and Druggist.  
 Stubb, Charles, Breeches-maker.  
 Tapland, John, Miller.  
 Tapland, Joseph, Mealman.  
 Thorogood, Samuel, Woollen-draper.  
 Tolfry, James, *The George Inn*.  
 Toomer, Samuel, Hardwareman.  
 Vaughan, — *The Feathers Inn*.  
 Vernon, Thomas, Staymaker.  
 Venrill, Joseph, Sackweaver.  
 Wallis, Richard, Baker.  
 Warner, John, Grocer.  
 White, John, Tailor.  
 White, John, Basket-maker.  
 Windover, Thomas, Farmer.  
 Windsor, — Edgetool-maker.  
 Woodbourn, William, Hardwareman.

#### POST DAYS.

Comes in from London, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, about six o'clock; sets off for London, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights between eight and nine.

#### COACHES.

**SALISBURY** Coach stops at the Three Tuns in going to London every night about ten; and in returning every morning about two; stops likewise at the Red Lion.

**SALISBURY** Light Coach stops at the Wheatsheaf every day, in going up at ten o'clock in the evening, and in returning, at one in the morning.

**EXETER** Post Coach stops at the George every night at eleven o'clock; and in returning, at three o'clock every morning.

**EXETER** Diligence stops at the Wheatsheaf every day at seven o'clock in the morning, in going up, and in returning at eight.

**EXETER** Post Coach stops at the Feathers Tuesday afternoon in going up, about seven o'clock; and in returning, about two on Wednesday morning; three times a week.

The **TAUNTON** Coach at the same place, and three times a week, but different days.

**EXETER** Post Coach, up every evening at eleven, down at three every morning, and stops as above.

SOUTHAMPTON Coach goes through to London every day except Sunday, about ten o'clock, and returns about twelve.

SOUTHAMPTON Diligence, every day to London about ten, and returns about one.

BATH and BRISTOL Coaches breakfasts every morning in going up at the Crown; dines on returning about three o'clock.

#### WAGGONS.

The TAUNTON Waggon lies at the George Inn Tuesday nights, up and down.

The EXETER Waggon stops at the George Inn, Tuesday and Thursday, up and down, and one down on Friday.

An EXETER Waggon stops at the Angel, Monday night in going up, at eleven o'clock, another down next morning at three; Tuesday one down; Thursday night one up; Friday one up, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and one down at the same time.

The TAUNTON Waggon stops at the Angel, in going up, Tuesday and Thursday; down Saturday and Tuesday.

The SALISBURY Waggon call at the Blue Anchor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, up and down.

#### FAIRS

At Basingstoke, Whit Wednesday and October 10th. Basingstoke Down, Easter Tuesday. MARKET DAY, Wednesday.

#### ACTING MAGISTRATES OF THE BASINGSTOKE DIVISION.

Sir Henry Paulet St. John, Bart., Dogmersfield.

Thomas Hall, Esq., Preston Candover.

Tristram Huddleston Jervoise, Esq., Britford, Wilts.

The Rev. William St. John, Dogmersfield.

The Rev. John St. John, Odiham.

The Rev. Ellis St. John, Finchamstead.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

The plan of the principal streets of Basingstoke is simple. In Philemon Holland's translation of Camden's *Britannia*, 1637, the town is described as "a mercate towne well frequented upon the descent of an hill." It lies, in fact, in the hollow between two hills. From that on the North, where the Holy Ghost Chapel stands, we pass down what was in 1557 *Hollie Ghost Street*, otherwise *Whitewaye*, (now Chapel Street), to The Streets.

the foot of Church Street, where was the "causey" or causeway, for the repairing of which Sir James Deane, in 1607, left 20s. a year.\* We cross on the way North-brook Street, also mentioned in the letters patent of Philip and Mary, and so ascend to the Market. From this point the High Street runs Eastward towards London, and Westward in the direction of Winchester; the two sections being more commonly known as London Street and Winchester Street respectively. Nearly parallel with Church Street runs the ancient Wote Street, so named in the aforementioned letters patent, and leading from the foot of Station-hill to the Market. Its name was perhaps originally Mote Street, the street leading to the Mote, Moot, or Motte-Hall. North-brook Street in its eastward course "bifurcates." One road runs steeply up "Norn" or Northern Hill towards Reading, the other along the valley of the Loddon to Basing. Church Street is connected with Wote Street by "Potter's Lane" on the East. Nearly opposite this "Cross Street," in which are some old houses and Aldworth's School, leads to "Flaxfield" or "Flaxpool," a name which is generally supposed to bear witness to the futile legislation of 24. Henry VIII., which was an attempt to enforce, by Act of Parliament, the cultivation of flax, in the proportion of one rood to every threescore acres of land. The name however is found in documents of an earlier date among the Corporation muniments; *e. g.* one dated 10. Edward IV., and we find mention of *le flexacre* in the time of Edward I.

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\* In April, 1884, during the repairs of the main drain in Church Street, a number of oak piles were discovered, about five feet apart, which appear to have carried a foot bridge crossing the Street, at some period when it was a water-course.

Near the junction of Flaxfield with the Sarum road The Loddon. are the two sources of the little River Loddon, "the sweet native stream" of Thomas Warton, the younger, as described in his ninth Sonnet.\* The two streams unite in the Rectory grounds, and passing thence through Basing, Sherfield, and Stratfieldsaye, eventually reach the Thames by two mouths, above and below the lock at Shiplake, about six miles below Caversham.

Change and decay are rapidly removing the few Old Houses. lingering relics of old street architecture in the Town. A half-timbered house, with projecting upper storey and "herring-bone" work in brick, stands near the Church in "Elbow Corner." It is Vicarial property, and was probably the old Vicarage House. The lower-room is large, with panelled walls and a low ceiling, supported by massive beams. A house over-hanging the Loddon, in Church Street, retains a highly ornamented brick gable of good design, which is perhaps as early as the time of James I. One or two houses in Church Street also contain panelling more or less richly carved, some of which, however, has been imported.

A corner-house between Cross Street and Church Street till lately contained some panelling of the time of Queen Elizabeth, with a shield bearing the arms of the Puttenham family, quartering those of the Warblingtons. These were probably relics from the town residence of the Warblington family, lords of Sherfield-on-Loddon, who held in Basingstoke a messuage and garden, with sixty acres of arable land and four acres of meadow. William Puttenham, temp. Edward IV. married one of the heiresses of the Warblington family,

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\* The Loddon is also mentioned by two other poets, Drayton (*Polyolbion*, Song XV) and Pope (*Windsor Forest*.)

and his descendants inherited thereby the manor of Sherfield on Loddon. The coat of arms was probably put up in the time of Sir George Puttenham, Knight.

Guy Fawkes's  
Elm.

There stood formerly in front of Sir James Deane's Alms-houses in London Street, a memorial of Guy Fawkes's treason, which is thus referred to in the MS. Diary of Thomas Hearne, the Antiquary, under the date of August 21st, 1721. "Mr. Hinton told me yesterday that there is mention in the Register of Basingstoke of an Elm in commemoration of the Powder Plot in 1605, which elm is now standing and is very large." The tree was cut down in 1809, its girth at some distance from the ground being then 14 feet. The Parish Registers of the early portion of the Seventeenth Century are missing, and the entry to which Hearne refers is no longer to be found.

Coaches.

The position of Basingstoke on the high road between London and, in one direction, Salisbury, in another, Winchester and Southampton, gave it some importance even before the invention of railways. The "oldest inhabitant" remembers a time when some 50 coaches passed through the Town in the course of the day and night.

The Canal.

For heavier traffic the London and Basingstoke Canal was opened in 1789, and, after various fluctuations of fortune, has lately been reanimated by a new Company, and is open for the conveyance of timber, coals, &c. A bronze or copper medal, said to be the work of the eminent engraver to the Mint, W. Wyon, was issued as a shilling token by John Pinkerton, the engineer of the Canal, in the year of its completion. It is finely executed, and is engraved in Batty's "Catalogue of the Copper Coinage," and also in Pye's "Provincial Coins or Tokens," 1795. The design consists of a Barge sailing, on the obverse, under the words,

"Basingstoke Canal;" reverse, a spade and pickaxe in a wheelbarrow, with the name of John Pinkerton.\*

The Tradesmen's tokens issued, in the place of copper coins, during the second half of the seventeenth century, afford a glimpse of the condition of trade in Basingstoke at that period. Of these tokens about ten are known. The earliest is that of *John Coleman* the elder, 1652, the reverse of which bears a bird in the centre. He was Churchwarden in 1670, and his name appears on the tenor bell of the parish Church. His co-churchwarden, *Henry Barfoot*, issued in 1669 a token bearing a lion rampant. *George White* who, no doubt, was a druggist, has a pestle and mortar as his badge.† *Samuel Kitchener* proclaims

Tradesmen's  
Tokens.

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\* The Basingstoke Canal was incorporated by an Act of Parliament 18. George III. described as "an Act for making a navigable Canal from the Town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, to communicate with the River Wey, in the parish of Chertsey, in the County of Surrey, and to the South East side of the Turnpike Road, in the parish of Turgiss, in the said County of Southampton," the latter part of the Scheme seems to have been abandoned.

The original proprietors were The Earl of Northington, The Earl of Dartmouth, The Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Rivers, the Mayor of Basingstoke, *pro temp.* for the Corporation of Basingstoke; Alexander Baxter and Thomas Lobb Chute, Esqrs., John Covey, John Davies, Philip Dehany, Esq., Anthony Demeazy, John Duncan, D.D., General Grant, Thomas Hall, Junr. Esq., Thomas Hacker, Thomas Hack, William Holden, Thomas Leach, John Lyford, Robert Mackreth, Esq. Francis Martelli, Thomas May, Joseph Portal, Esq., John Ring, William Ring, Thomas Robins, Edw. Salter, Clerk, Thomas Sheppard, D.D., Samuel Shipton, Thomas Stockwell, Clerk, — Webb, Clerk, Henry Wilmot, Esq. and Richard Wright.

Their title was "The Company of proprietors of the Basingstoke Canal Navigation." The original capital was £126,000, raised in £100 shares, after expending which the Company borrowed £32,000 to complete the works.

† "Son of Hugh White of Basingstoke, Apothecary. Baptized 8th August, 1640, and buried 28th December, 1676. *Parish Register*.

his calling by displaying on his token the Tallow-chandlers' Arms, and another of the same craft, *John Watts*, junior, exhibits a man engaged in making candles. Another token has the name of *John Trimmer* and is dated 1670. *Barnard Reve* or *Ryve*, who was Warden of the Holy Ghost Guild in 1645 and 1653, was proprietor of the Angel Inn, so called probably from the patron saint of the town, and issued more than one token marked with an Angel. The token of *Joseph Mansfield*, 1669, is not circular as usual, but heart-shaped. That of *Robert Blunden* bears the device of a rabbit.

Inns.

The signs of four Inns are mentioned as early as the reign of Henry VIII., viz. the *Angel*, already referred to, (now the Old Angel Café) the *Swan*, the *George*, and the *Maidenhead*.\* The last was probably the one described in the inventory of an inn-keeper's goods, taken in 1625. If so, it was of some size, as the following rooms are enumerated, viz. the Faulcon, (the crest of the Bolton family) the Crown, the withdrawing chamber, the Angel chamber, the chamber over the kitchen, the Maidenhead chamber, the linen chamber, the parlour, the hall, and the old hall.

It was in the Maidenhead Inn that, on the 14th August, 1686, Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux King at Arms, with his pursuivants and attendants, held his court, for the purpose of registering the pedigrees of the neighbouring gentry. This was the last Heraldic Visitation held by the officials of the

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\* The George, the Swan, and the Angel occur in the quit rent roll of the Corporation as far back as the 34. Henry VIII. (1543.) In May, 1595, witnesses in a case before the Masters of Requests were examined at the George. In August, 1636, Sir Nicholas Harnham, writing to his brother, proposes to meet Edward Nicholas in Basingstoke at the Maidenhead, "if that be his inn still."



College of Arms in England. In 1802 an advertisement in the Hampshire Chronicle designates it as 'The Bolton Arms Inn, late the Maidenhead Inn.'

In 1601, Richard Deane, brother of Sir James Deane, bequeathed to a charitable purpose the yearly sum of £4 19s. 0d., payable out of the Angel Inn, as part of his estate. In 1607 his brother, Sir James Deane, left £1 a year for the repair of the pitchings in the causeway leading from the Angel Inn to the Church gates. The bequest of Robert Holloway (Oct. 25th, 1569) to the Free School and other charities of Basingstoke, was charged on premises belonging to him in Whiteway or Chapel Street, formerly an inn called the *Holy Lamb*.

The *Fleur de lys*\* in London Street, which was pulled down in 1870, is said to have been occupied by Oliver Cromwell during his attack on Basing, and was perhaps the place where he wrote his memorable letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated from Basingstoke. Opposite to this still stands the *Bell*, which was, about half a century ago, a house of detention for insolvent debtors, and in which the brave Marquis of Winchester, with his lieutenant, Sir Robert Peake, was lodged, after the capture of Basing House, until his removal to the Tower of London. The *Crown* in Winchester Street, and *King's Head* in Wote Street, in both of which Whitfield preached, and in the former of which the Wardens of the Holy Ghost Guild sometimes held their meetings, have disappeared or been converted to other uses. The *Feathers* in Wote Street, a picturesque building, which bears marks of considerable antiquity, was the place in which a Jacobite

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\* The sign of this Inn was formerly (in 1717) the Falcon, and it stood on the site of what is now called Falcon House.

Club was wont to assemble. A china punch bowl, believed to have been used at its meetings, is in the possession of a gentleman in the town. The *Rose and Crown* in Church Street has over its door the date of 1669. The *Black Boy* in the same street was existing in the early part of the 18th Century. The *Chequers* is mentioned in 1701, and the *Lion* at an earlier date. An old tavern called the *Cross Keys*, at the corner of Potter's Lane, was pulled down about 1865. The *Royal Oak* stood formerly in the Market Place, on the site of the present Town Hall.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger* for July 18th, 1802, gives an account of an inquest held on the body of George Wheeler, post-boy of the *Horse and Jockey*, (in Hackwood road) who had been brutally murdered by John Wallis, a barge-builder, aided by a woman named Davis.\* This sign recalls the days when horse-races were held at Basingstoke.

The *Post-Boy* of July 16th, 18th, 1713, advertises "A Plate to be run for, on Basingstoke Down, on the 3rd day of August, of about £10 value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, 14 hands, to carry 10 stone, and to allow seven pounds to an inch, be it more or less; and to be shown at the George Inn in Basingstoke, the Monday before, between the hours of 10 and 12; the winning horse to be sold for £10." †

In 1847 the number of licensed victualling houses in Basingstoke was only twenty six. It has since been more than doubled.

\* 1802. (no farther date.) "George, son of William and Sarah Weeler, was killed by John Wallis, a Irish Man, who was hung for it." *Burial Register of Basingstoke*.

† A very handsome Silver Punch-bowl is preserved at the Vyne, which is inscribed, "Basingstoke Plate: Octo: y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>. 1688. It is believed to have been won at the Races on Basingstoke Down by Mr. Edward Chute, grandson of the Speaker, Chaloner Chute.

Basingstoke contributed its Volunteer Corps to the defences of the country at the time of the expected invasion by the first Napoleon in 1803. Its colours, presented by the first Lord Bolton, now hang on the staircase of the Town Hall. An inscription records that the corps consisted of two companies of 120 men commanded by Captain John Rideout, Lieutenant Charles May, Lieutenant James Warne,, and Ensign John Simmons. These officers were succeeded by Captain Edward Adams, Lieutenant William Budden and Ensign John Lowman, who commanded the Corps until it was disbanded in 1814. Near this flag is a smaller one embroidered by Miss Dora Frances Sclater and presented by her to the present First Hants Volunteer Battalion in 1861. The Basingstoke Company of this Battalion numbers at the present time about 120 men under the command of Major John May, Lieutenant F. S. Chandler and Lieutenant R. Raynbird, with Dr. J. P. Lewis as Surgeon. The Vicar (Dr. Millard) has acted as its Chaplain since the year 1875. The Town has also an efficient Volunteer Fire Brigade.

A small body of Police, consisting of seven Constables under Mr. Mark Hibberd, as Superintendent, is now entrusted with the maintenance of peace and security within the borough. At the beginning of the present century this duty was vested in two Constables and two "tything men" appointed by the Magistrates. At an earlier period the principal inhabitants, in a certain order, kept watch and ward "over districts assigned to them."\*

The common fields and waste lands were all enclosed under an act passed in 1786, except a stinted common of 107 acres, on the east side of the town, which was

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\* See page 454.

allotted to the owners of houses and tenements in the borough, in lieu of their former rights of pasturage after harvest over the common fields. This common affords excellent pasturage, and is open from May till January for the cattle of the owners and occupiers of the tenements, to which common-right was attached at the enclosure. The stinted number is 206, but there are seldom more than 180 head of cattle upon it at a time. The management of the common is vested with the Mayor, two of the Borough Justices, and the four Churchwardens.

Gas Works were constructed in 1834, at a cost of about £3000, raised in £20 shares, but they have since been much improved and enlarged.

The town is supplied with water obtained from the chalk at South View, raised by a steam pump from a well in the Reading Road to a tank at South View, and there is sufficient pressure to throw a constant supply of water to a considerable height in cases of fire, through hydrants in different parts of the town.

The London and South Western Railway has its Station on the North side of the town. This Railway was opened in 1838-9, and extended to Southampton in 1840. A branch line was afterwards opened from Basingstoke to Salisbury, and thence by a quick and direct route to Exeter. Adjoining the Station on the North side is that of the Great Western branch line to Reading, which places the town in direct communication with Oxford, Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, and the North of England. The train service between Basingstoke and London is exceptionally good; about 100 trains stopping at the former place in the course of twenty-four hours, on their way to or from London, of which between 40 and 50 are passenger trains.

About half a mile North of the G. W. R. Station stands ST. THOMAS' HOME, the Diocesan Female Peni-

tentary, of which the Rev. R. F. Bigg-Wither, M.A., is the Warden, assisted by a Council of Clergy and Laymen. The Chapel was designed by Mr. Woodyer, and dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester in July, 1885.

Large and stately Board Schools were built in the Fairfields on the South side of the town in 1887, and opened on Thursday, February 16th, 1888. The Architect was Mr. Charles Bell. The first School Board (elected in May, 1885,) consisted of Mr. George Freeman Dunn, *Chairman*, Mr. Richard Sterry Wallis, *Vice-Chairman*, the Rev. Canon Millard, Mr. Edward Adams, Mr. Edwin Charles White, the Rev. Henry Barron, and Mr. Charles Pinder.

The COTTAGE HOSPITAL, in the Hackwood Road, is an institution which has been of great value to the town and neighbourhood. It was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1879, the design for the building being given freely by the Architect, Mr. Matthew Wyatt. It has four Wards, the *Highfield Ward*, furnished by the Misses Simmons, who also gave the site; the *Malshanger Ward*, so called from the residence of Mr. W. S. Portal, a chief benefactor; the *Audley Ward*, in memory of the late Mr. T. Pain of Audley's Wood; and the *Wyatt Ward*, named after the Architect, by whom it was furnished. In 1887 an additional Ward, including an operating room, &c., was built, as a Jubilee offering, by the Rev. A. G. Barker of Sherfield-on-Loddon, and named the *Victoria Ward*.

The town has also a well-constructed and well-arranged Hospital for Infectious Diseases, built on the South side of the L. & S. W. Railway, in place of a row of somewhat ancient cottages, which formerly, under the name of the *Pest House*, served a like purpose.

The MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, established in 1841, now occupies a building of some pretensions in New Street, which was formally opened by the late Canon Kingsley in 1870. It has an excellent Reading Room, with Club Room, Billiard Room, and Library. The present number of members is about 400.



## Illustrious Men.

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“Let us now praise famous men,” (Ecclus xlii. 1.) for Basingstoke is not without its “Worthies.” Of these the two earliest on record lived at the same time, viz. Walter de Merton and John de Basingstoke. The former has already been spoken of in connection with the Hospital which he established at Basingstoke, but his rank and eminence and his great services to the Church demand a more specific notice.

WALTER DE MERTON was, as Bishop Hobhouse says of him,\* connected with Basingstoke “through property and through blood.” He was probably born there. His parents, William and Christina, certainly lived and died there, and were buried in the parish Church. The date of his birth is uncertain, but in A.D. 1237 he was possessed of property in the town inherited from his parents. This property supplied the first endowment of the little hospital whose history has already been recited.† At this period he is described as *clericus*, but this is an indefinite term, and it was at any rate not till later that he held Church preferment. From Nicholas de Farnham, Bishop of Durham, 1241-48, a Hampshire man like himself, he received the living of Sedgefield, Durham, which he held till his death, and probably other preferment in the County of Durham. He had been a student of law, like many ecclesiastics in the middle ages, and as early as 1254 seems to have acted as the King’s Chancellor. In 1258 he certainly held the great seal, and was entrusted with an impor-

Walter  
de  
Merton.

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\* “Sketch of the Life of Walter de Merton,” 1859.

† See pp. 40-52.

tant diplomatic mission relating to the Kingdom of Sicily. In the following year he was made Prebendary in succession of St. Paul's and of Exeter. In 1262 he was Canon of Wells.

This portion of the long reign of Henry the Third was one of trouble and strife, and Walter de Merton, as Lord Chancellor, was called upon more than once to mediate between the King and his discontented Barons. He was rewarded with the living of Preston in Anderness, (Lancashire) and the Prebend of Yatesbury in Sarum. Being released from office in 1264 he at once devoted himself to the great project of his life, the foundation of the College which bears his name in Oxford, and which, though not the earliest College, was the first to receive the complete organization which distinguishes the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge from those of other ancient Universities.\* In three successive Codes of Statutes, dated 1264, 1270, and 1274, for this College, he makes express provision for the maintenance and nurture of his Hospital. The Fellows of Merton are solemnly enjoined to devote themselves to the well-being of the "House of St. John Baptist at Basingstoke," and to extend its good work in sheltering aged and infirm ministers of the Altar or scholars of his College in proportion to their means.

On the death of the King in 1272, Walter de Merton was again appointed Lord Chancellor by his successor, Edward I., but finally resigned the office at the end of two years, at which time he reached the summit of his ecclesiastical career. On the 21st October, 1274, he

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\* Among other endowments of the College are certain advowsons granted by the Abbey of Tyrone in France, in partial requital for which the Priory of Andwell, near Basingstoke, (a cell attached to Tyrone) received an annual quit-rent.



was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and thenceforth was diligently engaged in furthering the interests equally of his see and of his rising College. In 1275 he executed a will, in which he provided that, if he died in Hampshire, he should be buried in Basingstoke Church, and bequeathed to that Church a Chalice of the value of five marks, with 25½ marks for five chaplains to celebrate in the Church for the year following his death. Among other bequests he leaves 30 marks to his sister, Christina, the wife of Thomas de Worting, with 100 shillings to Matilda de Basinges, and the same sum to her sister Christina.

He did not long survive the execution of this will, the witnesses to which were of high ecclesiastical rank, being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, (Lord Chancellor) and the Legate of the Pope. In October, 1277, he was thrown from his horse into a river, (some say, the Medway,) which he was crossing, and died from the effects of this accident. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral, nearly opposite the episcopal throne, wearing his bishop's attire, and accompanied by the sacred insignia of his office, a crozier and chalice. A comely tomb, executed at Limoges, was raised above his grave, which the members of his College have from time to time repaired with filial care. He was (says his biographer, Bishop Hobhouse) the most munificent and probably the ablest statesman and prelate of the 13th Century.

The name of "JOHN DE BASINGSTOKE," Archdeacon of Leicester, supplies at least a presumption in favour of his connection, remotely if not immediately, with the town, and he was a person of so much note in the 13th Century, as a traveller, a promoter of literature, and a friend of the distinguished Bishop Grostete, that no apology is needed for the introduction of a sketch of his life into this volume. The following account of

John  
de  
Basingstoke.

him is translated from the pages of Matthew of Paris, (*sub regno* Hen. III. pp. 720-1. edit. 1684.)

“In the same year (A.D. 1252) Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, after enduring many troubles, on his arrival at Bordeaux, found that many of the citizens, having made a privy conspiracy, were “lifting up their heel” (Psalm xli. 9.) against him, and contriving or reviving treacherous plots. He was obliged in consequence to encounter fresh perils of war and even death, as will hereafter appear.

“Moreover, about the same time, that misfortunes might not come singly, Master John de Basingstokes, Archdeacon of Leicester, a man well-versed in both the *trivium* and *quadrivium*,\* and fully instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, went the way of all flesh, and thereby multiplied the groans and tears of the aforesaid Earl. This Master John had informed Robert (Grosetete), Bishop of Lincoln, that, when he was studying at Athens, he had seen and been told of (by certain learned teachers of Greek) some things which were unknown to Latin students. Among these he discovered the *Testaments of the twelve Patriarchs*, that is to say, the Sons of Jacob. It is evident that these were substantially part of the Holy Scriptures,† but by the malice of the Jews had long been concealed, on account of the clear prophecies ‡ of Christ which are disclosed in them. The Bishop

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\* The *trivium* included the study of *Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric*; the *quadrivium*, *Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy*. (HALLAM. LIT. OF EUROPE. I. 3.)

† *De substantia Bibliothecæ*. The book is, in effect, an amplification of Genesis xlix. It was first printed (in Latin) at Hagenau (Qy. Hayn, *Haganoa*) in Saxony? in 1532.

‡ Ewald describes the book as “written by a genuine Pauline Christian towards the beginning of the second century.”

therefore sent him into Greece, and when he had got possession of them, translated them (and some others) from Greek into Latin. In addition to these, Master John brought the numeral figures of the Greeks, and the knowledge and meaning of them, to England, and communicated them to his friends. By these figures letters also are represented, and the most remarkable thing about them is, that any number whatever is represented by a single figure, which is not the case in Latin or in Algorism.\*

“Moreover, the said Master John translated a certain writing from Greek into Latin, in which the whole force of Grammar is skilfully and briefly compressed, to which he gave the name of the *Donatus of the Greeks*. He was also the author of another work, in which the parts of sentences are clearly distinguished † and which is of great use. It begins, “*Templum Domini*.”

“There is yet another writing which he obtained from Athens, for it was in that city that the learned men of Greece pursued their studies. And since wisdom is immortal (as says the wise man, “I was created at the beginning and before all ages; and unto the end of the world I shall not fail,” Ecclus. xxiv. 9.) Athens is so called from *a*, (which means “without,”) and *thanatos*, (which means “death,”) as being immortal. In this book the order of the Gospels is set forth. Nor must I omit what he was wont to tell me when I was about to write of these things, namely, that a young lady, who was the daughter of the Archbishop of Athens, Constantina by name, not yet twenty years old, but very highly accomplished, had mastered the

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\* *Algorismo*, i.e. the Arabic or decimal system of numeration.

† *Per distinctiones dilucidantur*.

whole difficulty of both *trivium* and *quadrivium*, for which cause Master John was wont to call her, in jest, on account of her distinguished learning, "a second Catherine," or simply "Catherine," (*alteram Catherinam vel Catherinam*.)\* She was the instructress (*magistra*) of Master John, and whatever he knew of any value in science, (as he often declared) though he had long been a student and reader in Paris, he had gained by entreaty (*mendicaverat*) from her. This young lady, by predicting pestilences, thunderstorms, an eclipse, and, what was yet more wonderful, an earthquake, never failed to put her pupils on guard."

Richard White. RICHARD WHITE, or, as he describes himself in his Latin treatises, *Ricardus Vitus Basingstochius*, was the son of Henry White, of Basingstoke, (who died in the siege of Boulogne, A.D. 1544) by Agnes, daughter of Richard Capelin. He was born in Basingstoke, educated at Winchester College, and, in 1557, admitted Fellow of New College, Oxford. Here he took one degree, but ceased to reside before he became M.A., and in 1564 his fellowship was declared void. He then applied himself to the study of Civil and Canon Law, first at Louvain and afterwards at Padua, and became a Doctor of Laws. Being appointed Regius Professor of Law in the College of Douay, he resided there for twenty years, and married in succession two ladies of great wealth.

The title of *Rector Magnificus* was given him by the Pope, and about the same time he became a Count Palatine in the course of his professional office. After

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\* This, of course, refers to the somewhat legendary martyr of Alexandria, who is reputed to have been a prodigy of erudition at a yet earlier age. There is probably also an allusion to St. Catharine's alleged descent from the father of Constantine the Great, whereby she was herself, in some sort, a *Constantina*.

the death of his wives, having obtained a dispensation from Pope Clement VIII., he was ordained Priest, and made Canon of St. Peter's Church, Douay. The first thing that made him known to scholars was his exposition of an ancient enigmatical epitaph then existing near Bologna, the title of which is "*Ælia, Lœlia, Crispis*," (Petav. 1568.) He afterwards wrote five orations, "*de circulo artium et philosophiæ*," which were used as part of the course of study in Winchester College, some "Notes on the Laws of the Decemvirs," and a Latin "History of Britain" in nine books (1597-1602), of which two additional books were subsequently printed,\* besides some minor treatises. Among the complimentary verses prefixed to Richard Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," published in 1605, are some in Latin by *Ricardus Vitus, Basingstochius*. He died at Douay, and was buried there in the Church of St. James, about A.D. 1612. His portrait in profile, within a circular border, is prefixed to the first volume of the History of Britain mentioned above, and is probably engraved from a medal which is in the collection of the National Library at Paris. (See Armand's *Medailleurs Italiens*.)

SIR JAMES LANCASTER, (one of the leading seamen of the reign of Elizabeth,) who commanded in the two first English voyages to the East Indies, was a native of Basingstoke. He was a great promoter of voyages of discovery; and, as such, was immortalized by William Baffin, who called one of the chief portals of the Arctic Region, "Sir James Lancaster's Sound."

Sir James  
Lancaster.

We learn from himself that in his early years he had been in Portugal in the capacity of a soldier, and afterwards of a merchant. In 1591 he sailed on his

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\* Douay, 1606.

first voyage to the East Indies; and two accounts of this adventurous expedition, and of its disastrous termination among the West Indian Islands, were published by Hakluyt. The first was written by Hakluyt from the mouth of Edmund Barker of Ipswich, a lieutenant; and the second by Henry May. Lancaster returned to England in May, 1594, after an absence of more than three years.

In the autumn of 1594, Lancaster was again in command of three ships fitted out by Aldermen of London, with his old lieutenant, Edmund Barker, in the Vice-Admiral. On this occasion a successful piratical attack, in which Barker lost his life, was made on the Portuguese settlement of Pernambuco. The expedition returned to Blackwall in July, 1595. In 1599 the merchants and adventurers of London projected a new expedition, and also the formation of a Company, with the object of establishing a trade with the East Indies. The sum of £30,000 was subscribed at once, and the patronage of Queen Elizabeth secured for the voyage. This sum was afterwards increased to £72,000, and in December, 1599, Captain James Lancaster was appointed General of the Fleet, with a commission of martial law from the Queen. Before the end of the year a charter of incorporation was granted for the new East India Company, Sir Thomas Smith, Alderman of London, being the first Governor, and James Lancaster one of the twenty-four Directors.

At length, on the 13th February, 1600, the expedition sailed, with a letter of recommendation from the Queen to the Princes of India and costly presents, the well-known geographer, Richard Hakluyt, having supplied maps and useful information. The manuscript journals of the voyage have been lost, but a narrative was printed by Purchas in his "Pilgrims," (London, 1625,) and has since been edited by Mr. Clements

Markham for the Hakluyt Society. On the return of the expedition in September, 1603, Lancaster, its commander, was knighted. He is justly regarded as the founder of our trade with the East Indies, and so, remotely of the British Empire in India. He continued to serve as a Director of the East India Company till his death, 9th June, 1618.

By his will, dated 18th April in that year, he proved his attachment to Basingstoke as his native place by several bequests, which amounted in all to rather more than £100 a year. He gave £30 per annum to be paid in weekly sums to a certain number of the poor, who, being people of honest report, were regular hearers of the weekly lecture, and £40 per annum towards the maintenance of an honest, sufficient and learned preacher, by whom the lecture was to be delivered. To the Master and Usher of the Free School of Basingstoke, for the time being, he left £20 a year, and also £13 6s. 8d. for the yearly maintenance of a "Petty School," in which little children were to be taught to write and read, but especially to learn "the Catechism in the principles of Religion." The Preacher and Masters were all to be chosen or allowed by Sir Henry Wallop, and, at his decease, by the Master Wardens and Commonalty of the "mystery of Skinners" or Skinner's Company.

CHARLES BUTLER was born at Wycombe, Bucks, in 1560, was admitted Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1579, matriculated from the same College in November, 1581, and took the degree of B.A. there on February 6th, 1583, proceeding to that of M.A. June 28th, 1587. In 1595 he became Master of the Holy Ghost School at Basingstoke, which office he resigned in 1600, when he accepted the Vicarage of Wootton St. Lawrence, and held it for forty-six years. He died 29th March, 1647, at the age of 87. He was

Charles Butler.

the author of several works, the variety of whose subjects shows a singular versatility, namely:

The Feminine Monarchy: a Treatise on Bees—first published at Oxford in 1609.

*Rhetoricæ Libri duo*, (written at Basingstoke) Oxford, 1618.

*De propinquitate matrimonium impediēte*. Oxford, 1625.

*Oratoricæ Libri duo*. Oxford, 1633.

An English Grammar. Oxford, 1634.

The Principles of Music. London, 1636.

Some of these books are written in what would now be called *phonetic* language. The "Feminin' Monarchi'" (third edition) was so published at Oxford in 1634. A Latin version of it appeared in 1673, by *Ricardus Ricardi Filius*, (Richardson) of Brixworth, and of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. This Latin version (in the belief that it was originally so written by Butler) was retranslated into English by W. S. in 1704.

Sir George  
Wheler.

THE REVEREND SIR GEORGE WHELER, knight, Vicar of Basingstoke, 1685–94, the son of Colonel Charles Wheeler, of Charing, Kent, by Anne, daughter of John Hutchin, Esq., was born in 1650, at Breda in Holland, where his parents were in exile for their attachment to the Stuart family. In 1667 he entered Lincoln College, Oxford, under the tuition of the learned Dr. Hickes, afterwards Dean of Worcester, but left the University without a degree, in order to travel. After passing some time in Italy, he accompanied Dr. James Spon, of Lyons, in a voyage from Venice to Constantinople, and travelled through Asia Minor and various parts of Greece. On his return he showed his affection for his College and University by presenting to the former a collection of Greek and Latin MSS. formed in the course of his travels. He received the honour



of knighthood from King Charles II. at Winchester, and in 1683 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the same year he took holy orders, and is believed to have done so in accordance with a vow made during some personal danger encountered among the Greek Islands. In 1684 he was ordained Priest by Bishop Morley, and was also installed as a Prebendary of Durham, in succession to Dr. Granville, who was made Dean. In the following year (Nov. 20th) he was instituted to the vicarage of Basingstoke, which he resigned in 1694. From 1703 to 1711 he held the curacy of Whitworth, Co. Durham; was collated to the Rectory of Winston, 9th September, 1706; and on 7th March, 1709, to the Rectory of Houghton le Spring, which he held till his death. He married Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Higgons, knight, of Greywell, near Odiham. In 1702 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity by diploma. His death occurred at Durham 15th January, 1723-4, and he was buried in the Galilee of the Cathedral.

By his will, among other bequests, he founded an annual exhibition of £10 for a poor scholar at Lincoln College. He had previously built, chiefly at his own expense, a Chapel for his tenants at Spitalfields. His collection of Greek Medals was bequeathed to the Chapter Library at Durham. There is a humorous allusion to his taste as a collector in the works of Dean Swift.

Wheler, Sir George, in travels wise,  
Gives us a medal of Plautilla;  
But O, the Empress has not eyes,  
Nor lips, nor breast, like Domitilla.\*

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\* A famous dancer at Covent Garden Theatre.

In the chamber over the South porch of the parish Church of Basingstoke is preserved, together with a small library presented by him to the parish, a hatchment bearing the arms of Sir George Wheler,\* with the appropriate motto, *Mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes*. (He saw the habits and the cities of many men.)

His published works are interesting and valuable, viz.

1.—A journey into Greece by George Wheler, Esq., in company with Dr. Spon, of Lyons. In six books, with variety of Sculptures. fol. London, 1682.

2.—An account of the Churches or Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians. 12mo. London, 1689.

3.—The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Œconomicks. 12mo. 1698.

The Parish Register records the following burials :

“1694, Oct. 9th, Mr. John Wheeler, son of Sir George Wheeler, was buried. 1695, 12th July, Bevill, the son of Sir George Wheeler, was buried.

Thomas  
Warton.

THOMAS WARTON, B.D., Vicar of Basingstoke for twenty-two years, was born at Godalming in 1687, matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1706, and was elected Demy of Magdalen College in the same year, of which College he became Fellow in 1717. Warton, like many Oxford men of his day, was in politics a high Tory, with Jacobite tendencies, and was a frequent object of satirical attack in the pages of Amhurst's *Terræ Filius*,† a periodical paper promoted by the Liberal and Free-thinking party in the University.

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\* Arms.—Vert, on a fess, or, three lions rampant of the first. Crest.—Out of a mural crown, or, a griffin's head, argent. The Motto of the family is, “*In Solido Deus*.”

† *Terræ Filius*, vol. i. pp. 81, 88, ii. 127.

A sermon which he preached before the University on the anniversary of King Charles the Second's Restoration, May 29th, 1719, was considered by some so disrespectful to the reigning dynasty that the Vice-Chancellor was called upon, but without effect, to take steps towards a public censure of the preacher. Hearne's Diary (Jan. 31st, 1717-8) mentions a poem called "the Turniphoer," (a satire on King George I.) of which the author was "said to be one Mr. Warton, a young Master of Arts of Magdalen College," and also some verses in English upon *King James the Third's Picture*.

In 1718 Warton was elected Professor of Poetry or Poetry-Reader, an office which was afterwards held also by one of his sons. The father's title to this distinction would seem to have been political rather than poetical, if it rests on a volume of Poems published in 1748 (after his decease) by his son Joseph. The partial editor, however, in an Ode appended to the volume, says of the author that Isis

"Chose him, strict Judge, to rule with steady reins  
"The vigorous Fancies of her listening swains."

Thomas Warton was instituted to the Vicarage of Basingstoke 26th September, 1723, and in 1730 became also Vicar of Chobham in Surrey. He held both benefices till his death in 1745.

Both his sons rose to some degree of eminence, and both, as well as a sister Jane, wrote verses at least not inferior to those of the father.

The elder son, Joseph, was born at Dunsfold, Surrey, in the house of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, A.D. 1722. In August, 1736, he was admitted a scholar of Winchester College, and became a member of Oriel College, Oxford, in or about 1740. He received holy orders in 1744, in

Joseph  
Warton.

which year he took the degree of B.A., and, after officiating for two years as Curate of Basingstoke, removed in 1746 to Chelsea, where he held a similar position. He then held the curacy of Chawton and Droxford, Hants, for a few months, but in 1748 was presented, by the Duke of Bolton, to the living of Winslade, near Basingstoke. He was thus enabled to marry, as his first wife, Miss Daman. He had previously, besides some juvenile contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and an Ode on "Superstition" in Dodsley's "Museum," published (in 1746) a volume of Poems.

In 1751 Joseph Warton was requested by the Duke of Bolton to accompany him on a tour to the South of France, in order that he might be in readiness, as soon as the expected death of the Duchess was announced, to marry the Duke to Lavinia Fenton, the well-known actress, whose real name is said to have been Beswick, and who was famous for her impersonation of "Polly Peachum," in the "Beggar's Opera." \* He returned, however, to England before the death of the Duchess, and the ceremony was performed by the Chaplain to the Embassy at Turin.

An edition of Virgil which he published in 1753, with a metrical translation, in which he was assisted by Christopher Pitt, brought Mr. Warton a considerable access of reputation, and it was probably in acknowledgment of this publication that the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of M.A. by diploma in 1759.

In 1754 he was presented by the Jervoise family to the rectory of Tunworth, and, in the following year,

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\* In an engraving, by William Blake, from a painting by Hogarth, Miss Fenton appears in this character on the stage, with the Duke of Bolton, wearing his star and ribbon, seated in the stage-box.

became Second Master of Winchester College. He was appointed Head Master in 1766, and then took by accumulation the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at Oxford. A few years later (1772) he lost his wife, but in the following year married a second, the daughter of Robert Nicholas, Esq. In 1782 his friend, Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, made him a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and also presented him to the living of Thorley in Hertfordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for Wickham in Hampshire. He was collated to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral in 1788, and was presented to the living of Easton in Hants, which he exchanged for that of Clapham. He resigned the headmastership of Winchester in 1793.

The literary reputation of Joseph Warton rests chiefly on his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," of which the first volume was published in 1756, and the second not till 1782. He also edited, with some want of discrimination, an edition of the works of that poet in 1797.

His death occurred in the year 1800 (Feb. 23rd) and a monument of white marble, by Flaxman, was erected to his memory by former pupils in the South aisle of Winchester Cathedral, where he was buried. It represents him in the act of instructing a class of boys. He left a son and three daughters, of whom the youngest was the offspring of his second wife.

Thomas Warton, the younger but more distinguished son, was born at the Rectory, Basingstoke, January 2nd, 1727-8. He was admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, 16th March, 1743, and soon after elected Scholar, took the degree of M.A. in 1750, succeeded to a fellowship in 1751, and spent the rest of his life in the College, engaged partly in the duties of a tutor, and partly in literary pursuits.

Thomas  
Warton.

In the year of his father's death (1745), he wrote and two years later published anonymously, the "Pleasures of Melancholy." The "Progress of Discontent," written at the suggestion of Dr. Huddesford, the President of his College, was published in 1746. His next production was of greater importance. The University of Oxford was at this time somewhat out of favour with the Government, on the ground of its supposed attachment to the Stuart family, and its sympathy with the rebellion of 1745. These tendencies had been reflected on by Mr. W. Mason in a poem called "Isis, an Elegy," in answer to which, encouraged by Dr. Huddesford, Warton published in 1749 his "Triumph of Isis," which was naturally received with much favour in his own University. "Newmarket," a Satire, appeared about 1751. His "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser" were first published in 1754, and an enlarged edition in two vols. in 1762.

In 1757 Warton was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, an office which his father had held before him. He took the degree of B.D. in 1767, and in 1771 was presented by the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, to the small living of Kiddington in Oxfordshire.

His great literary work, and one still deservedly held in repute, is the History of English Poetry, of which the first volume was published in 1774, the second in 1778, and a third in 1781. A fourth volume was left incomplete.

In the year 1785 Warton was appointed Poet Laureate, and also Camden Professor of Ancient History. An autograph letter is extant, in which, writing to Edmund Malone, the Commentator on Shakspeare, he describes, in an amusing style, the antiquated privileges of the former office. He died

suddenly 21st May, 1790, *ætatis* 61, and was buried with full academical honours. The following is a tolerably complete list of his writings.

1.—The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M.D., Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College in Oxford. 8vo. London, Dodsley, 1761.

2.—A volume of Poems. 8vo. London, T. Becket, 1779.

3.—The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford. 8vo. London, Cadell, 1780.

4.—Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire (the Parish of Kiddington.) 4to. London, Nicholls, 1783.

5.—Observations on the *Fairy Queen* of Spenser. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1762.

6.—A History of English Poetry. 3 vols. 4to. 1774–81.

The following anonymous works are also attributed to him.

A Companion to the Guide and a Guide to the Companion. 12mo. Oxford, J. Cooke, 1806.

The Oxford Sausage, or select Poetical Pieces written by the most celebrated wits of the University of Oxford. 12mo. Oxford, 1772.

A description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester. 12mo. (without date.)

It is perhaps allowable here to record the names of two natives of Basingstoke, (sons of John James, Vicar from 1697 to 1717, and also (1673–1717) Master of the Holy Ghost School,) who, though not otherwise distinguished, are worthy of mention as having been concerned in one of the most important inventions of the 18th Century, viz. the art of printing from stereotype plates. The invention is generally ascribed to William Ged, an Edinburgh goldsmith, but Thomas James is said to have been the letter-founder who prepared the plates, and afterwards entered into partnership with Ged, as did his brother John, an archi-

tect, who is said to have built the Churches of St. George, Hanover Square, St. Luke, Middlesex, and others. (Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, 8vo. 1782, vol. iv. p. 98.) The baptism of Thomas James is entered in the Parish Register under the date of Dec. 18th, 1685. He is said to have died in 1736. An account of the two brothers may be seen in the "Biographical Memoirs of William Ged," and in an essay on the Origin and Progress of Stereotype Printing, both printed by the Typographical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1819-20.

#### BENEFACTORS.

In addition to the foregoing, there are some who, without being entitled to historical eminence or literary distinction, are nevertheless worthy of remembrance as Benefactors of the Town.

Sir James  
Deane.

SIR JAMES DEANE, Knight, (a cousin of Sir James Lancaster) by his will dated August 19th, 1607, endowed the Almshouses, which he was then building as homes for eight poor and aged men or women. These Alms-houses are still so occupied, and form a picturesque object on the road leading from Basingstoke towards London. He also left one annuity or yearly rent of one and twenty pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid yearly out of his manor or farm of Ashe, at the Motte-Hall, on Christmas Day and the Feast of St. John Baptist. Of this sum ten pounds are assigned to a Lecturer, who is to be some good and godly preacher, to teach and instruct the people in the principles of religion. He is to be a Graduate in Divinity, of one of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. Another ten pounds is for some good and learned man, being a good scholar and a learned grammarian, to teach and instruct the children and youth of the town in their grammar rules,



“and other good learning. The remaining sum of 20s. is to be laid out in repairing a causey (causeway) between the Angel Inn and the Church gate.

RICHARD ALDWORTH, in December, 1646, bequeathed a considerable sum for the augmentation of the Lecturer's stipend, and for the foundation of a Blue-Coat School, in which ten poor male children were to be clothed and fed after the manner of the children in Christ's Hospital, of which he was also a benefactor. In recent times, the endowment being found insufficient for this purpose, a new scheme from the Charity Commissioners has substituted annual exhibitions, four of which are held in any School “of higher grade,” and twelve in any of the Elementary Schools of the district.

Richard  
Aldworth.

CHARLES, FIRST DUKE OF BOLTON, in 1694, bequeathed money to the poor of Basingstoke, the interest of which is divided, at Michaelmas in each year, between fourteen persons, each of whom receives about £2 5s.

Duke of  
Bolton.

WILLIAM BLUNDEN, in 1732, left the yearly sum of £10, which is distributed in the Parish Church on Christmas Day among twenty poor persons who have not received parish relief during the preceding year, in sums of ten shillings apiece. He died in 1733, and is commemorated by the following inscription, on a slab which bears his arms, in the Liten.

William  
Blunden.

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS BLUNDEN ARMIGER,

OBIIIT 27 FEB. } 1733.

ÆTATIS SUE } 78.

JOSEPH PAGE, in June, 1802, founded an Alms-house for two or more poor men or women, belonging to “the congregation of protestant dissenters of the independent persuasion of Calvinistical principles, meeting at the chapel or meeting-house in London Street.”

Joseph Page.

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Other Benefactors are :

Richard Holloway,*	A.D. 1569,
John Green,†	„ 1582,
Richard Deane,‡	„ 1601,
John Wigg,	„ 1607,
Matthew Stocker,	„ 1619,
Robert Payne,	„ 1622,
John Hall,§	„ 1632,
George Pemerton,	„ 1634,
John Smith,¶	„ 1638,
James Acton,	C. 1690,
Francis Russell,	„ 1794,
Rev. Dr. Sheppard, Vicar,	„ 1802,
Mrs. Sophia Sheppard,	„ 1818,
Rev. James Blatch, Vicar,	„ 1814-64,

and, in our own time, Alderman Charles Webb, to whose memory a beautiful window has been dedicated in the Parish Church. (See page 96.)

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\* Alderman of the H. G. Guild in 1565.

† Alderman of the H. G. Guild in 1560-70, Warden of the same in 1582.

‡ Warden of the H. G. Guild in 1579, Alderman 1580.

§ Warden of the H. G. Guild 1609, Alderman 1610.

¶ Warden of the H. G. Guild 1630 and 1634.

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- 2.—Documents at Magdalen College.
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- 4.—Documents relating to the Fraternity and School at the Holy Ghost Chapel, 1547-1746.
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- 6.—Translation of the contract for the Sandys Tombs.
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- 9.—A list of the Burgesses and Aldermen, 1641 to 1835, and of the Serjeants-at-Mace, 1622 to 1836.
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- 11.—Alms Houses and endowed charities, and Acts of Parliament.
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## Appendix.

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“A CALENDAR OF THE ANCIENT CHARTERS, LEASES, TERRIERS, ACCOUNT ROLLS, &c., RELATING TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AT BASINGSTOKE, EXISTING IN THE TREASURY OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

“Besides the Royal charters, letters patent and other documents, many of them in duplicate and triplicate, already referred to in pages 40–50, the following series of original Charters relating to grants of lands, rents, &c. made to the hospital have been preserved.\*

(1) “*circa* 1230. Grant in frankalmoign by William de St. John,† to God and the Church of St. Andrew of Bromholm,‡ and to the Monks there serving God, of half a mark of yearly rent (6s. 8d.) in the town (villa) of Basinges; receivable yearly on the feast of St. Michael from John Newman of Basingestokes and his heirs, for half a virgate and four acres of land which he holds of him in the said town of Basinges; for the purpose of maintaining a lamp to burn day and night before the Cross, for the welfare of his soul and the souls of his wife and of his heirs. And if the said John Newman of Basingestokes or his heirs made default in paying the said rent, it should be lawful for the said Monks to make distraint until the said rent was fully paid. Witnesses: Geoffrey Peverel, Robert and Adam, sons of the said William de St. John; Master William Cook (cocus), John de Anne, Joseph Wastehose, Peter de Shireburne, Master Ralph Wrdest, Master Walter de Sudfeld, Richard de Reinam, Geoffrey Thorp and others. *Seal lost.*

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\* “As so many of these early charters are dateless, we have given an approximate date to each of them, derived either from the style of writing, names of witnesses, or other incidental circumstances. The arrangement and numbers placed within ( ) are our own and do not occur upon the originals. The names of all the witnesses are given, and consequently the words, ‘*and others,*’ are a portion of the original document and not an indication of omission on our part.

† “Son and heir of Adam de Port, lord of Basing, &c. He succeeded his father in 1213 and died in 1235.

‡ “A Cluniac priory in Norfolk, dedicated to St. Andrew, founded in 1113 by William de Glanville. The chief treasure of the monastery was the celebrated cross brought to England in 1225, and said to have been made from fragments of the true Cross. It was of the Eastern type, having two transverse arms (usually designated a double cross), and is represented on the Seal of the Monastery, and also in a MS. at Lambeth Palace Library.

(2) "c. 1250. Grant in frankalmoign by Clement, prior of Bromholm, to the brethren of the hospital of St. John of Basinggestoke, of the said half mark of yearly rent in the town (villa) of Basingges which they held by the gift, &c. For the maintenance of a lamp burning day and night before the Cross in the Church of the said Hospital, for the welfare of their souls and the soul of the said William de St. John and the souls of his ancestors and heirs. With the clause of distrainment. Witnesses: Sir Henry de Ferleye, William de Schuman, Sir Hamon de Basingge, Master John de Wiptchirche (*sic*), Ric. Gurdepac, Ric. de London, Hen. de Bradeleye, Rob. le Franceis, John de Lunde, then Steward of Bromholme, Philip le Masun, Simon de Nerford, Warin Parker, (Parcario) Anselm de Glanville, and others. *A large circular seal, nearly three inches in diameter, somewhat damaged; representing a nimbed figure sitting within the portal of a Church, holding a double cross in the right hand. Only a few letters of the first and last words of the inscription remain. On the reverse is an impression of a pointed oval seal with the crucifixion of St. Andrew, and below it, under a canopy, a demi figure of a monk holding up a double cross; and on the margin of the seal, + SIGILL' CLEMENTIS PRIORIS DE BROMHOLM.*

(3) "1267-1284. Charter of John de St. John \* reciting and confirming the aforesaid grant of half a mark, made by his grandfather, William de St. John. Witnesses: William de Wintreshull, William de Braybuf,† John de Windesor, Hugh de Roches and John de Wintreshull, knights; John Germain, John Gervays, Richard Gurdepac, John Vivian, Roger le Fox, John de Baggemere, and many others. *Seal lost.*

(4) "c. 1230. "Know ye all present and to come, that I, Sehylda, daughter of Robert le Nyweman, have remitted and quit-claimed for myself and my heirs, to Walter de Basing, clerk, and to his heirs and assigns, all the right and claim which I have or may be able to have in the half virgate of land with appurtenances in Basinggestoke, which the said Walter has by the concession and gift of Cristina de Basing, my sister, and which Robert de Baggewater formerly held, and afterwards John le Nyweman my brother, in the same town (villa). Therefore, I will and grant that the aforesaid Walter and his heirs or his assigns whosoever, shall have and hold the whole of the aforesaid land with all things belonging to it, entirely freely and peacefully of me and my heirs for ever. These being witnesses, John le Coppe, Richard de London, Alexander Fitz Master, Geoffrey Gurdepac and Richard his son, William le Dase, Martin le Dase, William Castayne, Ralph Betris, and many others.

(5) "c. 1235. Know ye all men present and to come that I, Geoffrey de Rupibus, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to my beloved companion (socio) and friend, Walter de Merton, for his service, the whole of my meadow of *Ruyhemede* near Basinggestoke. To be

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\* "Lord of Basing, he succeeded his father, Robert de St. John, in June, 1267, and died on 6th September, 1302.

† "This Sir William de Braybuf died on 19th May, 1284.

had and held by the said Walter and his heirs of me and my heirs for ever, rendering henceforth yearly for it sixpence, or a plough share worth sixpence, on the feast of St. Michael for all services and demands. These being witnesses of this gift, Silvester de Everdon, clerk; Robert de Shotindon, Oliver the clerk, William de Mucheldevre, Thomas de Wyndesore, Petrus de la Clythe, Richard Ulviete, William le Dase, and others. *A circular seal of green wax, with a pointed heater-shaped seal charged with two lions passant guardant, and a marginal inscription, + SIGILL' GALFRIDI DE RYPIBVS.*

"The above charter was granted before November, 1246, as Silvester de Everdon, the first-named witness, was elected Bishop of Carlisle in that year. The grantor was married in 1225, living in 1243 and died before 1253.

(6) "1238. Grant in perpetuity by Walter, son of Alexander Fitz Hugh, of Basingestoke, to Walter de Merton, clerk, of the piece of meadow which belonged to him in *Rughemedede*, and moreover all the right which he had in the land which Robert de Wantham formerly held of him in Basingestoke, together with the messuage belonging to the same land. So that the said Walter shall have and receive the entire rent of the said land or hold it in demesne if he wishes to do so, if it happens that the said land by any reason ought to be escheated. Which aforesaid land the said Walter shall hold of the lord King in chief, according to the tenor of the charter of the lord King, which the said Walter has obtained. He also grants to the said Walter the half virgate of land which he formerly held of him, so that he might hold it with the rest of the lord King according to the tenor of the aforesaid charter. Witnesses: John Coppat (*sic*), Geoffrey Gurdepac and Ric. his son; Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Richard de London, Henry Fleming, Ralph Betriz, William Castayne, Ric. de Bedford, Hamon le Feutrey, Sewale Pinnoc and others.

"This charter is referred to in page 41, and was acknowledged by the grantor in the King's court in October, 1238.

(7) "c. 1238. Know ye present and to come that I, Adam Shot, have given, granted and by this my charter have confirmed to Walter de Mertone, clerk, a certain part of an acre of land which abuts upon his meadow of *Rughemedede*. To be held by the same Walter and his heirs free and quit of me and my heirs: and the said land which lies along his ditch from the land which belonged to Alice de Haniton till it reaches the land of Richard Wastehuse. These being witnesses of the transaction, John Coppe, Peter de la Clythe, William Cook (Cocus), Richard Gurdepac, Walter le Oxe, William le Dase, Richard Loc and others.

(8) "11th August, 1238. I, Henry de Braybuf, by an agreement between myself on the one part, and Walter de Merthon, clerk, on the other part, have granted to him a virgate of land with appurtenances in Estrop and in the fields of Basingestoke, in accordance with my charter thereupon made. Witnessed by the Venerable Father R[alph], Bishop of Chichester, chancellor of the lord King; Henry Fleming, Richard de Bedeford, Philip the chaplain and others. Dated at Estrop on the morrow of St. Laurence the Martyr, 22. Hen. III.

"The seal still exists but it is detached from the deed. It is of white wax and in the form of a heater-shaped shield; and within the border inscribed + SIGILL' HENRICI DE BRAYBVEF, is a shield, ermine, five fusils in bend.

(9) "A.D. 1240. Deed of quit-claim in perpetuity by Robert, son of Robert de Wautham, to Walter de Merton, clerk, and his heirs, of all right and claim which he has or had in all the land which belonged to the aforesaid Robert, his father, in Basingestoke; viz. that which was of the fee of Walter Fitz Alexander, and which the same Walter Fitz Alexander granted to the aforesaid Walter de Merton. So that neither himself nor any of his brothers or his heirs should be able to make any claim. For this remission and quit-claim the said Walter de Merton gave him 40s. for the use of himself and his brothers, moreover the said Walter was to obtain for him some office or employment in London or elsewhere, and that the said Walter was to secure for him the said service or office within the expiration of a year from the feast of All Saints in the 25th year of Henry III. Witnesses: Robert de Braybuf, William Haniton, Peter de la Clith, Ric. Fitz Ulvet, Ric. Gurdepac, Walter le Dase, Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Alexander Fitz Master, John Coppe, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Hen. Fleming and others. *An oval Seal with a bird (dove?) and AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA.*

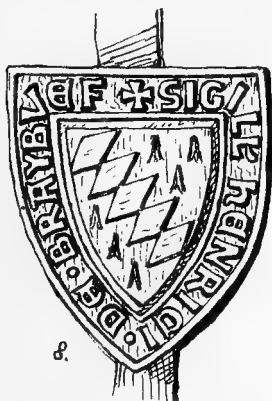
(10) "c 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Haniton to Richard Elfeit and Nicholas his brother, of twenty acres of land in Basingestoke, of which two acres lie in the Northfield, viz. those nearest *Kynges-forlonge*, and four acres in the same field at *Berbrutlond*, and two acres in the South field, viz. in *Kynges-furlong*, and four acres in the same field at *Berbretrond*, and four acres upon the *Breche* between his land and the lands of Walter his son-in-law, and four acres lying in the West field at *Costoe*, 'whereof one acre lies near the land of Geoffrey Seyve, which is called a *foracre*, and one acre of the five acres of land which extend themselves along the road towards *Wrtinge*, and the other two acres lie near the land of Walter my son-in-law.' Rendering yearly to the King and his heirs, 5s. of silver for all services, &c. Six and a half marks (£4 6s. 8d.) were paid to William de Haniton for this grant. Witnesses: Sir Walter,\* parson of Cutitun, and William his father; John de Coppe, Alex. Fitz Master, Geoffrey Gurdepac, and Ric. his son, Walter Alexandre and others.

(11) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Hanyton, to his beloved companion and friend (dilecto socio et amico meo) Walter de Merton, of the two ditches called his fish pond, in Basingestoke, which are near the water course which lies between his court and the court belonging to the father of the said Walter, for the enlargement of his (Walter's) court, so that he may be enabled to enclose them on his side with a hedge and ditch by means of a stream which flows beyond the quay of the said fish pond, between the said pond and the garden of the said William de Hanyton. Witnesses: Peter de

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\* "This is Sir Walter de Merton, who held the Rectory of Cudington in Surrey. By his will he bequeathed to the poor of Codinton 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), and to Philip de Codinton 15 marks.





8.



60.



5.



19.



38.



20.



24.



25.



23.



la Clythe, John Coppe, Ric. Ulvet, Ric. de London, Robt. Edred, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. Castayn and others. *A circular seal inscribed + SIGILL' WILL'I DE HANIGTON.*

(12) "c. 1240. Grant and quit-claim by Thomas, the son of Geoffrey Sayve, of Basingstoke, to Sir Walter de Merton and his heirs or assigns of the entire tenement which he holds of him in Basingstoke, together with the messuage under the bell-tower (*subtus clocherium*) of Basingstoke, together with all their appurtenances in the same town, free from all services and demands. For this grant and quit-claim Sir Walter had paid him 20s. Witnesses: Ric. Gudepac, Will. le Venable, Peter de la Clythe, Will. Merke, Tho. Forester, Richard Pynnoc, John le Coppe, Roger de la Sale and others.

(13) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Haniton to Richard Ulfiot, of the whole of his meadow in *Fridmede*, lying between the meadow of the said Richard and the meadow of Alexander Fitz Master (*fili Magistri*); at the yearly rent of sixpence, payable at Easter to the said William de Haniton and his heirs, for all services. Witnesses: Walter de Merton, Hen. Flemeng, John Duredent, Peter de la Clythe, Alex. Fitz Master, Ric. Cokel, Geoff. Gurdepac, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. Dase, Will. Yolf, Martin Palmer, Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Ralph Beatris and many others.

(14) "c. 1240. Deed of quit-claim by Thomas Clerk and Sibyl his wife for themselves and their heirs, to the warden, brothers, and sisters of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, of the annual rent of one penny which the said warden, brothers, and sisters have been accustomed to pay to them at the feast of Easter. Witnesses: John de Heriard, John de la Berawt, John Bagemere, William Russel, John Hode, Robt. Hanigton, Richard Pax, John Merkes and others.

(15) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by Albratha, late the wife of Idulf de Salice, for the welfare of her soul and of the souls of her father and mother and of Idulf her husband, to the warden and brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingstoke, of three pence of annual rent in Basingstoke which Thomas the Forester is accustomed to pay her for two acres of land which he holds of her in the same town. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Will. de la Burghe, Tho. Forester, Ralph Betrych, William Russel, Tho. Coppe, Reginald Argie, Walter de la Ruyl, Walter le Tamere and others.

(16) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Hanyton to Walter de Merton of the whole of his garden from the ditch which he had previously granted to him to certain boundaries upon his land, and the said boundaries extend in a line through a certain ancient river from the ditch between the land of the prior of Selborne, and one on the east side as far as the ditch which is between the land of Alexander Fitz Master on the west side. Witnesses: Henry de Farleghe, Fulk de Cudray,\* Hamon de Basing, John Coppe, Ric. de

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\* "This witness, Sir Fulk de Coudray, knight, lord of Sherbourne Dean, alias Sherbourne Coudray, died in 1251.



la Clythe, John Coppe, Ric. Ulvet, Ric. de London, Robt. Edred, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. Castayn and others. *A circular seal inscribed + SIGILL' WILL'I DE HANIGTON.*

(12) "c. 1240. Grant and quit-claim by Thomas, the son of Geoffrey Sayve, of Basingstoke, to Sir Walter de Merton and his heirs or assigns of the entire tenement which he holds of him in Basingstoke, together with the messuage under the bell-tower (*subtus clocherium*) of Basingstoke, together with all their appurtenances in the same town, free from all services and demands. For this grant and quit-claim Sir Walter had paid him 20s. Witnesses: Ric. Gudepac, Will. le Venable, Peter de la Clythe, Will. Merke, Tho. Forester, Richard Pynnoc, John le Coppe, Roger de la Sale and others.

(13) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Haniton to Richard Ulfiot, of the whole of his meadow in *Fridmede*, lying between the meadow of the said Richard and the meadow of Alexander Fitz Master (*fili Magistri*); at the yearly rent of sixpence, payable at Easter to the said William de Haniton and his heirs, for all services. Witnesses: Walter de Merton, Hen. Flemeng, John Duredent, Peter de la Clythe, Alex. Fitz Master, Ric. Cokel, Geoff. Gurdepac, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. Dase, Will. Yolf, Martin Palmer, Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Ralph Beatris and many others.

(14) "c. 1240. Deed of quit-claim by Thomas Clerk and Sibyl his wife for themselves and their heirs, to the warden, brothers, and sisters of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, of the annual rent of one penny which the said warden, brothers, and sisters have been accustomed to pay to them at the feast of Easter. Witnesses: John de Heriard, John de la Berawt, John Bagemere, William Russel, John Hode, Robt. Hanigton, Richard Pax, John Merkes and others.

(15) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by Albratha, late the wife of Idulf de Salice, for the welfare of her soul and of the souls of her father and mother and of Idulf her husband, to the warden and brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingstoke, of three pence of annual rent in Basingstoke which Thomas the Forester is accustomed to pay her for two acres of land which he holds of her in the same town. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Will. de la Burghe, Tho. Forester, Ralph Betrych, William Russel, Tho. Coppe, Reginald Argie, Walter de la Ruyl, Walter le Tamere and others.

(16) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by William de Hanyton to Walter de Merton of the whole of his garden from the ditch which he had previously granted to him to certain boundaries upon his land, and the said boundaries extend in a line through a certain ancient river from the ditch between the land of the prior of Selborne, and one on the east side as far as the ditch which is between the land of Alexander Fitz Master on the west side. Witnesses: Henry de Farleghe, Fulk de Cudray,\* Hamon de Basing, John Coppe, Ric. de

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\* "This witness, Sir Fulk de Coudray, knight, lord of Sherbourne Dean, alias Sherbourne Coudray, died in 1251.

London, Ric. Cockel, Ric. Elfvet, Ric. Gurdepacke, Walter de Oxe, Alexander Fitz Master, Hen. Flanders, Robt. Edret, Robt. de Herriard, Mich. Elfvet, Sewale Pinnoc and many others.

(17) "c. 1240. An agreement in the form of a chirograph, between Thomas le Forester and the warden and brethren of the house of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, viz. that the aforesaid Thomas gives and grants to them in perpetuity, the entire tenements which he holds by the gift of Geoffrey Fitz Geoffrey in Basingstoke, to be held by them of the chief lord of the fee by the customary services and paying to the said Thomas yearly during his life, eight quarters of wheat, two quarters of maslin, and two quarters of barley, viz. on the feast of St. Michael two quarters of wheat, half a quarter of maslin, and half a quarter of barley, and a similar quantity on the feasts of Christmas, Easter, and St. John the Baptist in each year, and on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary two loads of oats, and 6s. 8d. on the feast of St. Michael, and to find the said Thomas a fit and competent place to live and dwell in within the said house during his life, viz. the upper room (solarium) on the north side of the hall of the said house. And if Johanna the wife of the said Thomas should survive her husband, the warden and brethren aforesaid are to pay her yearly a moiety of the aforesaid grain, at the aforesaid terms as long as she lives. Not only are the seals of the aforesaid parties alternately placed to this chirograph, but for the security of it they have procured the placing upon it of the seal of Sir Walter de Merton, the first founder of the said house. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Hen. de London, Will. le Vyable, Roger le Fox, John le Cope, John de la Berghe, Ric. Cokell, Elyas Pax, Thomas le Clerk and others. *This is the part left in the hands of the warden and brethren, and has only affixed to it a circular seal of green wax with a fleur de lis, and* S<sup>r</sup> THOME FILII DAVID.

"There is also a copy of the above agreement drawn up in the form of a charter, attested by the same witnesses and with an impression of the same seal.

(18) "c. 1250. Deed of quit-claim in perpetuity by Thomas Fitz Richard, Fitz Geoffrey, to God and the Blessed Mary and the Blessed John the Baptist, and to the warden and brethren of the house of the same St. John in Basingstoke, of all his right and title to the tenement which Thomas le Forester had by the gift of Geoffrey Fitz Geoffrey, his uncle, in the town of Basingstoke, and which the same Thomas le Forester afterwards gave to the said house and to the aforesaid warden and brethren. Witnesses: Richard Gurdepac, Hen. de London, Will. le Vyable, Roger le Fox, John Cope, John de la Berge, Ric. Cockelle, Elias Pax, Tho. le Clerk and others. *An oval seal of green wax with a fleur de lis. Legend illegible.*

(19) "c. 1250. Deed of quit-claim in perpetuity by Robert le Swon of Basingstoke, to the warden of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, and to the brethren and sisters and other ministers dwelling there, of his yearly rent of 2s., which the warden, brethren, and sisters had heretofore paid him yearly at the two terms of the year for a certain tenement lying near *la Wyteweie*, between the tenement of Walter de Aula and that of Robert de Hampton. Paying yearly to him and his heirs three silver halfpence for all

services and demands, and the warden, &c. paid 20s. for this quit-claim. Witnesses: Richard de Gurdepac, John de la Berghe, John Vyvian, Will. le Viable, John Hode, Walter de Aula, Robert Smith (fabro), Ric. de Frogeford and others. *Small pointed oval seal of white wax, with a fleur de lis and*  
 + s' ROGERI PARCARII.

(20) "c. 1250. Grant in perpetuity by Adam Wolfrych, to the warden of the house of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke, and to the brethren and sisters of the same house, of an acre of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke, lying above (super) Tylhangre between the land which belonged to Robert de Herierd and the land which belonged to Robert le Tawyer: at the yearly rent of 2d. and a payment of 7s. for this grant. Witnesses: Richard Gurdepac, Tho. Forester, John de la Berghe, Walter Russel, Geoffrey Koc, John le Gamene, Hen. de London, Ric. Pynnuk, Will. Merk, John Canevacyr, Walter Wheeler (Rotario,) Roger de Aula and others. *A pointed oval seal of white wax with a fleur de lis and* s' ADE WOLFRRICH.

(21) "c. 1250. Grant in frankalmoign by Richard de la Rigge, to God and the hospital of St. John the Baptist, of Basingestoke, and the brethren of the same, of his entire meadow with all its appurtenances in Basingestoke, which he held of Robert de la Cufaude with all the right he had or ought to have in the same meadow, viz. the moiety of the meadow which is called *la Cufoldesmede*, which aforesaid meadow lies between the meadow of the lord of Hertly Waspail and the meadow of the lord of Syrefeld; the brethren paying yearly 12d. to Robert de la Cufaude and his heirs for all services. Witnesses; Richard de Herierd, Ric. de Gurdepac, Hen. Flemeng, Hen. de Watesford, John Coppe, Will. de la Berghe, Will. de la Cufaude, John Gerves, Robert de la Cufaude, Will. Merke, Edward Karite, John Coc and others. *A round seal of brown wax with a fleur de lis in centre.*

(22) "c. 1250. Grant in frankalmoign by Master William de Wyrintona with the consent of Alice his wife, for the welfare of their souls and the souls of their ancestors and successors, and in honour of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the house of the Blessed John at Basingestoke, and to the brothers and sisters there serving God, of half an acre of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke, lying at *Wrtingebemestapel*, at the yearly rent of three halfpence. Witnesses: Richard Gurdepac, Thomas Forester, Robt. de Cufaude, Will. de Coufaude, Ric. Pinnoc, John de la Burghe, Ric. Cokel, Will. Viable, Will. Russel and others.

(23) "c. 1250. Grant in perpetuity by Geoffrey de Bosco, to the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke and to the brethren of the same hospital, of a croft with a hedge surrounding it, with all its appurtenances in Pamber lying between his land and the wood of Pamber, excepting twelve feet of the length of the croft on the west side in a line through the breadth of the croft: at a yearly rent of 8d. for all services, &c., and a prepayment of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.) Witnesses: Henry le Flemenge, Tho. Forester, Roger de Entingham, Ric. Gurdepac, Ric. de Herierd, Nicholas Martin, Robert Achar, Ralph Benetfeld, John le Jeune of Shireburn, Walter le Keu and others. *A pointed oval seal with foliage and* + s' GALFRIDI DE BOSCO.

(24) "1249-1256. *Four charters tied together.* 1.—Grant in perpetuity by William Russel, to the warden of the house of St. John the Baptist of Basingestoke, and to the brothers and sisters of the same house, of an acre of land lying between his land at Bordlande and extending north and south, in consideration of 5s. and a yearly rent of a penny. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Tho. Forester, Ric. Pinnuc, Henry de London, Walter Viable, Geoffrey Coc, Ric. Nutbyem, Walter de Aula, Walter de la Widege and many others.

(25) 2.—"Grant in frankalmoign by William Russel of Basingestoke, to God and the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingestoke, and to the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, of a certain piece of land on Middeldown in the manor of Basinges. To be held free from all service, &c. Witnesses: Hen. de Ferley then Sheriff,\* Barth. Peche, Hamon de Basing, Walter de Merton, Will de Chinham, Ric. Wastehuse, Ric. Gurdepac, Alex. Fitz Master, Will. de la Berghe, Ric. de London, Rad. de Benefeld, Walter Waleis of Scireburne and many others.

(26) 3.—"Quit-claim and grant in frankalmoign made by William Russel for the love of God, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors and for the soul of John le Neuman, to God and the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingestoke, and to the master, brothers, and sisters of the said hospital, of the whole of his Bordlond which he held of the aforesaid master, brothers, and sisters. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Nich. Martin, Ric. Cockel, John de la Berne, Hen. de London, Ric. Pinnuc, Edw. Carite, Rog. Fox, Walter Wheeler (Rotario), Phil. Frankes, Ric. Nutbem, Tho. Clerk and many others.

(27) 4.—"Grant in frankalmoign by William Russel, to the hospital of Basingestoke and to the warden and brothers of the said hospital, founded in honor of God and of the blessed Virgin Mary and of St. John the Baptist the precursor of Christ, of his nine acres of land called *la Bordelonde* with appurtenances in Basinges, for the yearly release of 18d. of the half mark which he has been accustomed to pay yearly for the said Bordelond which he held of them. Witnesses: Peter de Coudray and Herbert Peche, knights; Will. de Chinham, Alan Hageman, Peter de la Clithe, Robert Achard, Ric. de Herierd, Ric. Gurdepac, Tho. Forester, John de la Burne, Henry de London, John de la Hale and others.

"To three of these charters remain attached a small pointed oval seal with a *fleur de lis* and + s' WILLI RVSSEL. The second charter has also a larger pointed oval seal with an eagle displayed and + SVM. CVSTOS. SECRETI.

(28) "1236. Deed whereby William Nutbem grants to Henry le Fleming, clerk, half an acre and two virgates of land for sixty years from the year 1236, at the yearly rent of one penny.

"This Henry le Fleming, designated Henry Flanders in the next deed, was rector of Eastrop. He was living in 1258 and died before 1274.

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\* "Henry de Farley was Sheriff of Hampshire from the 21st April, 1249, till the 8th May, 1256.



(29) "c. 1240. Grant by John le Coppey to Henry Flanders, of an acre of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke, called *La Pulacre*, lying on the west side of the town of Basingestoke, near the meadow belonging to the said Henry, and near *Le Blakepulle* on the south side: at the annual rent of fourpence. Witnesses: John de Cludesden, Eustace de Cantelshangre, Philip de Wynsflode, Robert Achard of Worting, Will. de Martiney, Walter le Waleys, Will. Coke, Will. de Haynton, Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Ric. Gurdepac, Hamon de Feutre, Will. le Dase, Tho. Forester, Ralph Beatris, Elias Pax, Will. Yolf and many others.

(30) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by Herbert Fitz John to Richard Elfyt, of two messuages with appurtenances in Basingestoke, lying between the messuage of Ralph Ningday and the grange of Henry le Halnere, at the yearly rent of a halfpenny payable at Michaelmas, and the said Richard paid him two marks for this grant. Witnesses: Robert de Braybof, Henry de Farle, John de Cludesden, Peter de la Clyde, Will. Tybald, Will. de Martiney, Will. Cooke, John Coppe, Ric. de London, Ric. Cokel, Geoffrey Gurdepac, and many others.

(31) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by John, lord of Cludesden, to Henry Flemeng, of nine acres of land in Cludesden lying in Oddele nearest to the fields of Basingestoke, and they extend from the land of Robert de Braybuef towards the crofts of Ralph Beatris and Adam le Lokere. Witnesses: Robt. de Braybuef, Hamon de Basing, Hen. de Farle, Math. de Hacche, Ric. de Dummere, Hugh de Wyngbam, Mauser de Sandervile, Will. de Micheldevere, and Geoffrey his son; Hen. de Bovile, Hen. de Bradele, Joseph Wastehuse, Ric. Wastehuse, Peter de la Clyde, Will. de Martiney, Walter Waleys, Hamon the Hunter (*Hamone venatore*), Eustace de Cantelshangre, Will. de la Stonehexe, Philip de Wynesflode and many others. *A circular seal as large as the modern penny-piece, with a crescent surmounted by a small star of six points, + s. 10H'NIS DE MATTRESD.*

"It may be well to note that this John de Mattresdone is called also John de Cludesden, and John lord of Cludesden.

(32) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by Nicholas de Basinges son of Roger le Heyward, to Henry le Flemeng, of half a virgate of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke, viz. 'that which the said Roger my father formerly held and I after him. Also the nine acres of land with appurtenances in the same town which William de Hanyton formerly held, and had by the gift of the aforesaid Roger my father.' The said Henry paid him 8 marks (£5 6s. 8d.) for this grant. Witnesses: Will. de Hanyton, Alex. Fitz Master, Will. Cook, Ric. Elfyt, Ric. de London, Ric. Cokel, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Ric. Gurdepac, Gervase de Ywode, John Hervi, Ralph Beatris, Will. le Dase and others.

(33) "c. 1240. Grant in perpetuity by Walter Eynolf to Henry Fleming, clerk, of an acre and three virgates of land in Basingestoke, near the land which Robert Doghestrengs holds of Henry Braybof: paying 2d. a year for all services. Witnesses: Will. de Haniton, John Copey, Will. Cook, Ric. de London, Ric. de Cokel, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Ric. Elfyt, Alex. Fitz Master, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. de la Burgehe, Will. Dase and many others.

(34) "c. 1240. Deed of quit-claim by John, lord of Cledesden, to Henry Fleming, of the annual rent of twelve pence, which was payable to him for nine acres of land with appurtenances, in Cledesdene, and certain other lands and a certain wood with appurtenances in the same village. Witnesses: Henry de Farle, Hamon de Basinges, Ric. de Dummere, Hugh de Wingham, Will. de Micheldevere and Gilbert his son, Hen. de Bovile, Hen. de Bradele, Ric. Wastehose, Ric. de Herierd, Ric. Gyrdpac, Walter de Burga, Roger de Antingeham, Walter de Potta, Ralph son of Beatrix and others.

(35) "c. 1250. Deed of quit-claim by Richard le Heyward, brother and heir of Nicholas de Basing, son of Roger le Heyward, to Henry le Fleming, of all the land in Basingstoke, which he held by the gift of the said Nicholas his brother. Witnesses: John de Cledesden, John le Coppe, Ric. de London, Ric. Gurdepac, Ric. de Herierd, Ric. Fitz Geoffrey, Alex. Fitz Master, Edward Prat, Ric. Loo, Walter Goldine, Will. de la Burghe, Ralph Beatris, Will. Yolf and others. *An oval seal of green wax with a fleur de lis and +* S. RICARDI. MESSER.

(36) "c. 1250. Grant in perpetuity by Aldrida late wife of Edulph de Sauz, in her widowhood, to Henry le Fleming, of the moiety of her meadow with appurtenances which is common to her and Geoffrey Lekal, and lies in *la Wyldemore*, near the water which descends from *la Lude*: Witnesses: same as on preceding deed. *A round seal about the size of a modern penny piece, with a fleur de lis, and s.'* ALBRETE FILIE ROG'I.

(37) "c. 1250. Grant in perpetuity by Robert Ascer to Walter Altyn, of the twelpence of yearly rent which he was accustomed to receive from Richard Elvet for a meadow near the messuage of the said Robert and the road which leads towards the field, in Basingstoke, Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Will. le Weable, Ric. Pinnuc, Roger le Fox, Will. Merkes, Peter Aynulf, Edred. Hen. de London, Will. Curteys, Will. Alisandre, John Cupping and many others.

(38) "c. 1250. A grant in perpetuity by Thomas, son of Geoffrey, son of Seive, to God and the hospital of the Blessed John the Baptist and to Henry Kardyf, warden thereof, and to the brothers and sisters there serving God, of a fore-acre of his land with appurtenances in Basingstoke, which lies at *Frithe-mede* between the meadow of Richard Oliver and the land of John le Coppe called *la Hunnylonde*; in consideration of 26s. and a yearly rent of three silver pennies. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Ric. Cokel, Nich. Martin, Tho. Forester, John Coppe, Walter le Vyable, Eadward Karite, Tho. Coppe, Elias Pax, Roger le Fox, Roger Argie, Will. Merke and many others. *An oval seal, pointed at the lower part, of green wax, with a fleur de lis and +* S. THOME: FILII: SEIVE.

(39) "27th, May, 1257. An indented agreement made on the feast of Pentecost in 41. Hen. III., between Thomas the son of Geoffrey Seive on the one part, and Thomas Forester on the other part. The said Thomas, son of Geoffrey Seive, grants in perpetuity to Thomas Forester, two half acres of land in Basingstoke, lying in the North field at *Widedelle*, near the land of the said Thomas Forester, in exchange for half an acre of land lying in the East field at *Ethe* near his own land. Witnesses: John de la Hale, John Gervase, Ric. de London, Will. Wable, Tho. Fitz Argie, Roger his brother: Walter de Salice and others.

(40) "c. 1260. Grant in perpetuity by Henry de Puteo, to God and the Blessed Mary and to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke, and to Henry Kardyff, the master and warden of the same hospital, and the brethren and sisters there serving God, of an acre of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke, lying in the North field at *Sevenhyllne*, between the land of Ralph Prat and the land of Michael Schot; at the yearly rent of a penny for all services and 12s. paid for this grant. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepack, Ric. Cockell, Nicholas Martin, Tho. le Forester, John le Coppe, Hen. de London, Will. Vyable, Edward Karite, John de la Burghe, Ric. Pynnock, John Canevacyr, Elyas Pax and many others. *A circular seal with a six-pointed star and + s' HENRICI DE PVTEO.*

(41) "c. 1260. Deed of quit-claim in perpetuity, by William Russel of Basingestoke, to Henry Cardif, of four acres of land lying at *Ryderole*, between his (William's) own land on the one side and the land of the town of Basingestoke on the other side: at the yearly rent of 4d. and the two marks, (26s. 8d.) which were paid to him for this grant. Witnesses: Ric. de Herierd, Nicholas Martin, Thomas Forester, Ric. Gurdepac, John de la Burghe, John Coppe, Reginald Arxye, Will. Merke, Will. Wheeler (Rotario) and others. *A small seal of red wax with a bird volant on it.*

(42) "c. 1260. Grant in perpetuity by John de la Venele, to God and St. Mary, and to the hospital of the Blessed John the Baptist of Basingestoke, and to Henry Kardyff, master of the same hospital, and to the brothers and sisters there serving God, of an acre of land with appurtenances, in Basingestoke, lying in the north field at *la Goldlonde*, between the land of Richard Gurdepack and the land of William Merke, at the yearly rent of two silver pennies for all services. The aforesaid Henry, master of the said Hospital, paid the said John, 13s. 8d. for this grant and confirmation. Witnesses: Richard de Gurdepack, Nicholas Martin, Ric. Cockel, Hen. de London, Ric. Pynnok, Tho. Forester, Peter Aynolf, Elias Pax, Roger Argye, John le Cockes, Walter Merke and others.

(43) "c. 1260. Grant in perpetuity by William, son of John Hundiman of Basingestoke, to Henry Cardif, of two acres of land with appurtenances, in the same town, lying in the west field and on the east side of *la Rughehamme*, near to the land which belonged to Geoffrey le Kal. Paying 2d. yearly to him and his heirs for all services. Witnesses: Richard de Herierd, Nicholas Martin, Ric. Gurdepac, Tho. Forester, John Coppe, John de la Burghe, Reginald Argie, Will. Merkes, Walter Wheeler, (Rotario), Walter le Tanner, Gilbert de Cruce, John Hod and others. *An oval seal with a fleur de lis.*—S. WILELMI. HONDIMAN.

(44) "September, 1260. An indented deed by which John le Coppe grants to Henry Cardif from the feast of St. Michael in the 44th year of Henry III., five acres of land in Basingestoke lying at *Hunifurlong*, in the field called *Middelveld*, for the term of nine years. For this grant the said Henry paid him 16s. Witnesses: Richard de Herierd, Ric. Gurdepac, Nicholas Martin, Hen. Flemeng, Reginald de Aula, Will. Merke, Walter Goggere and others.

(45) "c. 1265. Grant in frankalmoin, by Agnes, daughter of John le Coppe of Basingestoke in her pure widowhood, for the welfare of her soul and the souls of her father and mother and of Nicholas her late husband, to God

and the hospital of St. John at Basingstoke and the brethren of the same place, of half an acre of land lying in *Costone* between the land of William Merke on the north side and the land of Thomas Coppe on the south side. Witnesses: Sir Walter de Mertone, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. de la Burne, Edward Karite, Edward Prat, Will. Merke, Reginald Argie, Robert le Scivere, Ric. Coc and many others. *An oval seal of green wax with a fleur de lis, and + s' AGNETIS LE COPPE.*

(46) "c. 1265. Deed of quit-claim by Eve, relict of Henry de la Putte, to the brethren and sisters of the hospital of St. John at Basingstoke for six silver pence, of all claim and right in an acre of land, as dower, in Basingstoke. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, John de la Burne, Will. le Viable, John Hovert, John de Baggemere and others.

(47) "c. 1260. Grant in perpetuity by Henry de Froggeford, to Henry Cardyf, of an annual rent of eightpence in Basingstoke, which Walter le Tannere was accustomed to pay for the six acres of land which he held of him. For this grant he was paid six shillings, and himself and his heirs or assigns were to receive a clove gilly flower yearly at Easter. Witnesses: Ric. Gurdepac, Nicholas Martyn, Will. de la Burghe, Ralph Betrych, Will. Russel, Reginald Argie, Roger Argie, Walter le Ruys, Will. Merkes, Hen. de London, Edward Prat and many others.

(48) "c. 1265. Grant in frankalmoin by Henry Kardyf for the welfare of his soul, to the house of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke and to the brethren and sisters there serving God, of all the lands, rents, and possessions which up to that time he had been enabled to acquire by just modes with his own money and labour. Witnesses: Richard Gudpac, Nicholas Martin, Will. le Venable, Ric. Pynnoc, John de la Hale, Ed . . . \* Walter Alexandre, Walter le Goggere, Will. Merke, Walter de Aula and others. *A pointed oval seal of white wax representing a lion salient with its fore paws upon a small dragon, and s' NICOLAI LE BOTELER.*

(49) "December, 6th, 1269. A Chirograph. On the feast of St. Nicholas in the 54th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John, it is agreed between Alice de la Garstune on the one part and Henry Cardife the procurator of the house of St. John of Basingstoke on the other part, viz. that the said Alice de la Garstune has demised and granted to the house of St. John of Basingstoke all the land with the rents and appurtenances which she held as dower in the town of Basingstoke, of the land of the late Geoffrey Fitz Rayfe. Provided that the said Henry Cardife and his successors of the said house of St. John of Basingstoke shall pay 8s. yearly to the said Alice as long as she lives, at the two terms of the year, namely, at the Nativity of our Lord, 4s., and on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 4s., under penalty of paying double the amount to the fabric of the church of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, for all secular demands and customs. For this dimission and grant the said Henry Cardif, in the name of the said house of St. John, paid 8s. to the

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\* "A small portion of the left hand side of this deed has been torn off.

said Alice de la Garstunc. Both have sworn faithfully to observe this agreement, and for the greater security to this present writing made in the form of a chirograph they have alternately placed their seals, together with the common seal of the house. These being witnesses: Henry de Bromsulle, William de Chinham, Henry Watesford, Edward Caritie, Geoffrey le Coc and many others. *To this part of the chirograph is affixed a small oval seal of green wax, with an eight-pointed star in centre, but the inscription around it is illegible.*

(50) "c. 1270. Grant in perpetuity by Richard Haniton, to Richard Oliver and his heirs and assigns, of all his land in Basingestoke with his principal messuage, and all those things belonging to him and falling by inheritance. Witnesses: Nicholas Martin, Elias Pax, Roger le Fox, Ric. Pinnoc, Peter de Clive, Edward Karite, James Pret, Will. Merek, Walter de Cilice and many others.

(51) "November, 1272. A deed of agreement made at the beginning of the 2nd year of Edw. I. between Richard Oliver on the one part and Walter Altyn on the other part. The said Richard grants to the said Walter a messuage and twenty acres of arable land with appurtenances in Basingestoke which he had recovered from Henry de Guildford; to hold the same for the term of twenty years from the feast of Michaelmas of the aforesaid year, doing all the customary services due to the King. For this grant or lease, the said Walter gave Richard 32s. Witnesses: Will. le Viable, James Prat, Roger le Fox, John Makerel, Walter Goldwyne, Will. Mercks and others.

(52) c. 1270. Grant in frankalmoign by Edward, son and heir of Edward Goldyve, for the welfare of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, to God and the brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. John of Basingestoke, of an acre and a half of land with appurtenances in Basingestoke. The hospital to pay to him and to his heirs or assigns 4½d. a year for all services. Witnesses: Richard Gurdepac, Nicholas Martin, Ric. Cockel, Hen. de London, Ric. Pinuc, Will. le Viable, Roger le Fox, Elias Pax, Roger Argie, Randulf at Church (*ad Ecclesiam*), Will. Merke, Will. de Aula, John Houd, Walter le Goggere and many others.

(53) "c. 1277. Deed of quit-claim in frankalmoign by Edward, son and heir of Edward Goldyve, for himself and his heirs, to God and St. John the Baptist and to the warden and brethren and sisters of the hospital of Basingestoke, for the welfare of his soul and the souls of all his ancestors and successors of the 4½d. of annual rent due to him. Witnesses: Nicholas Martin, Edward Carite, John Vivien, Roger Argie, John de Herierd, John, son of Robert de Herierd, John Houd, John de Baggemere, Thomas Clerk and others.

"There is a duplicate of the above deed which contains the Warden's name,—*'and to Master Peter de Abyndon, warden of the hospital of St. John the Baptist in the town of Basingestoke, and the brethren of the same hospital,'* &c. The witnesses' names are the same except the name after John de Herierd, is that of John Fitz Osbert Eldred in lieu of John, son of Robert de Herierd. *A white oval seal with a crescent surmounted by a six-pointed star. + s' EDVARDI GOLDYVE.*

(54) "c. 1280. Grant in frankalmoign, by Peter de Abyndon\* to God and the Blessed Mary and the Blessed John the Baptist, and to the Hospital of Basingstoke, of all the lands and tenements which he had by the gift of Richard Olyver, as well in the town of Basingstoke as in Iwode, with all their rights and appurtenances. Witnesses: Sirs Will. de Braybuf, Ralph de Basinges and Peter Coudray, knights; John Germain, John de la Berne, Peter de la Clyve, John de la Hale, Ric. de St. John, John de Baggemere and others. *An oval seal with a figure of St. Peter.*

(55) "c. 1280. Grant in perpetuity by Philip de Mattresdone to Master Peter de Abbindone, warden of the hospital of St. John at Basingstoke, and the brethren of the same house and to their successors, of all the lands, woods and all other possessions which the aforesaid Master Peter, warden of the aforesaid hospital and the brethren of the same house, have in the village of Cledesdene: which aforesaid lands, woods and possessions formerly belonged to Henry le Flemeng, rector of the church of Estrop by the gift and grant of John de Mattresdone the late lord of Cledesdene; for the annual rent of one penny payable at Easter. Witnesses: Sir Will. de Braybuf, knight; Robt. Fulcone, John Germain, Alan de Hagheman, John de la Berughe, John de la Vivian, Will. le Viable, Roger le Fox and many others.

(56) "c. 1280. Grant in perpetuity by Richard Olyver, son of Richard Elviet of Basingstoke, to Master Peter de Abendone, of all his lands and tenements in the town of Basingstoke and Heywode, with the meadows and pastures, rents, services, homages, reliefs, heriots and all other things whatsoever belonging thereto: rendering yearly a rose on the feast of St. John the Baptist for all services. Witnesses: Sir Will. de Breybuf, Sir Ralph de Basyng, Sir John de Wyndeleshore, knights; John Germain, Hen. de Wadesford, Ric. Gurdepac, John de la Berewe, Peter le Fox, John de Baggemere and many others.

(57) "27th November, 1295. To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Walter Alayn of Basingstoke sends greeting everlasting in the Lord. Whereas a dispute and contention has been going on in the court of the lord King at Westminster between me the said Walter Alayn, plaintiff, on the one part, and Master Richard de Worplesdon, warden of the house of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, defendant, on the other part, asking and demanding against the aforesaid Richard three deeds, by writ of the lord King in the same court, and also in the hundred court of the lord King at Basingstoke, asking and demanding two acres of land and a rood of meadow and 12d. of yearly rent in Basingstoke against the same Master Richard by virtue of a writ of the lord King.† Every kind of dispute and contention has been settled in this manner, so that it may be known to all that

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\* "Master Peter de Abyndon was warden of Merton College from 1266 to 1286.

† "The proceedings as to this law suit and its costs are entered on the Account Roll of the Hospital of 1294.

I, the said Walter Alayn, have quitted claim and altogether abandoned for myself and my heirs for ever, the demand which I have made against the aforesaid Master Richard de Worplesdon in the court of the lord King at Westminster concerning the three aforesaid deeds, and also all the right and claim which I ever had or in any manner might have in the aforesaid two acres of land and a rood of meadow and 12d. of yearly rent with appurtenances in Basingestoke. I, the said Walter Alayn, have granted, remitted, and quit-claimed for ever for myself and my heirs to the aforesaid Master Richard de Worplesdon, warden of the house of St. John at Basingestoke, and to his successors for ever. For this remission, release, and quit-claim, as well of the aforesaid three deeds demanded in the court of the lord King at Westminster as of the aforesaid two acres of land and a rood of meadow and the 12d. of yearly rent in Basingestoke with appurtenances, the aforesaid Master Richard de Worplesdon gave me 20s. sterling.\* These are witnesses knowing and hearing this, John de la Cuffude and Will. le Venable, then bailiffs of Basingestoke, John de Burghe, John le Gamene, John Piperwhyte, Robert Seryche, John Aylmer, John de Aula, Thomas de Wrtinge, James Prat and others. In testimony of which I have placed my seal to this charter. Given at Basingestoke on the Sunday nearest after the feast of St. Edmund, King; in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward. *A small seal of red wax of a bird volant.*

(58) "1313-1314. Grant in perpetuity by Hugh le Sevyere, to John le Northesone of Basynggestoke and Alice his wife, in consideration of a certain sum of money, of a messuage with appurtenances in Basynggestoke, situated between the messuage of John le Gamene on the west side and the messuage of Walter le Prust on the east side; at the yearly rent of 2s. payable to Walter le Prust and his heirs. Witnesses: John Germain and Will. le Forester then bailiffs of Basynggestoke; Will. le Vuable, John le Gamene, John de la Burghe, John Peperwyt, John Aylmer and others. 7. Edward II.

(59) "13th April, 1319. A bond given by Thomas Goudchep of Basingestoke, and Agnes and Edith, daughters of the said Thomas, for the payment of 100s. to the warden and scholars of the house of Merton in Oxford. Half to be paid on 24th June and the remainder on 29th September, 1319. Witnesses: Thomas de Wortingge and William Prat then bailiffs of Basingestoke; Will. le Viable, John Piperwyt, junr., John Heriyerd, junr., John Dyer (*Tinctore*) and others. Dated on the sixth feria in Easter week at Basingestoke in the house of aforesaid Thomas Godechep, 12. Edward II. *Three small round seals of white wax appended.*

(60) "13th January, 1319-20. A return made to a commission; addressed to John de Wanetingge the warden, and the scholars of the house of Merton in Oxford: whereby Hugh de Brayboef, knight; John de Chaumpaigne, Alexander de la Coufaude, William le Forester, John le Say, Thomas de Kyngesmele, Henry de la Clythe, John Bernard, William Hood, Ralph du Pount, Peter de la Hoke, John le Gamene, and Robert le Gamene, certify that John the son of John Gamene, '*nest pas du sanuk Sire Wautier de Merton jady*s

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\* "The payment of this 20s. is entered on the Hospital Roll of 1296-1297.

*Eveske de Rouchestre.*' And as their seals were unknown to many, they have procured the placing of the seal of the Dean of Basingstoke to this writing ('*le Seal le Deen de Basingstoke.*') A pointed oval seal broken and imperfect, representing St. Michael standing on the dragon.

(61) "23rd April, 1347. Deed of quit-claim in perpetuity by John Byssshop, of Lykeput, chaplain, to Sir John Chaumpayne de Dunham, chaplain of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basynggstoke, of all his right, &c. in the house and its curtilage which the said John Chaumpayne purchased of Margaret Byssshop his mother. Witnesses: Thomas Pouwer and John Herierd, junr., then bailiffs of Basingstoke; Tho. Wortyng, John Peperwyt, John Wycchebury, John Daunvers, John de Anne, John London and others. Dated at Basingstoke on St. George's day, 21. Edward III.

(62) "23rd April, 1347. Grant in perpetuity by Margaret Byssshop, of Lykeput, in her widowhood, to Sir John Chaumpayne de Dunham, chaplain of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Basingstoke, for a certain sum of money paid to her, of a house with its curtilage situated in the Wyteweye of Basingstoke. Witnesses: Tho. Pouwer and John Herierd, junr., then bailiffs of Basingstoke, Thomas de Wortyng, John Peperwyt, John Wycchebury, John de Anne, John de London and others. Dated at Basingstoke on St. George's day, 21. Edward III.

(63) "19th September, 1351. Grant in perpetuity by John Dunham, rector of the church of Wortyng,\* to William le Princz and Mabella his wife, of a messuage with curtilage adjoining, which he had by the grant, &c. of John le Byssshup, in the street called *le Whyteweye*; subject to the yearly payment of 8d. to the chief lord of the fee. Witnesses: William atte Clythe and William Cockerel then bailiffs of Bas', Robt. le Gamene, Tho. de Wortyng, John Gernayn and many others. Dated at Basingstoke on the Monday nearest before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 25. Edward III. A small round seal of a pelican in her piety.

(64) "18th April, 1361. Lease by the warden and scholars of Merton, to John Vernhulle and Alice his wife, of two crofts called *Elfyatesland*, containing 16 acres of arable land in *le Nywelond* in the parish of Basingstoke, for their lives, at the yearly rent of 10s. Witnesses: Thomas Wurtynge of Basyngstoke, Sir Robert Wheler of the same, chaplain; Sir William West and others. Dated at Oxford 18th April. 35. Edward III.

(65) "25th July, 1369. An indenture of lease. The warden and scholars of the house of the scholars of Merton in Oxford, and their successors grant and demise to William atte Lane, Isabella his wife and Katherine their daughter, two crofts called *Elfyateslond*, containing sixteen acres of arable land lying in

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\* "He was instituted to this rectory as John Champayne de Dunham on 5th January, 1349-50, and resigned it in August, 1360, by reason of his accepting the rectory of Codeford, Wilts. He was chaplain of St. John's Hospital in 1345, 1346, and 1347. *Account Rolls*, No. 28 and 29.



*le Nywlon* in the parish of Basingstoke, extending along the south side from the highway which leads to the house formerly called Thomas Power's house to the land of John Germain on the west side and between the land of John Germain on the north side and Edmund Heryard's on the east side. To be held by them for the term of their lives and for the life of the survivor, paying yearly for the same to the aforesaid warden and scholars, the sum of seven shillings, to be paid by equal portions on the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary and of St. Michael the archangel. They are not to sublet the said two crofts, and are not to allow the fences to go to decay, nor to cut down any of the trees growing thereon, only enough to make therefrom a house should they wish to build one in either of the said crofts, and this by the assignment of the warden or of someone deputed for the purpose, and then what may be thus built, they shall maintain, and leave in good repair. Witnesses: Master John Bloxham, William Mundy, Richard Bakere, Ralph Cowper, John Clerk and others. Dated at Oxford on the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the 43rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

(66) "13th October, 1371. Grant in perpetuity by Thomas Kynge of Nhtleghe, to William Mundy of Basingstoke and Matilda his wife, of a messuage with a curtilage in Basingstoke, which was formerly John Bishop's, situated in the street called *le Whitewey*, and which ought to descend to the said Thomas Kynge by right of inheritance after the death of the said William, as kinsman and nearest heir of the blood of the said William. Witnesses: Robert Anne and Richard Skutes then bailiffs of Basingstoke; Will. atte Clythe, Will. Gregory, Will. Langrude and others. Dated at Basingstoke on the Monday nearest after the feast of Faith the Virgin, 45. Edward III.

(67) "2nd August, 1391. Agreement between Thomas Crundale, John Chilmarke, Robert Stonham, William Johns and Thomas Martyn, clerks, on the one part, and Matilda Mundy, relict of the late William Mundy of Basingstoke, on the other part, whereby they grant to the said Matilda, during her life, all the lands and tenements in the town and hundred of Basingstoke, which they lately had by the gift and feoffment of Sir William Mundy, rector of the parish church of Warneford. Witnesses: John Sheperd and William Kyngesmill then bailiffs of Basingstoke; John Peperwhit, John Levermuth, Will. Langrude and many others. Dated at Basingstoke on the morrow of the feast called St. Peter's ad vincula, 15. Richard II. *A small round seal with an Agnus Dei.*

(68) "11th June, 1391. Deed of quit-claim by Matilda Mundy of Basingstoke to William Mundy her son and heir\* of all her right, &c. in all the lands, tenements, rents, services, &c. of which she stood seized on the death of William Mundy her late husband. Dated at Warneford on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 14. Richard II.

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\* "Rector of Warneford, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Wortinge, knt., patron thereof, by reason of the right of Isabella de Poynings, Lady de St. John, his wife. He was instituted to it on 19th April, 1387, and was still rector there in 1404.

*"Master Walter Stanton, Fellow of Merton College, sent to Basingstoke Hospital.*

(69) "7th July, 1386. An indented assignment by the warden and scholars of the house of Merton, to Master Walter Stanton, by reason of long continued illness and in accordance with the words of the statute (relating to sick scholars.) *'In case the disease be incurable and the person thereby incapacitated from obtaining his own living by other means, he is to have competent support for life in the Hospital at Basingstoke,'* an annuity of 100s. for life, as long as the goods of the said Hospital assigned also for the other sick scholars are sufficient. Should the said Walter for the sake of recreation or any other reasonable cause, with the warden's approval, leave the said hospital for a notable time, a year for instance, then during the said year and each year of absence he was to receive only 66s. 8d., and for any period over a month a deduction for such time at the rate of the said yearly payment of 66s. 8d: and if the said Walter was promoted to a competent benefice and had peaceful possession, the said annuity was to cease altogether. *A small round seal of red wax, a pelican in her piety, used by Walter Stanton as his seal.*

*"Licence for Master Thomas Wyard, Fellow of Merton College, to dwell away from the College and Hospital of Basingstoke, on account of contagious sickness.*

(70) "14th May, 1400. Grant by the warden and scholars of the house of the Scholars of Merton in Oxford, to Master Thomas Wyard, a co-fellow and confrere, afflicted with a serious illness, that by reason of his said infirmity he might absent himself from their house and dwell in his own neighbourhood, or wherever he deemed best, during his life, owing to his disease being contagious, and not in the hospital at Basingstoke assigned by their statutes for the habitation of their incurably sick brethren, and that for his support they would pay him or to his certain attorney, during his life, an annuity of six and a half marks (£4 6s. 8d.), in equal portions on the feasts of Sts. Peter and Paul, and All Saints, the year to begin on the feast of St. John the Baptist then ensuing. If the said Thomas was promoted to a better benefice, this annuity was to cease; but he was at liberty to accept a salary to celebrate for the souls of the faithful, which anyone's devotion might offer him, without any diminution of his annuity. *Seal lost.* (See page 50.)

(71) "1364-1365. Particulars of the expenses incurred at Basingstoke by Sir William le Baker for repairs in 38th Edward III.

(72) "1378-1379. The account of Master John Bloxham of the expenses incurred by him at Basingstoke, viz. for the repairs of the place and for his stay there during the year.

(73) "1405. A parchment roll 56 inches long (somewhat damaged by damp and a portion torn off at the foot of it on the left hand side): containing a transcript of the Record of the legal proceedings against the Hospital, from the *Coram Rege Roll* of the 6th year of Henry IV., mentioned in page 51 and 52.

(74) "20th November, 1551. An inspeximus under the Great Seal, dated at Westminster, 20th November, 5. Edward VI. It recites that by virtue of a certain commission a certificate was lodged in the Court of Augmentation

[in 1548] in these words—BASINGSTOKE. A stipendary priest founded of devotion to have continuance for ever, in a chapel in the said town called St. John's chapel standing near to the parish church of Basingstoke, who hath yearly for his salary in ready money paid out of the farm of St. John lying in the said town, which farm belongeth to Merton College in Oxford, the yearly payment whereof is 20s. *Ornaments*, there is none, as by the said certificate remaining in the said Court more plainly appeareth. The Crown claimed the 20s. and the college opposed the claim. The cause was heard in the Court of Chancery, and by a decree dated November (1551) 5. Edward VI., the college was discharged and exonerated from the payment of this yearly sum of 20s. to the crown. *Seal of white wax and in a perfect state of preservation.*

### ENROLMENTS OF CHARTERS, &c.

1. "A piece of parchment, 9 inches wide and 22 inches long, in an imperfect and decayed state. It was originally a sub-warden's roll, but on its dorse in the fifteenth century were copied the Royal Charters relating to St. John's Hospital. Owing to so much of the skin having perished, hardly any of the instruments are entire.

(1) "A papal bull of Pope Nicholas III., dated in the second year of his Pontificate (A.D. 1278), addressed to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke in the diocese of Winchester:—whereby he places the hospital with all its possessions under the protection of the Apostolic See.

(2) "Charter of Edward I. anno 12. (A.D. 1283-4), licence for the hospital to acquire lands, &c. (see page 49.)

(3) "Charter of Henry III., dated 8th July, anno 46. (1262): whereby the King takes the hospital under his protection and constitutes it a royal hospital. (page 46.)

(4) "Charter of Henry III. anno 36. (1251-2.) Letters of protection for the hospital. (page 45.)

(5) "Charter of Henry III. anno 37. (1253.) Grant of a perpetual chantry in the chapel of the hospital. (page 46.)

(6) "Charter of . . . . .

(7) "Letters patent of Edward III., dated 3rd July, anno 18. (1344.) Revocation of the grant of the wardenship of the hospital to John de Hamelton. (page 50.)

(8) "Grant by Cardinal Othobon, as Legate of the Apostolic See. (page 48.) Only three lines from the commencement are given, although more than sufficient space has been left for its completion, and for a continuation of these enrolments.

2. "Another piece of parchment, in a similar condition, torn and imperfect, eleven inches in length; the width was probably 10 or 11 inches, but the widest part extant measures 9 inches. It contains copies of the following instruments:—

(1) "Charter of Walter Alexander, granting to Robert Edrad one and a half acre of land near the road to Cliddesden.

(2) "Quit-claim by Robert le Waleys, to Edith, wife of Thomas Taylard, and her heirs of all his right, &c. in the lands and tenements lately belonging to Alexander fitz Walter fitz Alexander, which he held (*quæ ego tenni*) in Basingstoke.

(3) "Charter of Alexander fitz Walter of Basingstoke, granting to Robert Edrede, all his land with appurtenances in Basingstoke with a capital messuage and meadow.

(4) "Charter of Walter de Merton, granting to Robert Edrard and Edith his wife, the land formerly held by William Hunc, belonging to him by reason of the manor of Basingstoke being in his (Walter de Merton's) hands. Granted to the said Robert and Edith and the heirs of her body.

(5) "Quit-claim by Walter le Tayllur, to the aforesaid Robert and Edith his wife, of half a virgate of land with appurtenances, lately held by Walter Hune. To Robert and Edith and the heirs of this Edith for ever.

("The above-mentioned Edith was sister to Walter de Merton, and Thomas Taylard was her second husband.)

*"Translation of the grant mentioned in page 46.*

"25th June, 1253. HENRY, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou, to all to whom these present letters shall come sends greeting. Know ye, that as much as it belongs to us, we have granted to the Master and brethren of our hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, that they shall have a perpetual chantry in their chapel of the said hospital, reserving every right. In testimony of which we have caused these letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Southwick (Suwic) the twenty-fifth day of June, in the thirty-seventh year of our reign. *The great seal of Henry III. is still appended to it. The enrolment of this charter occurs on Patent Roll 37. Henry III. memb. 7.*

Page 46 and 47. *"Transcript of the Charter of Henry III.  
dated 8th July, 1262.*

"HENRICUS Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitanniæ; Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Exposcit, nec immerito, copula salubris ut dum orbis principes ceteris quos præcellunt se noverint digniores, auctorem sui culminis quem in se nulli egere conspiciunt, cujus venustas vetustate temporum seu dierum circulis non

deperit, in ejus membris per quem honoris fastigium et orbis gubernacula sumpserunt, studeant honorare. Dignum igitur censemus et congruum ut in altaris sacri famulos et ministros sic vota dirigamus, sicque sibi clemenciæ viscera referamus, ne qui pro nobis hostiam salutarem, agnum videlicet propiciationis, ad aram revocant officio ministeriali mactandum, post annorum curricula quibus venerando functi sunt officio per imbecillitatis incommoda egere, aut populo turpiter mendicare cogantur. Sane clericus et familiaris noster dilectus Walterus de Mertone, canonicus Wellensis, ad hospitale quod in honorem Omnipotentis Dei et piæ Genetricis ipsius, necnon et Sancti Johannis Christi præcursoris, pro sustentatione ministrorum altaris Domini ad imbecillitatem vergentium fundare censuit aream quam Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in nostro manerio de Basingstoke nuncupant, in nostras manus unacum quibusdam ad hoc perquisitis pio desiderio posuit, ut quod per ipsum in hac parte minus expleri poterit, auctoritas et manus munificentiae supplere regalis. Nos igitur pro salute animæ nostræ, animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, in honore Omnipotentis Dei et Beatæ Mariæ matris ejus ac Sancti Johannis Baptistæ Christi præcursoris fundamus, facimus et constituimus hospitale prædictum in præfato manerio nostro dominio de Basingstoke, ad perpetuam sustentationem ministrorum altaris Domini, ad imbecillitatem vergentium et pauperum ibidem infirmantium, volentes et præcipientes ut hospitale prædictum tanquam a nobis in nostro manerio proprio fundatum, tam in libera capella sua ac divinorum celebratione seu cantaria quam aliis, nostro gaudeat privilegio et indulto regali, veluti loca alia a nobis et nostris prædecessoribus hactenus fundata et divinis officiis mancipata, terras insuper possessiones et redditus ac bona ad ipsum hospitale in præsentia aut imposterum spectantia, sub nostra et hæredum nostrorum defensione suscipimus et ea hæredibus et successoribus nostris regibus sub spe remunerationis et temporalis et æternæ speciali prærogativa contradimus contuenda, volentes ea tanquam in Dei sacrificium et ministrorum altaris sacri sustentationem et victum oblata ab omni servitute et exactione sæculari soluta esse et libera et inperpetuum Domini nostri munificentia penitus quietâ. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus Bonifacio Cantuariensi archiepiscopo totius Angliæ primate, Egidio Saresburiensi et Roberto Carliolensi, episcopis; Philippo Basset, justiciario Angliæ; Hugone le Bigod; Johanne Maunsel, thesaurario Eboracensi; Willelmo de Wylton, Gilberto de Preston, Imberto Pugeys, Ingramo de Percy, Imberto de Muntferrant ac aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Cantuariensem, octavo die Julii anno regni nostri quadragesimo sexto.

“Translation of the Royal mandate of prohibition, printed in page 48, as to the law suit commenced against the Hospital by the Bishop’s Official, the Prior of Selborne and the Vicar of Basingstoke.

“8th July, 1268. HENRY, King, &c. To Master Nicholas de Rokeland the official of Winchester, greeting. Whereas by privilege granted to the Kings of England, our predecessors, and through them to ourselves, from the first introduction of the Christian religion, we have had and exercised the right to

have a chantry in every house of our foundation, and more especially in our own demesnes. And in our hospital of Basingstoke, which is upon our own demesne, and which we have founded for the support of ministers of the altar whose strength is failing, we have caused and commanded divine service to be celebrated: moreover it has been approved by the intervening authority of the venerable father, Othobon, Legate of the Apostolic See. We beseech your goodness that you will not cause, or procure to be caused, any molestation or hindrance to the wardens and brethren of the said hospital on account of their aforesaid chantry. Moreover we prohibit you, as we are bound to preserve our honour and the rights of our crown and our privileges, from presuming to go on with the aforesaid suit against them. Witnessed by the King at Wodestoke on the 8th day of July.

#### BASINGSTOKE HOSPITAL LEASES, 1379-1695.

(1) "Basingstoke, 8th April, 1379. Lease by Merton College of Basingstoke Hospital to John Underwood and Mariora his wife for their lives and the life of the survivor, or for forty years, as a term, but it was to revert to Merton College on the death of the survivor if it occurred before the expiration of the said term. They were to pay a yearly rent of 57s. during the said term.

(2) "29th September, 1395, 19. Ric. II. Lease for 25 years of Basingstoke Hospital to John Carter, Vicar of Basingstoke, viz. of all the lands and tenements, rents and services with meadows, feedings, and pastures and the rest of the property belonging to the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, 'except the house (manso) with the chapel adjoining, which said house and chapel we reserve and retain in our hands during the aforesaid time.' Also that the said John is to dwell in the aforesaid hospital with his family for the preservation of the buildings. In the chapel the said John received upon entrance, a Missal, a Breviary, the chalice, vestments and apparel for the altar, for all of which he is to answer at the end of the term, and the aforesaid John is to receive once every year a Fellow of the said house with his servant and their horses for a day and two nights, furnishing them with all necessaries and attendance. (page 50.)

(3) "30th May, 1434. *An indented lease (a portion of each line decayed and perished.)* The warden and scholars of the scholars of Merton, lease to William \* . . . . all the lands and tenements, rents and services, meadows,

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\* "His surname has perished. It might perchance be discovered on the Bursar Rolls of this period. He was probably the Vicar of Basingstoke at this time. There is a gap in the list of Vicars at this date, see page 22 and 23. We are now enabled to insert another name from the Basingstoke Court Rolls. JOHN FOSTER occurs as Vicar in 1441, and in December, 1443, he is styled 'John Foster, clerk, late Vicar of Basingstoke,' and this was probably the year of John Howkyn's institution to the Vicarage. The William to whom this lease was granted, appears to have been Sir William Goldore who assisted in drawing up the terrier of the hospital lands in 1443.

pastures and all other appurtenances of the hospital of St. John at Basingstoke . . . . . the principal mansion and chapel adjoining which he is to inhabit with his own family during the said time and not sublet it. The said William shall provide a chaplain in the aforesaid chapel if he is unwilling or not able to celebrate divine service there himself (*si ipsemet noluerit aut non poterit divina ibidem celebrare.*) He was to discharge the subsidies and other payments and rent due to the king and to keep the houses and enclosures in repair. To reserve fit chambers (*cameras honestas reservare*) with the easement to the gardens . . . . . or others sent there on account of sickness according to the statutes of the house. If any of them wished to serve the said chapel they are to have the preference, and if there are several priests sent to the hospital they are to have portions of the stipend allowed. The said William is not to cut down trees or make waste, but he is to have sufficient wood for *housbot*, *haybot* and *vyrebot*. He is to be answerable for the goods in the aforesaid chapel, a missal, a chalice, the vestments and the apparel for the altar. Reserving power of re-entry if the said William neglects to pay the rent or the stipend of the chaplain, &c. For the building of the great barn and for the repairs of the house the warden and scholars were to pay 40s. within three years next ensuing and after the said three years 13s. 4d. He was to entertain each year, at his own charges, the bursar or another member of the college sent in his place for a day and two nights. Dated at Oxford 30th May, 12. Hen. VI.

(4) "23rd August, 1455. A lease of the Hospital property for seven years to Richard Kyngesmyll of Basingstoke, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. payable at Michaelmas, and in case of re-building the '*mansus hospitalis*,' lately destroyed by fire, the rent of it is to be added to the above 13s. 4d. during the said term. The said Richard Kyngesmyll to maintain a chaplain and all other burdens in the same manner as John Yerdeley, lately deceased, was accustomed, and to pay the quit rent, &c. To reserve suitable chambers for the chaplain and the sick Fellows and access to the gardens. The Fellows to have the option of serving the chapel. He was also to entertain the warden and his attendants and horses for two days and three nights in the year. Surety, John Howkyn, vicar of Basingstoke. Attached to it is a list of the ornaments and other necessities belonging to the chapel of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke in the 33rd year of Henry VI. (A.D. 1455.) 'In the first place a missal, the second folio beginning with . . . . . A set of priest's vestments red and blue. A set of priest's vestments of grenray, ancient. Two corporals, one chalice with a paten having an *Agnus Dei* on it. Three coverings for the altar with a frontal. A super altar. A new tropier. Two large bells and a small one, two cruets with a pewter flagon for wine. A chest with a towel. Also, (*sic*).

(5) "25th May, 1467. 'This indenture testifies that the warden and scholars of the college of Merton in Oxford, by Master Thomas Lee their procurator in every thing concerning the hospital of St. John of Basyngstoke, grant and demise to Richard Kingesmylle, a meadow called *le Longemede* and a meadow called *le Silkemede* in the parish of Basyngstoke, and two crofts of land in Basyng in the county of Southampton, for the term of twenty years from the feast of St. Michael last past, for the yearly rent of 30s. payable in equal

portions at the feasts of Easter and of St. Michael the archangel. The favor hereby shown to the said Richard in making this grant, is on account of his good will towards the said hospital, and that he will to the utmost of his power maintain and defend all the liberties and rights of the said hospital and receive certain rents on behalf of the said warden and scholars, and deliver the money to them or their attorney, as contained in a schedule annexed to this indenture, also by his diligence endeavour to recover certain rents expressed upon the back of this indenture, during the aforesaid term. The said Richard is to make and maintain the hedges and fencing of the said meadow and crofts at his own costs and all other burdens thereupon arising, due or incumbent he shall support and pay during the said term. The usual reservation and power of re-entry if the rent was not paid within six months after any of the assigned terms for payment. The said Richard gave a bond of £10 for the due performance of this agreement.

*"On the schedule:—"*Rents to be collected. From Robert Smyth for the forge and a croft near it, 6s. From John Warde for a parcel of land near the water, 4d. From John Claven for a tenement near the hospital, 4s. From John Swyndon for a vacant piece of ground, 20d. From White for a piece of garden ground, 6d. From Edward Corke for a small piece of land there, 3d. *Rents of assize.* From John Smythe of Chiddesden, 3d. and from the tenement called *le hert*, 3s. Sum total, 16s.

(6) "3rd July, 1479. 19. Edward IV. Lease of the Basingstoke Hospital lands, &c., to Thomas Andrew, late of Waltham, Co. Southampton, husbandman, for 20 years, at the yearly rent of £4 10s. (Particulars same as in Richard Kyngesmill's lease.) Copy of Inventory endorsed upon the lease.—'Goods belonging to the chapel. First, a Missal beginning in the second folio with the word *ecclesiarum*. A silver chalice; a corporal and two cases; two dalmatics, one of a green colour and the other blue; an albe, amice, and three altar cloths; two cruets, a brass vessel for holy water, and a sprinkler of brass; a blue coloured stole and maniple.

(7) "1490. A similar lease to Thomas Andrew for twelve years from the 28th September, 1490, at £4 10s. a year. Inventory of chapel furniture as on previous lease.

(8) 2nd August, 1502. 17. Henry VII. Lease granted by Richard [Fitz James] Bishop of Rochester and Warden of Merton College, &c., to Nicholas Harris of Basingstoke, for the term of 20 years, of the manse of the hospital of St. John the Baptist in Basingstoke with all and singular the lands, meadows, pastures with appurtenances, &c. *as in previous leases*: at the yearly rent of £4 10s. To pay the chaplain 20s. yearly, &c. List of chapel furniture same as in lease of 1479.

(9) "24th June, 1543. 35. Henry VIII. A similar lease for 20 years to William Temple of Odiham, yeoman, at the yearly rent of £4 10s. (Reservation for Harris's widow.) A fine of £20 paid for this lease. The college to maintain a chaplain at 20s. a year. Tenant to entertain the warden, &c. as in previous leases. No inventory of chapel furniture annexed to this lease.



(10) "1st January, 1578-9. A lease for 21 years granted to William Temple of Basingstoke, son and heir of William Temple, yeoman there, lately deceased: at 53s. a year. Tenant to maintain the chapel. Chaplain not mentioned.

(11) 1st April, 1582. Mary Temple, widow and executrix of William Temple deceased, surrenders her estate in the Hospital lands, &c.

(12) "20th December, 1592. Lease of the same to William Temple of Basingstoke for 21 years, at £4 a year.

(13) "14th December, 1602. Another lease to him for 21 years at same rent.

(14) "7th October, 1614. Another lease to him for a similar term, at the same rent, with the obligation of keeping the chapel in repair.

(15) "15th October, 1628. Another lease to William Temple of Basingstoke, yeoman, for 21 years, for £4 a year, and a certain quantity of corn, and to keep chapel, &c. in repair.

(16) "20th November, 1636. A similar lease to Thomas Pearse for 21 years.

(17) "10th November, 1649. A similar lease to William Temple of Basingstoke, yeoman.

(18) "6th June, 1655. A similar lease to William Temple upon same terms.\*

(19) "10th September, 1671. A similar lease for same term to Richard Knight of Sherfield-on-Loddon, at £4 a year with covenant to maintain and repair the chapel.

(20 & 21) "Renewal of the same on 8th May, 1680, and on 17th April, 1688.

(22) 6th July, 1695. A similar lease to Elizabeth Knight of Basingstoke, widow, at £4 a year for 21 years, and to maintain and repair the chapel.

#### TERRIERS OF THE HOSPITAL LANDS.

"On a strip of parchment  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 21 inches in length. The writing occupies the entire front side and about a third of the dorse. The original is in Latin.

(No. 1.) "A.D. 1443-1444. BASYNGSTOKE. *A terrier of the lands belonging to the hospital of Saint John, at Basyngstoke, drawn up in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry VI. by Sir William Goldore, Robert Yerdley and the seniors of neighbourhood. viz.*

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\* "1657. Received for William Temple's knell, 1s., and of widow Temple for breaking the ground in the church for her husband's grave, 6s. 8d. *Churchwardens' Accounts, Basingstoke.*

"IN THE SOUTH FIELD AT STONYDENE called *Combewey*, there lies one half acre of land between the land formerly Thomas Gregory's on the south side and the land formerly William Ann's on the north side.

Also two acres of land there between the land of Thomas Jowle on the south side and the land of William Wigge on the north side.

Also half-an-acre of land between the land of Henry Berkysdalle on the west side and the lands of Thomas Gregory on the east side.

Also half-an-acre between the land of Henry Berkysdalle on the west side and the land of William Anne on the east side.

Also half-an-acre at Fernehill between the land of John Pypyrwike, on the south side and the land formerly Lussyng's on the north side.

Also an acre there between the land of John Pypyrwike on the south side and the land of Thomas Jowle on the north side.\*

\* "Here we discontinue giving the word *side* which occurs in all the entries after the words, north, south, east and west.

Also half-an-acre at Crowthorne and is . . . . .

Also half-an-acre at Fo. (*sic*) between the land of H. Berkysdalle on the south and the land of H. Jowel on the north.

Also half-an-acre there between the land of William Wigg on either side and it abuts upon le harepathe.

Also half-an-acre there between the land of William Wigg on the south and the land of William Warbylton on the north.

Also a piece of land called Butt's in Combedene at Rondell and extends towards the north and south, two acres.

Also one rood of land at Combewey between the land of Tho. Newman on the north and the land of Tho. Rowle on the south.

Also a piece of land at Cordpatkyshill containing xvj. acres, between the land of John Pepyrewytt on the west.

Also a piece of land containing xx acres at Mykethornes.

Also two acres at harepathe between the land of William Brokeys on the west and the land of William Langcrofte on the east.

Also an acre there between the land of Th. Newmane on the west.

Also half-an-acre at Feynge between the land of Tho. Newman on the west.

Also half-an-acre between the land of John Pepyrwitt on either side.

Also one acre there between the land of Thomas Whyt on the south and the land of William Barnet on the north.

Also one half-acre at Newmanshegg, and extends towards the north and south and abuts upon the highway.

Also one rood there between the land of William Wigg on the south and the land of Th. Newman on the north.

Also xxx acres at Redesole between the land of Th. Rowle on the west, and the land of the lord of Basyng on the east.

Also xxij acres at Gangedel between le Gangedel and a boundary called *Wortynge marke*.

Also two acres in the bottom of the valley (in fundo vallis) under Kokkyls-hill and under Wynnyshbery.

Also half-an-acre under the hedge (subtus sepem) of Wortyng and lies north and south.

“ALSO IN LE KYNGYSFORLONG lie two acres of land between the land of William Brokys on the west and the land of Tho. Whit on the east.

Also 2½ acres there between the land of William Warbylton on the west and the land of Tho. Whitt on the east.

Also half-an-acre between the land of Henry Berkysdall on the west and the land of William Brokeys on the east.

Also two acres there between the land of William Warbilton on the east and the land of . . . . .

Also half-an-acre there and is *forhelfe* there.

Also three acres there between the land of Thomas Gregory on either side.

Also one acre between the land of Tho. Gregory on the south and the land of William Anne on the north.

Also three acres at Hendebach between the land of Tho. Whitt on the north and the land of William Anne on the south.

Also one acre at Shorttehegg (*Short-hedge*) between the land of Roudnes on the north and the land of Fabyans on the south.

Also seven acres at Depshad, extending east and west.

“IN LE WESTFIELD OF BASYNGSTOKE towards Wortyng at Rounned lies a piece of land [called] Helyott's *plott* and contains seven acres and a half.

Also at Foubeflod there, one half-acre between the land of Thomas Gregory on the west.

Also an acre there [called] Pyked's acre, between the land of John Wolfe on the west and the land of William Wigg on the east.

Also an acre at the road which leads towards *shortehegg* between the land of Richard Cottismore on the east and the land of William Whitley on the west.

Also an acre there abutting on *le shortehegg* between the land of John Kay on the west and the land of Roger Kent on the east.

Also half-an-acre at Dedeman and it is a *forhelfe*.

Also an acre between the land of John Bettys on the west and the land of William Barbore on the east.

Also an acre at Kokylihorne and it is a *foracre*.

Also three acres there which abut upon the Middelwey between the land of John Fabyan on the east.

Also half-an-acre at Mokkyllysyng and it is a *forhelfe*.

Also half-an-acre there and it is a *forhelfe* of Gregories lond.

Also an acre there abutting upon the three acres between the land of Henry Fegon on the east and the land of Richard Fynley on the west.

“IN LE MEDEFORLONG. Two acres between Tawkys land on the east and Richard Cottysmore's on the west.

Also four acres there under *le mede* of the house of Saint John the Baptist.

Also an acre and a half between the land of William Wygg on the east and the land of Alice Martyn on the west.

Also an acre between Tawkys land on the east and the land of Thomas Rowle on the west.

Also half-an-acre between Rowdmeys land on the east and the land of William Fynse on the west.

Also an acre between the land of William Barbour on the east and the land of Richard Fynle on the west.

Also two acres there between the land of William Fynse on the east and the land of Richard Cottysmore on the west.

Also one acre between the land of Tho. Warde on the east and the land of Richard Wedyr on the west.

Also half-an-acre at Worthyng-stapill between Roudney's land on the east.

Also half-an-acre between the land of William Warbylton on the west side.

Also an acre there at Costondene between the land of Henry Berkysdall on the west.

Also an acre and a half at Costonedene between the land of Henry Berkysdall on the east and the land of . . . . .

Also an acre between the land of William Whitle on the west and Tawkys land on the east.

Also half-an-acre between the land of William Rither on the east and the land of . . . . .

Also twenty acres of arable land lying together on either side of the road leading to Basyngstoke towards Alton and called 'that piece.'

Also another twenty acres lying together at *Milledthorne*.

Also six acres lying together near Berrows, and three acres lying and abutting upon the seven *barwys*, (i.e. barrows.)

Also one *yerdmelle* near *le Clidesdene*.

Also it should be enquired in what manner John Amberley of Clydesdene, holds the croft of St. John's of Basyngstoke in which he dwells, and it lies on the west part of the tenement of the said John, and is enclosed all round with a quickset hedge, and is divided into an orchard, a garden, and arable land.

Also in the parish of Clidesdene lies a grove called *Flemmyngysgrove* near Swalwykes Wood on the east side of it.

Also in the same parish a small croft on the east side of the said grove, containing two acres of arable land. Swalwyke still holds it at present and pays no rent.

Also two crofts in the same parish called *Camburnecroftys*, lying together on the west side of the lane leading from the common field of Basyngstoke towards the tenement called Wodehows, containing twenty acres by estimation.

Also in Basyng two crofts called Elwyates lands and lie . . . . .

Also six acres of arable land lying in the field of Basyng which formerly belonged to John Voyer of the same place, and the rent is 12s. a year.

Also six acres and a half and one yardland of meadow in the meadow called Wyldemore.

"IN LE NORTHFELD of Basyngstoke, two acres in *le Wynlysbery* at Sowthyate between the land of Henry Berkysdall on the north side

Also two acres without Sowthyate.

Also three acres there between the land of William Tauke on the west side and it is a *forherthe*.

Also an acre between the land of Thomas Jowle on either side.

Also an acre between the land of John Fabyan on the west and Rowdeny's land on the east.

Also half-an-acre there and it is a *forhalfe*.

Also half-an-acre at Thillshangyr and it is a *forhelfe*.

Also two acres [at] Heywerdene between the land of Thomas Clavell on the east and the land of William Barnet on the west.

Also five acres there between the land of Thomas Jowle on the north and the land of John Bettys on the south.

Also half-an-acre, and it is the *forhelfe* of those five acres and in the hands of Thomas Jowle unjustly.

Also iiij acres under *le meede* and they are *hedacres*.

Also half-an-acre in *le medefurlong* between the land of William Whitle on the west and the land of William Brokes on the east.

Also an acre towards Meyspyll between the land of William Warbylton on the east.

Also an acre between the land of William Barbour on the west and Tawky's land on the east part.

Also two acres of land at *Malbude lane* between the land of William Barbor on the west and the land of Richard Cordalle on the east.

Also half-an-acre between the land of William Whithill on the west and the land of Thomas Gregory on the east.

Also half-an-acre at Beryhege between the land of William Barbor on the north and the aforesaid hedge on the south.

Also a virgate of land, and it is the *forthlond* of the same there.

Also an acre at Waletys *Crosse* between the land of John Coudraye on the west and is the *forland* on the east side.

Also one acre at *Northm*, near *Whitdich*, between the land of William Fynse on the north, in the hands of John Bettis.

Also half-an-acre there and it is a *forhelf* and abutteth upon the road which leads from Basyngstoke towards Shirburne.

Also half-an-acre there, extending east and west, between the land of William Fynse on the north.

Also half-an-acre there extending towards the south and north.

Also two acres there extending east and west, and they are *foracres* of *Annys*, in the hands of John Clapsho.

"IN LE FELDE OF BASYNGSTOKE CALLED NORTHEDENE, two acres in the *overforlong* at Chynhamys-thorne, between the land of Thomas Whit on the west and the land of William Barbor on the east.

Also two acres there between the land of William Fynse on either side, extending north and south.

Also half-an-acre there and is the *forhelfe* between the land of William Fynse on the south.

Also an acre there at Inhomys, between the land of Richard Cotysmore on the west and the land of Alice Martyn on the east.

Also half-an-acre there between the land of William Fynse on the east and the land of John Hoper on the west.

“A bundle of six sheets of paper, foolscap folio. The original is in English but we have modernised the spelling of ordinary words in this transcript.

(No. 2.) 1578. “*The Terrier of the lands of St. John’s Hospital in Basingstoke of the lands and tenements of Merton College in Oxford, taken the 10th and 11th day of April in the 20th year of Queen Elizabeth and in the year 1578, by Mr. Thomas Browne, vicar of Basingstoke, William Crome, John West, Edward Barnard, James Hunt, Thomas Gardener, Richard Bellinger, Philip Wheeler and by me Thomas Temple written.*

“THE NORTH FIELD CALLED HOLY GHOST FIELD. Of arable land therein one acre in Northam abutting east and west, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north side and Mr. Withed’s on the south and east also and the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the westend.

One half acre headland abutteth east and west, from each highway that leadeth into Sherborne, the land of Mr. Fysber on the south and Mr. Yewen on the north.

One acre by Wallopp-cross abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the south, and John West’s on the north end, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the west side and is headland on the east.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of John West on the east, and Thomas Purches on the west, the land of Mr. Yewen on the south, and the land of St. John’s itself on the north.

One and a half acre near the mydst of the field and eastward from Winknessberry abutteth east and west, the land of John Grenway on the south, and Robert Stocker’s on the north, the land of Robert Hunt on the west and Robert Stocker’s on the east.

Three acres near on the south east part of Wincknessberry, abutting north and south, the land of Mr. Fysber on the west and is headland to the east, the land of Gilbert Lowker at the north end, and Jane Cowslade’s on the south.

Three acres there abutting on Winknessberry at the north end and the land of Clement South at the south end, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east, and Sir Henry Wallopp’s on the west side.

Two acres within the south wall of Wincknessberry, abutting east and west the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the north side the land of the Lord Marquess at the south end.

Sixteen acres on the south west side of Winknessberry abutting east and west, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and south part the land of Roger Cowdry north part and of St. John's on the south.

Twelve acres there abutting from that land of St. John's on the east part and upon the highway by Worting hedge at the west end the land of the Lord Marquess on the north side and Roger Cowdry's on the south.

Half-an-acre called the *Long half* abutting east and west between the two lower furlongs and the land of the Lord Marquess at the east end and John Clarke's at the west.

One acre in the second furlong above Drye lane abutting north and south, the land of John West on the east side and the Lord Marquess's on the west the land of John Dredge on the north and the parsonage glebe land on the south.

One acre in the same furlong abutting north and south, the land of Jane Cowslade on the east side and Robert Stocker's on the west the land of Mr. Fysher at the north end and Sir Henry Wallopp's at the south.

Two acres in the west side of Tillhangre bottom abutting north and south, the land of Richard Deane on the west side and John Clarke's on the east the land of the Lord Marquess at the south end and Sir John Savage's on the north.

Six acres on the north east part of Tillhangre bottom abutting east and west upon a headland of the same on the east part which goeth longer towards the south than the rest, the land of John Clarke on the south part and Henry Hopkins on the north the land of Mr. Fysher on the east and west parts.

Two acres in the lower furlong abutting north and south towards the meads, the land of Roger Cowdry on the west and Mr. Fysherson the east the land of Robert Stocker on the north and John Dredge's on the south.

Four acres abutting east and west under the meade of Mr. Fysher called Longmead on the south and is headland to the north, the land of John Dredge at the west end and Robert Stocker's at the south.

Half-an-acre in lower furlong abutting north and south, the land of Mr. Yewen on the west part and John Grenway on the east part the land of Gilbert Lowker on the south and John West's on the north.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of Mr. Fysher on the east part and west also on the north and the land of Robert Stocker on the south.

One acre in that lower furlong abutting north and south towards the end of Maud lane, the land of Mr. Fysher on the west and north and William Austen's on the east and Robert Stocker's on the south.

Two acres in that furlong abutting north and south, between the land of Robert Stocker on the east and west parts the land of the Lord Marquess called Longcroft on the south and John Grenway's in the north.

One half-acre in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and Mr. Yewen's on the west, the Lord Marquess's on the south and John Clarke's on the north.

One acre against the west end of Holy Ghost Chapel abutting at the east end upon the highway that leadeth to Shyrborne, the land of the Holy Ghost on the south and Robert Stocker on the north and east parts.

Total, 65 acres.

“THE NORTH EAST FIELD, CALLED NORDON.

Two acres in the east part of the field in the middle furlong below the way to Sherfield abutting north and south the land of the Lord Marquess on both sides the east and west, the land of Mr. Whithed on the north and of St. John's on the south.

One acre headland abutteth east and west between the two lower furlongs the land of the Lord Marquess at the east end and west also.

Two acres in the upper furlong abutting north and south the lands of Robert Stocker on the east part and John Greneway's on the west, the land of Sir John Savage on the south part and Mr. Whythed's on the north.

Half-an-acre on the east part of the Holy Ghost Chapel abutting north and south the land of John Clarke on the west part and Robert Stocker's on the east the land of Mr. Fysher on the south and Sir John Savage's on the north.

One acre in the upper furlong abutteth south and north towards Inholmes, the land of William Awsten on the west part and Robert Hunt's on the east the land of Sir John Savage on the south and Mr. Whythed's on the north.

Total,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

“THE WEST FIELD, CALLED SALISBURY FIELD.

Seven and a half acres near the west end of the town enclosed called Ellyot's piece adjoining to the highway that leadeth into Worting on the south part and the pasture lands of St. John's on the north and east part and Roger Cowdry's on the west.

One half-acre abutteth east and west by the south side of the highway near the lane end that leadeth to Worting and is headland to the south side the land of Mr. Whythed at the east and west also.

One half-acre under Rough-mead and abutteth on short hedge-end at the south end and the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south on short hedge, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp at the north end and east also and the land of the Lord Marquess on the west.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south on short hedge, the land of Wm. Blunden on the east part and Mr. Yewen's on the west.

One acre in the upper middle furlong abutting north and south, the land of Mr. Whithed on the east and Roger Cowdry's on the west the land of Mr. Fysher on the south and of St. John's at the north.

One acre in upper furlong abutting north and south on short hedge near to drove shord, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and west also.

One half acre in that furlong abutting north and south on short hedge, the land of Wm. Stocker on the east part and is headland to the west.

One acre in the upper middle furlong abutting north and south, on the lands of Mr. Fysher at both the north and south ends and the land of Robert Stocker on the west part and Roger Cowdry's on the east.

Two acres in the lower furlong abutting south and north from the highway unto the land of Mr. Fysher called Longmeade, the land of Mr. Fysher also on the east part and Richard Westewray's on the west.



Three acres in the upper furlong abutting from the highway that leadeth unto Worting on the north part and the land of Mr. Whithed on the south, the land of Roger Cowdry on the west part and is headland to the east.

Three acres in the lower furlong abutting east and west under the mead of St. John's called Long Meade on the north part and is headland to the south.

One acre in the lower furlong abutting north and south from Worting way on the south and St. John's on the north the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the east and the Lord Marquess's on the west.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south from Worting way to the meads, the land of Mr. Fysher on the east part and Thomas Purches's on the west.

Half-an-acre in that lower furlong abutting north and south from Worting way to the mead of John Grenway on the north, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part and Jane Cowslade's on the east.

Half-an-acre in that furlong abutting south and north on Nicholas Craft's, the land of the Lord Marquess on the south part and the land of Robert Stocker on the east and John Clarke's on the west.

Two acres in that furlong abutting south and north on Nicholas Craft's, and Jane Cowslade's on the south the land of the Lord Marquess on the east part and John Grenway's on the west.

One acre in the west end of the field towards Worting, abutting north and south on the highway, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the east part and Roger Cowdry's on the west.

One acre in that furlong abutting north and south on the highway, the land of Wm. Petty on the west part and Roger Cowdry's on the east.

Half-an-acre of land in that furlong abutting north and south on the highway, the land of Wm. Petty on the east part, Gilbert Lowker's [on the west part].

Half-an-acre in the middle furlong on the west side of Costrell's bottom abutting north and south, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the west part thereof and north also, and Roger Cowdry's on the south.

One acre in Costrell's bottom abutting north and south, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the west and Mr. Yewen's on the east part, Roger Cowdry's on the south and Robert Stocker on the north.

Two acres in Costrell's bottom abutting north and south, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the west and Robert Stocker's on the east, George Yeate's on the south and Richard Deane's on the north.

One acre on the hill on the east side of Cotrell's bottom abutting north and south, the land of Mr. Yewen on the west part and Mr. Fysher's on the east, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north part and Jane Cowslade's on the south.

Total, 34 acres.

“THE SOUTH WEST FIELD CALLED HATCHE FIELD.

Twenty acres abutting north and south, the land of Sir John Savage on the west part and the Lord Marquess's on the east. It abutteth on the hedge on the way that leadeth towards Winton on the north, and the Lord Marquess's

on the south which end goeth farther out than the rest towards the south and abutteth on the land of William Stocker.

Two acres in that part of the field abutting north and south towards Mylethorn's, the land of Jane Cowslade's on the east part and Sir John Savage's on the west, the Lord Marquess's on the south part and Comb-hedge on the north.

Sixteen acres on the east side of Puttenham's Deane on the hill side abutting north and south, the land of Robert Stocker on the west part and Cowkes path on the east and the land of Thomas Bellchamber on the south and William Stocker's on the north.

Three yardmeals (*sic*) abutting west and east on Combe highway, the land of John Clarke on the north part and Robert Stocker's on the south and the Lord Marquess's on the west.

One acre of short lands called the butts, abutting north and south, the lands of the Lord Marquess on the west and south parts, the land of Robert Stocker on the east and Gilbert Lowker's on the west.

Total, 42 acres.

“THE SOUTH WEST FIELD CALLED WINCHESTER FIELD.

Ten acres near the down end which is on the west part and the land of Roger Cowdry on the east, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north and south parts.

Seven acres in that abutting north and south, the lands of the Lord Marquess on the west and south parts, the land of John West on the east and Mr. Bye's on the north.

One acre near Droveshord in the upper furlong abutting east and west, the land of Robert Stocker on the south part and Jane Cowslade's on the north, Robert Stocker's on the east and Gilbert Lowker's on the west.

Three acres near Grene's dell being on the west part of the land of Mr. Whythed on the south and Roger Cowdry's on the north and east parts and John Clarke's on the west.

Two acres in the west end of the King's furlong abutting north and south, the land of Richard Hall on the west part and Thomas Bellchamber's on the east, the land of Roger Cowdry on the south and Richard Holloway's on the north.

Two acres in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the west part and Thomas Bellchamber's on the east and the land of Roger Cowdry on the south and Thomas Bellchamber's on the north.

Half-an-acre in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of Sir John Savage on the west part and the Lord Marquess's on the east and north parts, and Mr. Fysher's on the south.

Two acres in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part and John Clarke's on the east, and the land of Mr. Fysher on the north and south.

Two acres in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part and Gilbert Lowker's on the east, the land of Mr. Fysher on the south and the land of St. John's on the north.

Three acres in that furlong abutting north and south, the land of the St. John's on the north and the highway towards Winton on the south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west and Richard Hall's on the east.

One acre in that (sic) middle furlong abutteth west and east, on short hedge, the land of St. John's at the west end, Mr. Whithed's on the north and Jane Cowslade's on the south.

One half-acre abutting there east and west on the land of St. John's and John Clarke's at the west end, the land of Mr. Whithed on the north part and is headland to the south to King's furlong.

“WINCHESTER FIELD ON THE EAST PART OF COMBE WAY.

Half-an-acre abutting east and west near the town end, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north and Gilbert Lowker's on the south, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the east part and Combway on the west.

Two acres abutting east and west the one at the other's end towards Newman's corner, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the north part and the Lord Marquess's on the south, the land of John Grenway on the east and Gilbert Lowker's on the west.

Half-an-acre in the furlong abutting north and south, the lands of John West on the east part and Sir Henry Wallopp's on the west, the land of Wm. Payne on the south part and Sir Henry Wallop's on the north.

Half-an-acre abutting north and south in that furlong, the land of Richard Hall on the east part and is headland to the west, the land of Robert Stocker on the north and Wm. Stocker's on the south.

THE FURLONG BETWEEN COMBE AND WINTON WAYS.

Half-an-acre abutting north and south, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the west part and Thomas Belchamber's on the east and the Lord Marquess's on the north and south both.

Half-an-acre abutting east and west, the land of Thomas Yeate on the south and Thomas Belchamber's on the north, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part and Robert Stocker's on the south.

One acre abutting east and west, the land of Wm. Stocker on the south and the Lord Marquess on the north Robert Stocker's on the east and the Lord Marquess's on the west.

Half-an-acre abutting north and south, the land of Thomas Yeate on the west part and Wm. Stocker's on the east, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north and Rowland Holloway's on the south.

Half-an-acre abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west and north parts and Rowland Holloway's on the east and south.

Half-an-acre abutting north and south on Combe-hedge, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and Sir Henry Wallopp's on the west and north parts.

One acre abutting north and south on short hedge, the land of Thomas Belchamber on the east, Richard Westwray's on the west part and Roger Cowdry's on the north.

One acre in Winchester field in the furlong between Winton and Combe ways near Mylethorns abutting east and west, the land of Roger Cowdry on

the south part and George Yeates on the north, the Lord Marquess's on the east and west also.

Total, 43 acres.

“THE SOUTH EAST FIELD CALLED HACWOOD FIELD.

Thirty acres on both sides the way that leadeth unto Alton on Redsole hill, the lands of the Lord Marquess on each part, Basing field being on the east part thereof.

Half-an-acre abutting east and west on the hedge called Newman's corner, the land of the Lord Marquess on the north part and Sir Henry Wallopp's on the south, the land of Rowland Holloway on the east part and the hedge on the west.

Total, 33½ acres.

“OF LAND IN BASING.

Two plots of shrubby ground called Elliott's, lying on the south side of Poores land which abutteth from Iwood green unto the London highway the lands of the Lord Marquess on each part round.

An acre of meadow in Wildmoore called the Trevet, adjoining to the river called Black Lake, being on the north part and the land of Wm. Gye of Preston [Candover] on the south.

Four acres of arable land in the west field abutting east and west in the upper furlong on Exfould, the lands of the Lord Marquess on the south and west and Mr. Byflete's on the north.

Three acres in that field in the lower furlong abutting east and west towards the waterside called Nonorms and the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and north parts and the parsonage glebe land on the south.

“MEADOW GROUND IN WILDMOORE.

Three acres near about the midst of the meade abutting north and south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and west parts and the land of Robert Stocker on the north and Thomas Hall's of Waterend on the south.

One acre called Chandley abutting Picked on the west, and east on Mr. Ludlow's, the Lord Marquess's on the north and Gilbert Lowkar's on the south.

Half-an-acre abutting east and west upon the Haule mead, the land of Sir John Savage on the east and the Lord Marquess's on the north and south.

Half-an-acre abutting east and west on the Haule mead, the land of Sir Henry Wallop on the east part and Mr. Yearly's on the north and Mr. Owen's of Elsfeld (Ellisfield) on the south.

One acre in that furlong abutting east and west on the Haule mead, the land of Sir Henry Wallop on the east and Yearly's on the north and the Lord Marquess's on the south.

Half-an-acre at the south corner of the mead, the south river on the east side, the land of Mr. Yearly his several [tenants] on the south and the Lord Marquess's on the west.

Total, 6½ acres.

“MEADOW GROUND IN SILKE MEAD.

Five acres lying together in the south end of the mead, the river running on the west part and the land of Thomas Wyckens on the east and south and . . . . Styffe's on the north.

“MEADOW GROUND IN BOORE MEAD.

Two acres near about the midst of the mead which abutteth north and south, it is yearly exchanged by lot with the Lady Waram (Warham).

“THE DOWN.

Twenty-three acres on the west part of Gang Dell between the dell and Worting mark on the west part.

Six acres on the south east end of the Down near unto the two *barrows* adjoining to Winton field.

Three acres on the east part of the down lying on the south side of the seven *barrows* abutting east and west.

“PASTURE GROUND IN BASINGSTOKE.

Four acres called Long-mead abutting east and west, the Holy Ghost field on the north part and Salisbury field on the south, the land of Thomas Purches on the east and Jane Cowslade's on the west.

A croft called sheephouse close, the water Lane adjoining on the north part, and of St. John's land on the south, the land of the Lord Marquess on the east and west parts.

A croft called Flexpoole adjoining to the London highway on the south, and the Lord Marquess's on the north, the river called the Moore on the east and St. John's of itself on the west.

A small garden plot on the west side of the highway that leadeth to Worting and on the south side of . . . . . Holloway's malt house, the land of the Lord Marquess on the west part and Richard Hall's on the south.

A small garden plot adjoining to the way from the church to the Market place on the west part and the Holy Ghost barn on the east, the house of Robert Stocker on the south part and Richard Deane's tenement on the north.

A small garden plot on the east side of the way that leadeth from the church to the Holy Ghost Chapel, the land of George Yeate on the east part, the house of Richard Deane on the south and the house of Gilbert Lowker on the north.

Three small garden plots on the east part of the same highway, the land of Gilbert Lowker on the east and south parts and the common field called Nordon on the north.

“OF LANDES IN CLIDESDEN.

Two crofts together called Odlease being shrubs on the west part of Hackwood park, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on the east and south parts, and William Stocker's on the west and joining to the common field called Hackwood field on the north—Twenty acres.

A croft called Flemmyng's grove, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on each four parts and it lies on the east part of Swallicke wood.

A small garden plot in Clidesden on the west part of the Street, the land of Sir Henry Wallopp on each part thereof.

*This terrier is signed:—*

‘By me, Thomas Browne, vicare of Basyngstoke, by me, James Hunte. By me, Wyllyam Crome, by me, John Weste, by me, Thomas Garner.’

*And endorsed:—*

‘A Terrier of Basingstooke in the which lakketh the mansion housse with other ij cotages appurtenances unto it.’

“THE ACCOUNT ROLLS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN  
THE BAPTIST AT BASINGSTOKE.

“A.D. 1280–1347. A series of twenty-nine small strips or rolls of parchment, some of them not more than six inches wide. Sixteen of them belong to the reign of Edward I., three to that of Edward II., and nine of the time of Edward III., all the entries are in Latin. These rolls set forth the yearly receipts, expenses, and disbursements of the Hospital. We have translated the two earliest rolls and give them here in their entirety.

[No. 1.] “BASINGSTOKE. *John de Baggemere renders an account of his receipts and expenses in regard to the house of Saint John the Baptist, from the feast of St. Michael in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, until the same feast in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward.* (29th Sept., 1280, to 29th Sept., 1281.)

“*Assize Rents.* He renders an account of 12s. 3d. for the rents of the term of St. Michael, and 14s. 1d. for the rents at Easter. Total, 26s. 4d.

“*Issues of the manor for the same time.* He renders an account of 3d. for the skins of five hogasters who died of murrain before shearing time; and 4s. 8d. for forage sold; 2s. for cart hire to carry the wood wanted for the court work; 2s. for eight acres hired, to be sown with oats because they were unable to cultivate their own; and 2s. 8d. for hay sold. Total, 11s. 7d.

“*Sale of corn.* He accounts for 4s. for a quarter and a half of barley at 2s. 8d. a quarter. Total, 4s.

“*External receipts.* He accounts for £10 received from the executors of the lord Bishop of Rochester [Walter de Merton] by John de Catelome [one of the executors]. Also received from Master Peter de Abindon [Warden of Merton College] 44s. to the use of the Queen, the King’s mother, and of the bailiffs of Basingstoke. Also received from the same Master Peter, 40s. Received of Master Richard de Worplesdone for the autumnal expenses, 50s. Received from the Vicar of Greenwich [one of the executors] 2s. to sue out a writ. Received from Master Richard de Worplesdone 3s. at London. Also from the same, 12d., and from the same to the use of Richard de Mertone, £4 13s. 4d. Also received from Sir Hugh, the chaplain, 35s. by a tally, and 12d. without a tally. Total, £24 10s. 4d. [On the margin is, Summa summarum, £26 12s. 11d.]

*"Expenses incurred during the same time. Necessary expenses.* For timber bought during the year, 3s. For a plough share, 12d. For spade irons bought, 5d. For a new plough, 5d. Wheels for the cart, 5d. For shoeing four horses during the year, 6s. 8d. The smith's stipend for repairing of iron tools during the year, 2s. For a horse bought, 14s. 7d.; a cart rope, 10d.; a pair of traces, 3½d.; a carter's saddle and harness, 5½d. An axletree with repairs, 3d.; repairing a cart, 4d.; Cletes and nails for a cart, 3d; for cart grease, 2d.; a quarter of maslin for the autumn expenses, 3s. 4d. For three quarters and a half of barley, 14s.; for a quarter and a half of oats to feed the horses, 3s., and for another quarter and a half for the same, 2s. 6d.; for nine quarters of barley purchased, 18s.; hurdles bought for the sheep-fold, 12½d.; pasture bought for the sheep, 3s. 3d. For sacking bought, 5d. For a vat bought, 1½d.; for platters and cups bought, 3d.; earthenware pans, 2d.; blessed bread and candles, 5d.; for Forester's land, . . . . For mowing Linleye mead, 3s. 3d.; for mowing and turning of Longebridge mead, 18s.; for mowing and turning eight acres in la Wildemore, 5s. 2d.; for carrying the hay, 2s. Total, £4 9s. 2½d.

"For threshing 27 quarters of wheat, 4s. 6d., at 2d. a quarter; for threshing five quarters of barley, 7½d., viz. 1½d. a quarter. For winnowing all the corn, 8½d. For winnowing 36 quarters of oats, 2½d. . . . [Skin imperfect.]

"For the stipend of a ploughman for the year, 5s. 6d. The stipend of a drover during the same time, 5s. Stipend of a shepherd for 21 weeks, 14d. For drink for the family on Easter Sunday by custom, 6d., their oblation, 3d.; for a horse bought for the use of John Baggemere, 16s.; for four acres [of land] bought of John de Haywode, 46s. 8d.; for wine bought and sent to Sir William de Brayboef, 8d. For the expenses of Master Peter de Abindon at one coming, 3s. 7d. Total, 69s. 5d.

*"The autumn expenses.* For twenty men hired in August, in the first week at table for five days and a half, 18s. 4d., viz. each per day, 2d. Also for thirteen men hired for six days at table in the second week, 7s. 4d. (*sic.*), viz. each of them 1½d. per day. For reaping eight acres of corn at task, 4s., viz. at 6d. an acre; for reaping 4 acres of barley at task, 20d., viz. 5d. an acre, and 4 acres of oats at task, 16d. For a quarter of maslin bought to make bread in the autumn, 3s. In meat throughout the autumn, 4s. 2d. In ale, 4s. 1½d. In 300 herrings, 18d. For cheese, 2s. 6d. In tallow for candles, 3d. For the stipend of a mower, 12d., and the stipend of a mace bearer, 2s. Total, 51s. 8½d.

*"Rents paid.* To Walter de la Withege for the year's rent due to him, 18d.; for the land formerly Thomas Forester's to the town's ferm, 15s. 6d.; for the land which belonged to Eustace le Flemeng, 8s. 3d.; for the place before the great gate, 6d.; to John le Coppe, 4d.; to Peter Aynolf, 8d.; to Henry le Dase, 1d.; to William le Little, 3d.; to Henry le Selvestre, 3d.; to the bailiffs for the town's ferm for Frogford's land, 18½d.; for Thomas de la Belhuse's land, 10½d.; to John atte Lane, 2d.; to Geoffrey le Cal, 4d.; to Thomas Cole, 1d.; to Edward Wigge, ½d.; to William de Rutherwik, 2d.; to William Russel, 3s.; to John de la Cufaude, 12d.; and to Thomas Turgis, 1d. Total, 33s. 7½d.

*"Payments of money.* Delivered to the bailiffs of Basingestoke for the relief of Hayward's land, 4s. 6d.; for the Queen's gold, 3s.; to lord John de St. John for the quit-claim obtained for the land called *la Borland*, 53s. 4d., by the order

of Sir John de Kirkeby [acting as Lord Chancellor]; to Hugh, the chaplain, by the order of Master Peter [de Abindon], 60s.; also to the same and to Sir John de la Hoke, the chaplain's companion, (socio) for the service of the chapel, viz. to Hugh, the chaplain, 40s., and to John de la Hoke, 33s. 4d. Also delivered to John de Baggemere for his gown, by order of Master Peter [de Abindon]; to the Lady Queen, to have seizin of the land formerly Eustace le Flemeng's, 40s.; also delivered to Richard de Mortone, by order of Sir John de Kirkeby, £4 13s. 4d. Total, £17 7s. 6d.

“ On a schedule sewed to the edge of the roll:—

“ The expenses of John de Baggamere for four days in suing out a certain writ to take possession of all the lands and tenements at Basingstoke which belonged to the lord Walter de Merton, in the King's hands, ijs. viiij. In carrying of the said writ to Winchester and treating with the sheriff thereon, 7d. For three writs of prohibition against the prior of Seleburn, (rector of the town) for St. John's chantry chapel, 18d. For the expenses of seeking and suing for these writs at the King's court, 4s. 6d. Also for carrying those three writs to the Consistory court of Winchester and for expenses there, 6d., and for his expenses waiting for an answer, by reason of adjournment of the court, 3d. And for his expenses in proceeding against the prior of Seleburne and the vicar of Basingstoke, staying for four days at London, 2s. 4d. For a certain royal writ directed to the bailiffs of Basingstoke, so as to have seizin of the land of Eustace [le Flemeng], and for another writ and staying in London eight days for the same, 3s. 6d. Also delivered to the Sheriff's bailiffs on the day the house of St. John received seizin of Sulkmede, 2s. Also for his expenses at Windesore, proceeding against Peter Aynolf, Walter Gorny, and others of Basingstoke for the land which belonged to Eustace le Flemeng, for five days, 2s. 6d. For a horse hired when the same John went to la Strode to obtain the charters of the said Eustace, 20d. Also for his expenses in carrying the charters from the house of St. John to Montefonte [Mottisfont?] and exhibiting them before the Queen, the King's mother; and in going to Winchester and to Guildford to obtain seizin of the lands formerly belonging to Eustace [le Flemeng], 2s. 6d. For a horse hired for five days, 8d. In wine given to the Queen's clerks, 6d. Also for his expenses in going to Ledrede for Master Peter [de Abindon] to come to Basingstoke on account of this seizin, 6d. For suing out two writs directed to Salomon de Rochester and Sir Henry de Montefort for the disseizin which Philip de Matesdon made to the house of St. John, 21d. In obtaining a writ of attorney for the house of St. John, 7d. For the expenses during four days in obtaining those writs, 2s. Also for two writs directed to Saloman de Rochester and Robert Fulkon and his fellows, justices itinerant, at Winchester, 22d., and for his expenses about those writs during four days, 2s. For his expenses when he went for Master Peter [de Abindon] to come before the justices itinerant there, 6d. For the fee of Roger de Molins pleading for the affairs of the house, 4s. For the expenses of the men who were in the assize at Bredeforde, 23d., and in hay for their horses, 3d. Also for two writs of novel disseisin obtained at Wodestoke for the tene-ment of Salewike against Philip de Matesdon, xvijj., and for his expenses in procuring the said writs, 3s. Also for the fee of Roger de Molins pleading at that assize, 6s. 8d. In gifts to the marshal of Robert Fulcon [one of the



judges] on the day the assize was held, 4d. For his expenses when he paid the money to Richard de Mertone to have seisin of the meadow which had been taken from the house of St. John, seeking him at different places and in prosecuting the suit with him until peace was made with him by Sir John de Kirkeby, 4s. For suing out writs respecting la Borelaund of which William Russel deforced the house of St. John, 7d., and his expenses in obtaining the writs, 12d. Also for his expenses when Sir John de Kirkeby drew up the fine with the lord John de St. John for la Bordlaund which belonged to his fee, seven days, 16d. For suing out a writ of attorney against William Blakeman, 18d., with his expenses; and for suing out a writ of right against the same with expenses, 3s. Also for his expenses in going and returning to Oxford about the charter of feoffment of the tenement of Richard Oliver and thence to the King's court, and staying there for three days in the suing out of the writ of seisin and in going to the King's court, 18d.; and 2d. delivered to the bailiff of Holshot when he delivered seisin of the meadow of Selkmede. Total, 67s. 5d.

“On the dorse of the roll:—

“*The outgoings of the grange during the same time.* The same renders an account of 28 quarters of maslin the revenue of the grange, and of 7 quarters for increase and one quarter purchased. Total 36 quarters.

“Whereof in sowing 29 acres, 10 quarters. Delivered to the shepherd for 20 weeks, 2 quarters, and to the same for his pottage, 1 bushel; and to two ploughmen for 46 weeks, 9 quarters, viz. in ten weeks a quarter to each of them. Delivered to Brother Henry  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarters, and to the relict of Thomas Forester, 6 quarters. In gifts by Master Peter [de Abindon], to Roger de Molendinis, a quarter, to William Russel, 3 quarters. To the family, 2 bushels for their pottage, and in the autumn expenses 2 quarters. Total as above.

“*Barley.* He answers for 5 quarters as the revenue of the grange, and for a quarter and two bushels for increase and for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  quarters purchased, and for two quarters threshed untasked. Total, 11 quarters and 6 bushels.

“Whereof in sowing 19 acres, 7 quarters and 2 bushels. Sold one quarter and a half and for the autumn expenses 3 quarters. Total as above.

“*Oats.* He answers for 30 quarters of oats as the revenue of the grange, and for 12 quarters purchased. Total, 42 quarters.

“Whereof in sowing 36 acres, 18 quarters. In food for four horses from the feast of St. Michael to Christmas day  $5\frac{1}{2}$  quarters, and for the same from that day for the 17 weeks following, 12 quarters, and for the 7 weeks following  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarters. In the stall of Master William de Ewell [Walter de Merton's nephew and one of his executors] 1 quarter. Also delivered to the relict of Thomas Forester, 1 quarter, and used for flour in the autumn, 1 quarter. [Remainder of the dorse is left blank.

[No. 2.] “BASYNGSTOKE. *John de Baggemere accounts for his receipts and expenses from the feast of St. Michael, in the ninth year of King Edward until the same feast in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward.* (29th Sept., 1281, to 29th Sept., 1282.)

*"Assize Rents.* He renders an account of 33s. 2d. for assize rents of the house of St. John for the year, and 33s. for the assize rents due for the year, formerly Richard Oliver's. Total, 66s. 2d.

*"Issues of the Manor.* He renders an account of 10s. received for 20 acres of land hired to sow the oats which they were not able to sow on their own ground. And of . . . [faded away] for the herbage sold from the garden formerly Richard Oliver's, and of 4s. for herbage sold in Eustache's meadow, and 12d. from Isere's meadow; and 12d. received for ploughing; and 3d. for forage sold; and 18d. for pasture sold in Salewick; and 18d. for three ash trees sold to make wheels for carts; and 2s. for two sickly sheep; 2s. and 8d. for two old wheels sold. And 3s. received for the relief of Gregory, the chaplain; and 4s. for the relief of Richard Coterel. Total, 34s. 11d.

*"Sale of Corn.* He renders an account of 40s. for 20 quarters of barley sold, and 4s. for 2 quarters of barley sold in the autumn. And of 3s. 9½d. for a quarter and six bushels of maslin, and of 10½d. for 3 bushels. Total, 48s. 8d.

*"Received from Master Peter de Abindon\* 6s. 8d by the hands of Nicholas de Hameledon.† Also received of Master Richard de Normanneston† 2s. Also received from Master William de Lye† 13s. 4d. Also received in Westminster Hall, from Master Peter [de Abindon] for a writ 3d. Total, 22s. 3d. Total of receipts, £8 11s. 10d. Moreover for hay sold, 8s. 3d.*

*"Necessary expenses.* For timber, 3s. 6d. The smith's stipend, 2s.; for three spade irons, 7½d.; for two new ploughs, 12d. and 2d. for bands; wheels, for the ploughs, 5d.; the shoeing of five horses for the year, 5s.; four halters for the horses, 2d.; two wheels for the carts, 14d.; cart grease for the year, 2d.; for repairing of a cart with a tilt, 16d.; for two new wheels bought, 20d. For great nails for the cart, 13d.; for an axle with repairs to the cart, 3d.; for cleats and nails, 3½d.; two collars bought for the cart horses, 7d. For 27 hurdles bought for the sheepfold, 2s. 3d., and for stakes to fasten and fix the hurdles, 3d. To the shepherd as customary for moving his sheepfold to different places, 19d. For the oblation of the three servants, and of Brother Henry at Christmas and Easter, by custom, with drink, 16d. For the stipends of the two servants (famulorum) and of the shepherd, 6s. 8d. for half-a-year, and for their stipends for the other half year, 9s. 6d. For covering the house beyond the gate with shingles, 15½d. For cutting down a hedge in Richard Oliver's meadow, 3d. For twenty quarters of barley threshed in the autumn, 2s. 6d.; for ten quarters of maslin threshed, 20d. For winnowing 21½ quarters of maslin, 5d., and 13 quarters and a bushel of barley, 3½d. For threshing 15 quarters of oats, 11½d. For winnowing 30 quarters and 6½ bushels of oats, 4d. For mowing and haymaking in the meadows, 1s. For carrying the hay, 9d., and for a man hired to watch the meadows, 6d. For mowing 47 acres of maslin, at task, 5s. 2½d. viz. 5d. per acre. To a man for carrying the corn in the autumn, 6d. For the expenses of John de Baggemere, and of two of the family in autumn for ale, 3s. For food as in meat, herrings and cheese, 3s. 4d., because the maid servant and Brother Henry were likewise boarded. For the

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\* Warden of Merton College.    † Fellows of Merton College.

stipend of the maid servant for cooking the dinners of the family and for doing other necessary work in the autumn, 20d. For weeding of the corn, 12d., and for 8 quarters of barley bought for the use of the family, 27s. 4d. Total, 118s. 6½d.

*“Expenses of the house and externals.* Paid to the men of the hundred of Basingestoke who appeared before the justices itinerant at Basingestoke, testifying as to the lands which belonged to the house, for their refreshment, 6s., by order of the justices. In feeding 14 pigs belonging to Master Peter [de Abindon] for their pannage, 2s. 4d., and to a boy for watching them, 3d. For the expenses of a boy (garcionis) going to Master Peter [de Abindon] at Oxford at Christmas, 3d., also for the expenses of another boy going there at Easter, 3d. For the expenses of John de Baggemere going to London to have seisin of the tenement of Richard Oliver, 2s., also for his expenses in taking three royal writs for the same to the sheriff at Winchester, 5d., and transcribing of the writs; also for his expenses in carrying the King’s writ to the justices itinerant at Winchester for Master Peter [de Abindon], 6d. For his expenses in going to Aumbresbury (Amesbury) to have the King’s remission of 20s., in which the house of St. John had been amerced, 7d. For the expenses of a boy following Master Peter [de Abindon] for money at Oxford and Rading (Reading), 3d.; and paid to Sir Hugh, the chaplain,\* of the money for the relief of Gregory, the chaplain, 3s. Total, 15s. 10d.

*“Payments of Rent.* In rent paid to divers persons as appears in the account of the preceding year for the house of St. John, 34s. 7½d. Also for rent paid to the Lady Queen, the King’s mother, for Richard Oliver’s rent, 32s. Total, 66s. 7½d.

“On a schedule sewed to the edge of the roll:—

“For the expenses of John de Baggemere in going to London to speak with Master Peter [de Abindon] and the executors of the lord Walter de Mertone on the affairs of the house, 12d. Also for his expenses during fifteen days about the delivery of the lands and tenements which belonged to Richard Oliver, 3s.; and for his expenses on two occasions when he went to solicit

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\* “Sir Hugh was chaplain of the hospital during the founder’s life time, as on the dorse of the roll containing the accounts of the executors of Walter de Merton, among the claims made upon the executors occur:—‘Hugh, chaplain of the house of St. John the Baptist, at Basingestoke, asks payment for his services for a year and a half, viz. from the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the year 1276, to the Nativity of our Lord, in the year 1277. He also asks for the allowance of arrears as appears by the roll of his accounts, the sum of £4 13s. 8d. Hugh the chaplain asks from Master Peter de Abindon the expenses incurred in the Consistory court of Winchester for a year, in the suit which had been commenced by the Vicar of Basingestoke. Also the expenses incurred for oil and wax purchased during the past two years, 25s. ½d. He also asks payment of seven marks for his service during the past two years, (£1 13s. 4d.) viz. two marks as the arrears due for one year; and five marks for one entire year, and also for this year for which he has received no payment.

money from the executors of the lord W[alter] de Mertone, 20d. For his expenses when he produced the writ from Master Peter [de Abindon] to the executors of the lord Walter de Mertone, during three days, 13d. For his expenses when he entreated Master Peter [de Abindon] to come to Basingstoke for Richard Oliver's land, 12d., also for a writ of protection for Richard Oliver's land, 14d., and for carrying the same to the sheriff at Winchester, 3d. For suing out a writ to replevy Richard Oliver's land, 8d., also for his expenses in London when he received seisin of Richard Oliver's land and returning, 12d. For the expenses of a boy to carry a certain writ from the Lord Bishop's executors to Oxford, 3d., also for a boy carrying a royal writ of the extent of Richard Oliver's land, from the Jewry (Judaismo), 6d., and for his expenses when he asked for 40s. for the extracts of the summonses of the Exchequer relating to Richard Oliver's land, 16d. Total, 12s. 11d.

“On the dorse of the roll :—

*“He also accounts for the stock of the grange during the same time.*

“*Maslin.* He answers for 23½ quarters of maslin as produce, and for 5½ quarters and 3 bushels for increase. Total, 29 quarters 3 bushels.

“Whereof as seed for 47 acres, 16 quarters. Mixed with barley for the use of the family, 3 quarters and 6 bushels. For the expenses of the autumn, 7 bushels. Delivered to Brother Henry, 1 quarter and 2 bushels; to Johanna, the widow of Thomas Forester, 2 quarters; and to William Russel, 3 quarters. For the drink of Ralph, the clerk serving the chapel, 2 bushels, and by sale, 3 quarters and one bushel.

“*Barley.* He answers for 10 quarters and a bushel of barley threshed by the family, and for 20 quarters of barley threshed in the autumn, also for 8 quarters purchased, and for 3 quarters and 6 bushels mixed as above for the use of the family. Total, 41 quarters and 7 bushels.

“Whereof as seed for 12½ acres, 4 quarters. For the autumn expenses, 2 quarters. Delivered to Forester's relict, 1 quarter. Sold, 22 quarters. Delivered to the two ploughmen and the shepherd for 43 weeks, 12 quarters and 7 bushels. Total as above.

“*Oats.* He answers for 36 quarters, whereof 26 were threshed by the family and for 4 quarters for increase. Total, 40 quarters.

“Whereof as seed for 19½ acres, 10 quarters. Delivered to Forester's relict, 1 quarter. In provender for 5 horses (afforum) from the feast of St. Luke (18th Oct.) until Hock-day, viz. for 26 weeks, 28 quarters, to wit for each week, one quarter, this is by the night, 1½ bushels, but they had beyond that portion when they sowed the barley, half a bushel each night, so that all the quarters are counted. Also in pottage in the autumn half a quarter. In provender [for the horses] of the Archdeacon of Rochester for one night, 3 bushels, in pottage to the shepherd, 2 bushels.

[No. 3.] “Robert de Brydissal, chaplain, renders an account of the Hospital at Basing[stoke] from the Sunday nearest after the feast of the Epiphany, A.D. 1282, until the feast of St. Michael, and from that feast to the same day





ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, BASINGSTOKE, A.D. 1294-1295.

"Extended transcript of facsimile of a portion of the Account Roll of Reginald, the Chaplain of the Hospital, from Michaelmas, 1294, to Michaelmas, 1295.

*Custus autumpni*.—Idem computat in expensis autumpnalibus, lijs. Summa, lijs.

*Expensæ domus*.—Idem computat in expensis domus factis exceptis pane et cervisia quia de proprio grano, xliijs. Summa, xliijs.

*Expensæ forinsecæ*.—Idem computat in expensis factis in adventu Magistri R[icardi] de Werplesdune quando venit apud Basingstoke pro placito moto per Walterum Alayn in hundredo ejusdem villæ ac etiam in Comitatu Wyntonie, vijs. Item in donis tribus narratoribus, vjs., pro dicto placito in dicto hundredo. Item cuidam narratori ad dictum comitatem, dimidium marcam. Item in expensis ad petendum breve quod dicitur, Pone, ijs. Item ad sextam partem domini Regis, xvijs. Summa, xxxviijs. vijd.

*Stipendia famulorum*.—Item computat in stipendiis famulorum per totum annum, xxiijs. Summa, xxiijs.

*In stauro*.—Idem computat in duobus equis emptis, xvijs. vijd. Summa, xvijs. vijd.

“ *Translation.*

*Costs of the Autumn.*—The same [Reginald] accounts for the autumnal expenses, 52s. Sum, 52s.

*Expenses of the house.*—The same accounts for the incurred expenses of the house, excepting bread and beer, because made from our own corn, 44s. Sum, 44s.

*External expenses.*—The same accounts for the expenses incurred on the arrival of Master R[ichard] de Werplesdune [Warden of Merton College] when he came to Basingestoke on the law suit commenced by Walter Alayn in the hundred [court] of the town, and also in the county [court] at Wynechester, 7s. Also, in gifts to the three pleaders, 6s. for the said suit in the said hundred [court]. Also, to a certain pleader at the said county [court], half a mark, (6s. 8d.) Also, for the expenses in suing out a writ which is called *a pone*, 2s. Also, for the sixth part (a tax) of the Lord King, 17s. Sum, 38s. 7d.

*Stipends of the household.*—The same accounts for the stipends of the household [servants] for the entire year, 24s. Sum, 24s.

*For stock.*—The same accounts for two horses bought, 17s. 6d. Sum, 17s. 6d.



in 1284. (10th January, 1282-3, to 29th Sept., 1284.) The dorse contains a return of the stock for the period of four years.

[No. 4.] "This is a continuation of the previous roll, and endorsed by a contemporary hand—'The account of Sir Robert, the chaplain, of his receipts and expenses of the hospital at Basingstoke.' (29th Sept., 1283, to 29th Sept., 1286.) It commences without a heading with the entries relating to the expenses of the house, and after the entries relating to that year:—'The same renders an account from St. Michael's day, A.D. 1284, to the feast of St. Michael nearest following,' with a marginal entry, 'Tertius compotus,' and on the dorse of the roll, 'The fourth and last account.' The same renders an account from the feast of St. Michael, A.D. 1285, until the feast of St. Michael nearest following.

[No. 5.] "A roll of two skins sewed together at the top. The upper part of the first skin is damaged as indicated. The account of R. [chaplain of the house] of Saint [John at Bas]ingestoke from the feast of St. Peter ad vincula in the 17. Edw. I. [until the same] feast in the 18th year of the same king. (1st August, 1289, to 1st August, 1291.)

"The second skin is headed:—'The accounts of R., chaplain of the house of St. John at Basingestoke, from the day of St. Peter ad vincula 18. Edw. I., until the same feast in 19. Edw. I.

"*Expenses of the chapel and church.* In first year,—For wax bought, 22½d. for tithes and oblations, 7½d. Total, 2s. 6½d. In second year,—For wax bought, 22½d.; for oil, 6d.; for tithes and oblations, 8d. Total, 3s. ¼d.

"At the foot of the front side of the second skin is sewed a small piece of parchment indented at the top:—Memorandum that on the feast of St. Margaret [20th July] in the 19th year of King Edward (1291) were audited the accounts of Sir Robert de Le, chaplain, of his administration of the accounts of the hospital of St. John at Basingestoke during four years, viz. for the 16, 17, 18, and 19 years of King Edward (1288-1291.) Accounted and allowed; and the said hospital owes to the said Sir Robert upon his last account, 71s. 2½d.

[No. 6.] This roll consists of a single skin, 18 inches long, and is imperfect. Only the right hand side of its entire length remains, the other half has been cut off. (1st August, 1291, to 1st August, 1292.)

. . . . . of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke from the day of St. Peter's chains in the 19th year of King Edward to . . . . . feast in 20th year of the same King.

[No. 7.] "Account of R[obert] chaplain of the house of St. John at Basingestoke from the day of St. Peter's chains in the 20. Edward I., to the same feast in 21. Edward I. (1st August, 1292, to 1st August, 1293.)

"At the foot of the roll is sewed a small piece of parchment indented at the top, with an entry similar to that noted on roll No. 5, certifying that on 20th July, 1293, Sir Robert had passed the accounts of his administration of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke for the six years, viz. from 1288 to 1293, and that the hospital owed him for the entire period, 50s. 2½d.

[No. 8.] "A roll of two skins. Reginald, chaplain of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Basingestoke, renders account from the feast of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, 22. Edw. 1., until the feast of St. Michael next following. (25th January, 1293-4, to 29th Sept., 1295.)

"(*Inter alia*. He accounts for the expenses of the chapel of the said hospital and of the mother church of the town, for wax and other things, 4s. 8d.)

"The second skin has a similar heading for the period from 29th September, 22. Edw. I., to 29th September, 23. Edw. I.

[No. 9.] "This is a duplicate of roll 8, with only a few variations.

[No. 10.] "Reginald, chaplain, renders an account of the house of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, from the feast of St. Michael, 23. Edward I., to the same feast in 24. Edward I. (29th Sept., 1295, to 29th Sept., 1296.)

[No. 11.] "View of the account of Sir Reginald, chaplain of the hospital of St. John at Basingestoke, from the feast of St. James in 24. Edward I., until the same feast in the 25. Edward I. (25th July, 1296, to 25th July, 1297.)

[No. 12.] "A roll of two skins tied together at the top. 1. Reginald, chaplain of the house of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke, accounts from the feast of St. Peter's chains in 24. Edward I., until the same feast in 25. Edward I. 2. Reginald, chaplain of the house of St. John the Baptist of Basingestoke, accounts from the feast of St. Michael in 25. Edward I., until the feast of St. Margaret in 26. Edward I. (1st August, 1296, to 20th July, 1298.)

[No. 13.] "View of the account of Ralph, the serjeant (*servientis*) of Basingestoke, from the feast of St. Margaret the virgin in 27. Edward I., until the Friday before the feast of St. Nicholas in the 28. Edward I. (20th July, 1299, to 4th Dec., 1299.)

[No. 14.] "BASINGSTOKE. The account of Ralph Banastre, serjeant of the hospital of Basingestoke from the feast of St. Michael in 28. Edward I., until the feast of St. Margaret the virgin in 29. Edward I. (29th Sept., 1300, to July, 1301.)

[No. 15.] "The account of Ralph Banastre, keeper (*custos*) of the hospital of St. John at Basingestoke, from the feast of St. Michael in 30. Edward I., until Saturday, the feast of St. Margaret in 31. Edward I. (29th Sept., 1302, to 20th July, 1303.)

[No. 13.] "The account of Sir Gervase, chaplain, keeper of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke, of all his receipts and expenses from the feast of St. Margaret the virgin in the 31. Edward I., until the Sunday nearest after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in 32. Edward I. (20th July, 1303, to 12th July, 1304.)

"(Among the payments occur:—'Also, for three pounds of wax bought to maintain the two tapers, according to custom, in the church of the Blessed Michael, 16½d. See page 43. And for three pounds of wax bought for the

lights of the chapel, 16d., and for wine used in the same for the celebration of Mass, 4d.)

[No. 17.] "The account of Sir Gervase, chaplain of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingestoke, from the Sunday nearest after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 32. Edward I., until the Sunday nearest after the feast of the same translation in the 33. Edward I. (12th July, 1304, to 11th July, 1305.)

[No. 18.] "The account of [Thomas de] Andevere of the hospital of Basing [stoke] from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 2. Edward II., until the same feast in 3. Edward II. (7th July, 1309, to 7th July, 1310.)

[No. 19.] "The account of T[homas] de Andevere of the hospital of Basing [stoke] from the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the ending of the 3. Edward II., until the same feast in 4. Edward II. (7th July, 1310, to 7th July, 1311.)

[No. 20.] "The account of T[homas] de Andevere of the hospital of Basing [stoke] from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward II., until the same feast in 5. Edward II. (7th July, 1311, to 7th July, 1312.)

[No. 21.] "BASINGGESTOKE. The account there, in the year of our Lord, 1330. The year beginning (*sic*).

"The account is rendered by 'Thomas de Wurtyngges, serjeant there,' and the dorse of the roll is headed:—BASINGGESTOKE. Issues of the grange there, in the third year of Edward III. 1330.

[No. 22.] "BASINGGESTOKE. The account of Roger Kipas, serjeant there, from the feast of St. Peter, which is called *ad vincula*, in 5. Edward III., until the same feast of St. Peter in the 6. Edward III. (1st August, 1331, to 1st August, 1332.)

[No. 23.] "BASINGSTOKE. The account there, A.D. 1333, from the beginning of the year to the Gules of August. . . . 1333, to 1st August.

[No. 24.] "The account of Roger Kypas, bailiff of the scholars of Merton Hall, Oxford, of their manor of Basingstoke, which is called *Seynt Johanes hous*, from the feast of St. Thomas in 7. Edward III., until the same feast of St. Thomas in 8. Edward III., an entire year. (7th July, 1333, to 7th July, 1334.)

[No. 25.] "The account of Roger Kypas, bailiff of the hospital of St. John at Basingestoke, from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 8. Edward III., until the same feast in 9. Edward III. (7th July, 1334, to 7th July, 1335.)

[No. 26.] "The account of Roger Kypas, serjeant of the warden and scholars of the Hall of Mertoun of their manor of Basingstoke, from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 9. Edward III., until the same feast in 10. Edward III. (7th July, 1335, to 7th July, 1336.)

[No. 27.] "A roll of two skins tied together at the foot. 1. BASYNGSTONGE (*sic*). The account of Roger, the serjeant there, from the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 11. Edward III., until the feast of St. Michael then nearest following in the 11. Edward III. (1337.) 2. BASYNGESTOKE. The house of St. John. The account of Sir Richard de Schenlye, chaplain, serjeant there, from the feast of St. Michael in 11. Edward III. (1337), until the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr then following in the 12th year. (7th July, 1337, to 7th July, 1338.)

[No. 28.] "BASINGSTOKE. The account of Sir John de Donham, chaplain, serjeant there, from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas in the 19. Edward III., until the same feast in 20. Edward III. (7th July, 1345, to 7th July, 1346.)

[No. 29.] "The hospital of St. John at Basyngestoke. The account of Sir John de Donham, serjeant there, from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr in the 20. Edward III., until the same feast then nearest following. (7th July, 1346, to 7th July, 1347.)

"The Great Pestilence broke out in 1349, and this may have caused the cessation of these rolls, as the depopulation of the country was so great that rents could not be collected, nor tenants easily found for the occupation or cultivation of lands. After this date we have no account of the Hospital estate until 1379, when the college granted a lease of the hospital and its property for 57s. a year, and from this date the system of letting the property on lease has continued up to the present time. The site of the hospital was cleared of its buildings in 1887, owing to Mr. Portsmouth having purchased the ground from the college authorities, whereof he had been tenant for many years.

#### THE ACCOUNTS OF THE RENTERS OR FARMERS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AT BASINGSTOKE. A.D. 1466 TO 1593.

"On a piece of paper 12 inches long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. (The italics, with the exception of the heading, distinguish the portion of the original given in English.)

"*View of the account of Robert Longe, renter of the hospital of St. John at Basyngstoke, for the lands and tenements which he holds of the same hospital, from the feast of St. Michael the archangel, in the 6th year of Edward IV. to the same feast in the 12th year, viz. for six years. (29th Sept., 1466, to 29th Sept., 1472.)*

"He has to account beyond the sums due to the bailiffs of the town, for his holding, 40s. at 6s. 8d. a year; and 16s. for the other tenements, and 6s. for the forge for a year, and 5s. 3d. for the arrears of the same. Whereof he asks to be allowed for divers repairs and for the chaplain celebrating there, 55s. 7d. and therefore he owes 11s. 8d.

"And for the rest of the lands, meadows and rents of the said hospital, Richard Kyngesmyll has to answer during the aforesaid years, on the aforesaid feast.

"Thyre byn the duetys behynd in the feste of Myghelmas Anno 12. Imprimis. Kyngysmyll for 2 medes and 2 crofts, £9. Item for the forge, 30s. Warde, 20d. Of the corner tenantry, 4s. 8d. Swyndon, 10s. 4d. E. Kike, 18d. Johanna Smyth of Clydysden, 15d. Of the Hert, 3s. Of Fowler or Heyne, 15d.

"Memd. that Robard Longe owgth to be alowyed for divers parcellis by him payde unto the feste of Myghelmas, Anno 12, 55s. 7d.: and so ouyth clerly in the same feste besyde the seyde summys to be recoveryd, 11s. 8d. for feldlyng and carryng of tymber, 2s. Also for auter (alter) clothis, 15d. Also for a cloth to wrappe a chales, 2d. Item for sawyng of borde, 2s. Item for naylys, 7d. Item for the freres borde at divers tymys, 12d.

"On a piece of paper 9 inches wide and 10 inches long, (Undated, in a hand of the latter part of the 15th century.)

"Reparations in Basingstoke for Seynt John's hows. In primis for makyng of a pane [a wall] in the churchyarde for a lode of stone vd. To a mason for his work, xijd. For a cowsehyde, xijd. Summa ijs. vd.

"Item, to the reparations of the tenements. First to the mayster carpenter for xxxj dayes and a half, xvs. ix. d. To a laborer to help the carpenter for xvj dayes and a half, vs. vjd. Paid to a thetcher for that hows bi iij dayes xvij. d. To ij men to serve the thetcher bi iij dayes, ijs. For iiij hundrede of sparris, (spars) iiij. d. For ij lode of strawe, ijs. For iiij hundred lath nayles, iiij. d. For j hundrede of lathis, vd. For iiij hundred of tymber and burde, (board) sawyng, iiij. s. For j piece of tymber bowte, (bought) xvjd. For vj lode of stone for grownde pynnyng, ijs. vjd. For xvj lode of erth for grownde pynnyng, iiij. s. For brejdyng and dawbynge, iiij. s. For ground pynnyng, iiij. s. For a lode of roddys, (rods) xvij. d. For vj hundrede of iiij peny nayle, ijs. For carriage of viij lodes, price of every lode vjd., iiij. s. Summa, lvs. ijd.

"Item to the reparation of the chapell, furst for a thowsande tyle, vs. For a lode of sande, vjd. For a halfe thowsande bryck, ijs. vjd. For viij busselles of lyme, viij. d. Payd to a helyar iiij dayes, xvij. d. Payd to a man to serve the helyar bi iij days, xij. d. Payd for iiij hundrede of lath nayle iiij. d. Payd for iiij hundrede of lathys, xd. For half busshell of tyle pynnyng, iiij. d. Summa xijs. viij. d. Summa totalis, iij li. vs. iij. d.

"Item, one of the tenements was voyde bi the space of v quarters, and the other was voyde bi a quarter. Summa, vjs. Summa totalis, iij li. xvs. iij. d.

1480-1506. "A bundle of six small pieces of parchment tied together at the foot, and one detached piece, containing the accounts of the farmers of the Hospital written in Latin.

(1) 1480-1486. "BASINGSTOKE. Account of *Thomas Andrew*, the farmer there, from 29th September, 20th Edward IV., to the feast in 2nd Henry VII., viz. for 6 years. Arrears none. He has to answer for his farm rent, £4 10s. a year, and for the rent of the tenements 14s. a year. Amounting for his six years to £31 4s.

"Paid to the King's bailiffs for escheats for six years, £17 2s., viz. 57s. a year. To the chaplain for six years at 20s. a year, £6, and for repairs as appears by bill, £3 19s. 11d., for rents reduced, 8s., and for other repairs, 4s. 1d. Amount paid and allowances, £27 14s., and so he owes £3 10s.

(2) 1486-1489. "A similar account by the same for three years ending 29th September, 1489.

"Arrears, £3 10s., as appears on the foot of preceding account. Rents as before, except an increase for the tenements of 20d. a year. Total, £19 8s. Payments to the bailiffs and chaplains as before. For repairs, 28s. 11d., and 8s. for lost rents. Total of payments and allowances, £13 7s. 11d., and so he owes £5 19s. 1d., upon which he asks allowance for two fifteenths paid at four different times, 26s. 8d., so he owes in the clear, £4 12s. 5d.

(3) 1489-1490. "A similar account by the same for one year.

"Payments, to chaplain and bailiff as before. To [John] Davyse, 3rd bursar, 20s., and to [Edward] Bernarde, 1st bursar, 26s. 8d. For repairs as by bill, 9s. 2d. Total, £6 12s. 8d., and 9s. 4d. of this is allowed to him for the rents received by Sir Thomas Twynning.

"*Mem.* The farmer ought to answer for assize rents in Basingstoke, amounting to 15s. 3d. a year, because he ought to collect them by his agreement as appears by the rental set out on the back.

"*On the back of the skin.* Assize rents in Basingstoke which the farmer is to collect yearly. Of Simon Millare for le forge, 6s. Of Alice Cowdrey, widow, for a garden, 20d. Of Belchambyr for a garden, 4d. For the two tenements adjoining on the north side of the hospital, 8s., and for a garden at Clydesden, 3d. Total, 16s. 3d.

[ "A small detached piece of parchment contains a similar account by the same for the year ending 29th September, 1491. The receipts amounting to £5 6s. 3d, and payments to £3 17s. Balance, 29s. 3d.]

(4) 1490-1501. "A similar account by the same for eleven years, ending 29th September, 1501. Arrears, 35s. 11d. Rent of farm, £49 10s., and assize rents, £8 18s. 9d. Total, £60 4s. 8d. Paid to the bailiffs of Basingstoke, £31 7s. To the chaplain, £11. For three fifteenths and a half granted to the King within the period of this account at the rate of 13s. 4d. for an entire fifteenth, 46s. 8d. To [Edward] Bernard [bursar] at one time, 26s. 8d., and to [John] Chambyr at another time, 26s. 8d. For repairs during the eleven years as appears by bills thereupon made, and shown at this accounting, £10 6s. 5½d. and 9s. 3d. paid through the hands of Master Richard Gosmer [vicar of Basingstoke]. Total of payments and allowances, £58 2s. 8d. ob. So he owes altogether, 42s. 11½d.

(5) 1502-1503. "BASINGSTOKE. Account of *Nicholas Harres*, farmer of the hospital of St. John the Baptist there, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 18th year of Henry VII., to the same feast in the 19th year.

"*Arrears.* None, because it is the first year of account. But he answers for the farm for one year, £4 10s. and a pound of pepper, and for the assize rents. 16s. 3d. Total, £5 6s. 3d.

'Wherefrom he has paid to the bailiffs of the lord King for a certain escheat, 57s., to the chaplain celebrating there for the year, 20s. For repairs made during the year, 12s. 6d., and to the lord of Shirveld (Sherfield) a pound of pepper. 'Total of payments and allowances, £4 9s. 6d. Therefore he owes 16s. 9d., which sum he paid [Nicholas] Consaunt, the 3rd bursar, and so it is balanced.'

(6) 1503-1506. "A similar account by the same for three years.

"To the receipts mentioned above is added, 13s. 4d. received from the warden [Richard Fitz James, afterwards Bishop of London,] for carrying out repairs as appears by a bill of the said warden.

"Total, £16 12s. 1d. Payments to the bailiffs and chaplain as before. Repairs, £3 16s. 2d., 'and to the lord of Schervyld three pounds of pepper for the time of the account.' 'Total of payments and allowances, £15 7s. 2d. Therefore he owes 21s. 11d., whereof he paid [Roger] Moreland, the 1st bursar, 4s. 11d., and owes 20s.'

"*Mem.*, that the said lord of Schervyld ought not to have the pound of pepper nor anything else from us, as appears from the ancient accounts of the farmers of Basingstoke, therefore it is ordered by the warden that the aforesaid farmer is not to pay it to him any more.

"On a piece of paper 11 inches wide and 16 inches in length :—

"*The accomptes of Thomas Andrewe, fermour, and rent gatherer of the hospital of Seint John's in Basyngstoke, with all rents pertaining to the same, pertaining to Merton College in Oxunford, from the feste of St. Michael the Archangel, the vijth yere of the reign of King Harry the VII., unto the same feste the xijth yere of King Harry the VII. (29th Sept., 1491, to 29th Sept., 1495.)*

"As by the year iiij li. xs. and j lb. of pepper. Summa for iiij years, xvij li. and iiij lbs. of pepper.

"Item, the same Thomas chargeth himself of xvjs. and iijd. a year received of the tenants pertaining to the same hospital. Summa for the said iiij years, iij li. vs.

Summa of the receipts, xxj li. vs. and iiij lbs. of pepper.

"Whereof the said Thomas asks (axeth) allowances. First paid to the King's scores (scorys) of Basyngstoke by the year, lvijjs. Summa for the said iiij years xj li. viijs.

"Item, the said Thomas asks (axeth) allowance of iiij li. paid to the priest singing in the chapel of the said hospital, that is to say every year xxs. Summa, iiij li.

"Item, the said Thomas asks allowance for the iij whole King's silver and a half, otherwise called xvth, that is to say, every whole xijjs. iiijd. Summa, xlvjs. viijd.

"Item, for diverse reparations done upon the said hospital. First paid for the stuff and making of a new chimney in the hall, xijjs. iiijd.

"Item, for making of a new bay window, first for a shide of timber, xxd. Item,\* for hewing and sawing of the same timber, ij men being about it vj days, and meat and drink vjs. Paid to Walter for vj days work about the same, and meat and drink ijs. Paid to iij carpenters for setting up *ponchyns* over window, vj days, ix. To a joiner for iij days, and meat and drink, ijs. Summa, xxjs. viiij d.

"Paid to two carpenters for laying a new *gronsell* in the south side of the chamber for ij days, ijs. For laying a *gronsell* in [the] west side under the new bay window with a piece of timber, price xvjd. Paid for workmanship and meat and drink, xvij d. Paid ij carpenters for setting up of *ponchyns* and other things over the same window for v days, xxd. Meat and drink the said v days, xxd.; for timber, xijd.; for nails, ijd.; for ground pinning of the said ij gronsels, xd. Summa, xs. ijd.

"For the reparation of a gutter over the kitchen door, xijd.; for ij c. tiles for the same gutter, vjd.; for laying the same tiles, vjd. Item, tilepins . . . . Summa . . . . . (perished.)

"Paid for half a thousand of bricks, price ijs., for a quarter of lime, viij d., for tiles to cover over the window, vjd., for the laying and meat and drink to the workmen for the laying of the bricks at the window, and to the mason and his man for iij days and meat and drink, ijs. vjd., for laths and lath nails, ijd., for a new lateys [lattice] window, xvjd., and for oker, ijd. Summa . . . . . (torn away.)

"*On the dorse.* Item for the heyling of the chamber,—first for iij c. laths, xxd., for xiiij c. lath nails, xiiij d., for v c. tiles, ijs. vjd., for xxiiij buz. of lime, price xxiiij d., for cord nails, jd., for l gutter tiles, ijs. jd., for viij crest tiles, viij d., for tilepins, iij d. Paid to the heliar and his man for laying the said stuff, and meat and drink, ijs. iij d. Paid to a carpenter for laying of a *grounsell* in the east side of the chamber, and meat and drink, xijd., for a load of sand, vjd., for making of a panel of a wall in the south side of the chapel, vjd. Summa . . . . . (torn off.)

"Paid to a carpenter for laying of a wall plate in the barn for one day, and meat and drink, vjd. Summa, vjd.

"Paid to ij carpenters for gronselling and wall plating of a tenement appertaining to the said hospital for v days, ijs. iij d., for their meat and drink the said v days, xxd.; for iij bundles of rods to *bred* [i.e. bind] the walls, iij d. Item for v pots of earth, xxd., and paid to a laborer for breading and daubing for iij days, and meat and drink, xijd. Summa, vijs.

"Summa of allowances, xxij li. ijs. ijd.; and so there is owing clearly unto the said Thomas upon this account, xvjs. ijd.

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\* "Each entry begins with the word *Item*, although for brevity sake we discontinue its insertion.



*"The accompts of Thomas Andrew, fermour, and receiver of the hospital of St. John from the feast of St. Michael anno xvj, Henry VII., unto the same feast anno xv, Henry VII. (29th Sept., 1495, to 29th Sept., 1499.)*

"In primis the said Thomas received for the farm for iiij years the term aforesaid,—xviij li. and iiij lbs. of pepper.

"Item received the rents of the tenants the said iiij years, iij li. vs. Summa received, xxj li. vs.

"Whereof the said Thomas asketh allowance for the King's scores,—xj li. viijs.

"To the lord of Shirfeld for the said iiij years,—iiij lbs. of pepper.

"The said Thomas asketh allowance of diverse payments and reparations, as appeareth in a bill thereof made. Summa, vij li. xs. vjd.

"The said Thomas asketh allowances paid to Edward Bernerde to the viijth day of October as appeareth by a bill. Summa, xxvjs. viijd.

"Paid to a carpenter for setting of a gronsell between the ij barns and making of ij windows in the west side, his wages a day and a half, no meat, ix d., for boards for the same gronsell, xijd. Summa, xxjd.

Item, asketh allowance of plusage as appeareth in the last accompt, xvijs. ijd. Summa of allowances, xxj li. iijs. jd., and so he oweth in the clear, xjd.

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"On a piece of parchment 10 by 9 inches.

"The accompts of Thomas Andrew, fermour and receyvour of the hospitall of Seint Johns in Basyngstoke, from the fest of Seint Michael the Archangel, a<sup>o</sup>. xv<sup>o</sup> R. Henr. vij<sup>i</sup>, unto the same fest of St. Michael a<sup>o</sup>. r. r. Hen. vij. xvij<sup>o</sup>. (29th Sept., 1499, to 29th Sept., 1501.)

Imprimis received for the ferme for the said ij years, ix li. ijlb. piperis.

Item, received the rents of the tenants for the said ij years, xxxijs. vjd.

Item, oweth of arrears of the last accompt, xjd.

Summa recept., x li. xiijs. vd.

"Whereof the said Thomas axeth allowance for rent to the scores of Basyngstoke every year, lvijs. ————— v li. xiijs.

Item pd. to the lord of Shirfeld for the said ij years, ij lb. piperis.

Item paid to the preste for the said ij yeres, xls.

Claims certain allowances for repairs, 14s. jd.

Paid for materials and work, 25s. 5d.

Total of allowances claimed, £9 13s. 6½d.

"Item, the said Thomas axeth allowance for ij tapers afore Seint Johns [altar] for vij yeres every yere, vjd. — iijs. vjd.

"Item for mending a sewte of Vestymentes, viijd. For a new pax for the chapell, vjd. For a stayned cloth afore Syn John, ijs. viijd.\* Item paid for

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\* "Apparently a purple cloth to cover the figure of St. John during Lent.

iiij bell ropys, vjd. Paid for a new key for a cofer in the chapel, iiijd. Item paid to the Bowsers (bursars) at Christmas, xvij<sup>o</sup>. Hen. vij., xxvjs. viijd.

Summa, xxxiijs. xd.

Summa totalis allocationum, xj li. viijs. iiijd. ob. And so there is owing unto the said Thomas Andrew upon this accompt, xiijs. xjd. ob.

“On a piece of paper measuring 9 inches by 7 inches.

“*Endorsed.* “Reparationes Nicholai Harrys factæ per ipsum in hospitali Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in Basingstoke a festo Sancti Petri ad vincula anno regni regis Henrici VII., XIX<sup>o</sup>. usque ad idem festum XX<sup>o</sup>. (1st August, 1504, to 1st August, 1505.)

“M<sup>d</sup>. That this be the cownts of the reparations that I, Nicholaus Harrys, fermir of Seynt John's of Basyngstoke, have reparayd upon the ferme.

Imprimis that I payd to Sabaoth de la Courte of Basyngstoke for timber, 20d. To Gilbert Lokar of Basyngstoke for tymber, 16d. Two carpynders for 8 days [work], 8s. His servant for his labour to help him, 2s. 8d. For a lode of sande, 6d. For 4 lode of herthe, 12d. Four bosshalls of lyme, 4d. A hundred of lathys, 5d. Two hundred of lathe naylys, 2d. A peke of tyle pynys, 2d. To a mason for hys labur aboute the ferme, 9 days, 4s. 6d. To hys servant for to helpe him, 3s. To a helyer for 2 days, 12d. To hys servant for to helpe hym, 8d. For a clapyng of ilyn for the bay window, 2d.

Summa, 25s. 7d.

1506-1519. “A bundle of seven small pieces of parchment tied together at the foot.

(1) 1506-1508. “BASINGSTOKE. The account of Nicholas Harrys, farmer there of the hospital of St. John the Baptist.

“Arrears, 20s. Amount due for the two years, £11 12s. 6d.

“Allowances and payments as before. Repairs upon two tenements, £3 10s. 3d. Deficiency of rents, 6s., and to the lord of Sherfyld for two years, 2 lbs. of pepper. Total of payments and allowances, £11 10s. 3d. So he owes 2s. 3d.

(2) 1508-1510. “A similar account by the same, for two years.

“Sum to be accounted, £10. 16s. 9d. Payments and allowances, £9 6s. 11d.

(3) 1511-1515. “A similar account by the same, for four years.

“Sum to be accounted, £21 5s. Payments as before. Repairs, 30s. 7d., and for his over pay, 2s. 4d. Total of payments and allowances, £17 7s. 10d.

(4) 1515-1516. “A similar account by the same, for one year.

“Sum to be accounted, £7 3s. 4d. Payments as before. For repairs this year, 19s. 7d. Total of payments and allowances, £4 16s. 7d.

(5) 1516-1517. “A similar account by the same, for one year.

“Amount of rent, £5 7s. 11d., and assize rents, 16s. 3d. Payments,—to the bailiffs, 57s.; chaplain, 20s. Total, £3 17s.

(6) "1517-1519. "A similar account by the same, for two years.

"Amount to be accounted, £10 12s. 6d. Payments as before, for two years, and for repairs done, 2s. 9d. Total, £7 16s. 9d., and so he owes 55s. 9d.

(7) 1519-1520. "A similar account by the same, for one year.

(Above the heading is written,—*Dominus mihi adjutor.*)

"Arrears, 55s. 9d., as appears on the foot of the last account.

"Amount to be accounted, £8 2s. Payments as before, and for repairs, 7s. 6d. Total, £4 4s. 6d.

1520-1529. "Four small pieces of parchment (detached).

(1) 1520-1522. "Account of Nicholas Harrys, *ſc.* as before, for two years. Amount to be accounted, £10 12s. 7d. Paid to the bailiffs for two years, £5 14s. To the chaplain celebrating there for the two years, 40s., and for repairs these two years, £14 14s. 4½d.

(2) 1525. "A similar account by the same, for a year.

"Arrears none as he asserts, as there was not an account, because the accounts of the three preceding years are not to be found. But he answers for the £4 10s. for his farm there for the year, and 16s. 3d. for assize rents, and for a pound of pepper. Total, £5 6s. 3d. Payments made to the bailiffs and chaplain as before. Total of payments and allowances, £3 17s., and so he owes 29s. 3d., which sum he has paid to [Walter] Buckelar, the 1st bursar, so he departs quitted for this year.

"*Mem.*—That at the time of this account a dispute arose between this farmer and Master Robert Serle (Fellow of Merton College), as to a sum of 18s. 7d. in the account of the aforesaid Serle for his third bursarship, the farmer asserting that he had paid to Master Serle 29s. 3d. for the year 1524.

(3) 1527-1528. "A similar account by the same, for a year.

"Arrears none. Amount to be accounted, £5 6s. 7d. Payments as before, and for repairs this year, £10 19s. 8½d. Total, £14 16s. 8½d. So there was an excess of £9 10s. 5½d., which was paid to him by [Humphrey] Blewett, the 3rd bursar, and so the account is balanced.

(4) 1528-1529. "A similar account by the same, for one year.

"Amount to be accounted, £5 6s. 3d. Payments to bailiffs and chaplain as before. Total, £3 17s., and so he owes 29s. 3d., and he paid this amount to [Robert] Tayler, the 3rd bursar, and the account is balanced.

"A roll of upwards of 50 small pieces of parchment,—*'Comptus firmariorum de Basingstoke, A.D. 1521-1593,' viz.*

"Accounts of Nicholas Harrys, 1521 to 1528, and from 1532 to 1540. John Harries, 1540 to 1542. Accounts of William Temple from 1543 to 1576.

"As to these accounts:

"The chaplain receives the yearly payment of 20s. down to 29th Sept., 1549, and in the next year there is only 10s. charged to the chaplain, who disappears

after this year. In the account for the year ending in 1551, there is a payment of 20s. to *Master Polate*, but it does not state that he was chaplain, and from this date the payment ceases altogether. In 1550 the accounts commence from the 1st August, and end with the corresponding day of the following year, and this yearly period is kept to in the subsequent accounts. The items for the year ending August 1st, 1565, are:—For the farm, £4 10s., assize rents, 16s. 8d. and a pound of pepper, and for woods growing there, 13s. 4d. Total, £6. Paid to the Queen's bailiffs for a certain escheat, 57s., and for fifteenths, 13s. 4d. Total, £3 10s. 4d.

"The accounts of Mary Temple, 1576–1578. William Temple's accounts from 1578 to 1586, and Widow Temple in 1587–1588. William Temple from 1589 to 1593.

A.D. 1564 to 1593. "A bundle of twenty receipts for the fee farm rents payable from St. John's Hospital to the bailiffs of Basingstoke. The half-yearly payments of 28s. 6d. usually paid in October and April. General form of these receipts:—

"Primo die Aprilis, 1586, et anno regni dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ Reginae, &c., xxvij<sup>o</sup>.

"Received the day and year above written of Mary Temple of Basingstoke, in the county of Southt., widow, for the half-year's rent due to the fee farm of Basingstoke aforesaid, out of the tenements and lands called St. John's ferm in Basingstoke aforesaid, now in the tenure of the said Mary, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past before the date hereof the sum of 28s. 6d.

16th June, 1697. "REPORT AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, BASINGSTOKE, AND THE OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO MERTON COLLEGE.

"*Written on a sheet of foolscap and addressed: 'To the honour'd Dr. Edmund Marten,\* humbly present. 'Mr. Sub-warden, I came to Basingstoke before dinner yesterday and have made it my whole business till late this evening to make the best enquiry into our estate there. The house is but low, ordinary and mean, but it is kept in tenantable repair and that is all, though there has lately been some money laid out upon it. The place reserved for such Fellows as are distract, is separate from the chief house, is extremely dark, and fit for none but persons in that condition. There is a sort of chapel near, in which formerly there was preaching once a month and the tenant paying the curate, and was on that account exempted from all tithes. It would be a mighty improvement to our estate, and the tenant would be glad to pay a curate, could the custom be revived, but I am afraid it has been disused too long. I asked concerning the other little tenement in the town; and because the under*

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\* "Elected Warden of Merton College in 1704. He died at Mapperton in Dorsetshire on 21st June, 1709, and was buried in his College chapel.

tenants are most of them dead who were mentioned in the former terrier, I have added in the margin the names of the present tenants. I had a particular account given me of the number of acres in each parcel, which for the most part agreed exactly with the terrier; where it differed, I gave the present estimation. I have seen the copses and there is great care taken of them. They are divided into ten parcels for cutting the underwood, so the whole is cut down once in ten years; the underwood for the next year is the best I ever saw, and there are abundance of young oaks which thrive finely, but are very small, being all of them set by Mr. Knight, before whose time the copse had been grubbed up. Eliot's three closes mentioned in the terrier to have 100 timber trees on it, is four miles a different way from the copses, so that I could not see them myself, but I was informed that there are now about 150 young oaks, which are all growing trees and well preserved, but none of it will be fit to be felled for many years yet. I found it a difficult matter to learn what the whole estate is valued at, because it is wide from the town and in different parishes; and because our tenant has always kept it in his own hands. The minister of the parish has promised me to make a particular enquiry, and as soon as he has learnt it to send me word in a letter. I spoke with a lawyer who is steward to a neighbouring estate, who told me he could easily learn the true value, and if I would write to him from Oxford he should be able in a month's time to give me full satisfaction. I perceived he expected a half-guinea fee, which I was unwilling to give him, having been at some charge to treat him and some others. But I assured him if he would take the trouble of enquiring into the real worth of the estate the College would not be ungrateful.

'The best judgment I can make by considering how land is valued per acre, is that the whole estate is at least worth £80 per annum, and I believe in a wet year £100.

'I was willing to write all that occurred that might in any way contribute to the knowledge of the true value of our estate, and I hope you will pardon the length and tediousness of this letter.

'My humble respects to the warden and our society. I am your obliged friend and servant, WILL. SHERWIN.\* Basingstoke, 16th June, 1697.

"Extracts from letters written to the Rev. Samuel Kilner, bursar of Merton College, by the Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D., of Trinity College, Oxford, the Poet-Laureat, and an eminent antiquary. He was the son of Thomas Warton, Vicar of Basingstoke,—'January the 9th, 1727-8, Thomas, the soun of Mr. Thomas Warton, Vicar, by Elizabeth his wife was borne, and baptized the 25th of the same month by Mr. Hoyle, Curate.' *Basingstoke Parish Register.*

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\* "Fellow of Merton College. He took his B.A. as a member of Magdalen College 28th May, 1687. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of Merton, and took his M.A. degree November 13th, 1691. In 1703 he was collated to the prebend of Seaford in Chichester Cathedral, and held it till 1735.

'March 11th, 1772. Part of the chapel of Walter de Merton's hospital at Basingstoke still remains built with flints, the usual materials for building religious houses in Hants. It has one or two Gothic windows bricked up; they have stone mullions. Thirty years ago (and perhaps at present) it had in the inside a sort of semi-circular ceiling of boards in small panels, with the founder's arms on little shields at some of the intersections. It was then a bed chamber, and adjoins to a house built perhaps upon the foundations of the hospital. It stands on the banks of the river Lodon, about 200 yards north-east of the church.'

'October, 1773. The chapel was about twelve feet long and five broad within its walls,\* yet high enough to have been divided by a floor, into an upper room now used as a bedroom, and the lower one as a kitchen. The upper one has a carved roof lined with Irish oak in panels with tufts (bosses) of foliage and shields of Merton's Arms at the intersections. The east window which is Gothic and like the other two, are bricked up (the one on the north and the other on the south had stone quoins and mullions) reaches from the upper down into the lower room. It has a tiled roof outside.'

c. 1773. "The Rev. Samuel Kilner, Fellow and Bursar of Merton College,† has noted in his MS. collection, preserved at Merton College:

'I heard from the Fellow of Magdalen College who brought the Basingstoke rent to us December 29th, 1764, that they had within about four years from that time endowed the vicarage of Basingstoke by granting the then vicar a lease of the rectorial tithes of Basingstoke, Basing, and Nately.

'Basingstoke has two sermons every Sunday, and a lecture every Thursday. The lecturer has £50 per annum and is appointed by the town, and they have appointed the present vicar to this office. [This must refer to the Rev. Dr. Sheppard who was elected on 26th September, 1768.]

'The House is new and good, having cost the college about £1000.

'Basing is about a mile and a half from Basingstoke, and has service twice but only one sermon every Sunday, for which the vicar pays a curate.

'Nately, some four miles distant from Basingstoke, has service only once a month, which the vicar performs himself.'

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\* "These dimensions are very small, but they correspond with the MS., and there is a note appended, stating, that ancient chapels were in general but small, and that 16 feet was the utmost extent of the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Bishop Gundulf. If the chapel was only five feet wide it must have been unusually high in proportion to its width to allow its being divided by a floor.

† "He matriculated from Merton College 11th May, 1749, aged 17; he took his B.A. degree 27th January, 1753, and M.A. 14th January, 1756; and continued a Fellow of Merton College until 1815. He was brother to the Rev. Joseph Kilner, the author of 'Pythagoras' School.'

## DOCUMENTS PRESERVED AT SAINT MARY MAGDALEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

“A CALENDAR OF THE DEEDS RELATING TO BASINGSTOKE, PRESERVED  
IN THE MUNIMENT ROOM OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

“(Extracted from the Rev. W. D. Macray's manuscript Catalogue of the College muniments, but in some instances the deeds themselves have been referred to, especially Nos. 26, 19 and 42, of the Basing series, where the dates seemed to clash. We have given a full copy (translated) of No. 42 and have appended a note to it.)

“The earlier documents came from Selborne Priory, and are now arranged under the names of the estates to which they refer,—Basing, Basingstoke and Selborne. The deeds are numbered under each division but not in chronological order, this will explain irregularity in the arrangement as to the number prefixed to each document.

### BASING.

“26. Merewell. 15th July, 1194. Confirmation by Godfrey [de Lucy] Bishop of Winchester, to the monks of St. Michael in the peril of the sea, of the churches of Basinges and of Seleburne, granting also to them in consideration of their labours and perils of the sea, from the Church at Seleburne after the time of Master Mathew [rector of the said church], three marks annually, and from the church of Basinges, after the time of William de St. Mary Church [Rector] twelve marks annually. Witnesses: Oliver Mot., Eustach de Faukenberge, Master Alexander, Master Thomas de Subberton, Everard, Gregory, chaplains; Roger, Godfrey, Hunfrid, Robert, clerks; John de Aneville, Gervase, Gaubert and others. *Seal lost.*

“42. 20th January, 1203-4. Memorandum, that the within written inquisition was made by the official of the lord Archdeacon of Winchester, in full chapter of the place (deanery), upon the vacancy of the church of Basing, in this manner. To the reverend father in Christ, the lord G[odfrey de Lucy], by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, his devoted servant J[ohn], official of the Venerable Archdeacon of Winchester, wishes health, reverence and honour. At your command I have diligently made inquisition upon the state of the church of Basing. It says that it is vacant by the cession of Master William de Saint Mary Church, late rector of the aforesaid church, who resigned on the morrow of St. Martin (12th November) last past. Also it says that it is not in dispute nor incumbered with a pensioner. Also it says that the abbot and convent of Mount St. Michael in the peril of the sea, are the true patrons of the said church. Also it says that the abbot and convent of Mount St. Michael in the peril of the sea, presented the said William, the last

rector of the said church. Concerning the person presented, it says that he is able and distinguished, and that he is a Bachelor of Laws. It also says that he is in holy orders. Concerning the value of the said church, it says that it is worth by common estimation sixty marks (£40) with the profits of the depending chapels of the said church. In testimony of which I transmit the present enclosed letters to your reverend paternity, with the seal of the officiality of the archdeaconry of Winchester, together with the appendent seals of the rectors of the churches of Schirbourne, of Hereyrd, of Okly, of Hecfeld, of Niwenham, Schirfeld and Farly, together with the seals of the vicars and chaplains of the parish churches of Odiham, of Schirbourne, of Cledesdene, of Dummere, Wrthinge and Bromley, Retherwyk, Stratfeld and Tonewrthe. Given at Basingstoke on the feast of Saints Fabian and Sebastian, in the year of our Lord one thousand one hundred and ninety-three.\*

"19. 25th March, 1204. Presentation addressed to G[odfrey de Lucy] Bishop of Winchester, by which the abbot and convent of Mount St. Michael, in the peril of the sea, present Philip de Lucy to the Church of Basingges, void by the resignation of William de St. Mary Church. *Seal lost.*

"34. c. 1205-1210. Confirmation by P[eter de Rupibus] Bishop of Winchester, to the abbot and convent of St. Michael in the peril of the sea, of the churches of Basinge and Seleburn with the pensions in the same churches, which his predecessor G[odfrey] is known to have granted, as more fully appears in his authentic writings. Witnesses: Master John de London, Master Alan de Stoke, Master Robert de Paville, Master R. Bass[et], R. dean of Winchester. By the hand of P[eter] Russignol, keeper of the Bishop's seal.

*"Fine impression of an oval seal, slightly broken, of green wax, attached by silk strings. It represents a figure of the Bishop in pontificals, and [PET]RUS DEI GRACIA WINTONIENSIS EPISCOPUS. The counter seal represents the bishop kneeling below Saints Peter and Paul, and inscribed SUNT MIHI SINTQUE BONI PETRUS PAULUSQUE PATRONI.*

"14 & 27. [1233.] Grant by Ralph the abbot and by the convent of Mount St. Michael of the peril of the sea, to Peter [de Rupibus], Bishop of Winchester, of the advowson of the churches of Basinges, Basingstoke and Seleburne, with whatever benefits or pensions they receive from them.

*"Fragments of a brown seal, with St. Michael and the dragon on one side, and the figure of the abbot on the other, sewn up in a linen bag.*

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\* "Although it is thus dated, we assign it to the year given at the heading, as by the next document it will be seen that the presentation caused by the resignation of William de St. Mary Church was made in that year. Moreover, we find that the above document is not the original record, but a copy made in the time of Edward II., to which the fillets with a fragment of the old seals have been sewn. Copied probably because the original was in a decayed state, and thus the scribe made the mistake of giving the year as 1193 instead of 1203. We have met with many examples of similar blunders in early transcripts of deeds.



"18. 9th July, 1333. 17. Hen. III. Inspeximus by Henry III. confirming the grant made by Ralph, the abbot and the convent of Mount St. Michael of the peril of the sea, to Peter [de Rupibus], Bishop of Winchester of the advowson of the churches of Basinges, Basingestoke and Seleburne, and all benefits or pensions from the same. Witnesses: W[illiam], Earl of Albermarle; Stephen de Sedgrave, justiciary of England; Peter de Rivallis, Hugh Dispenser, Peter de Malo Lacu, Ralph Fitz Nicholas, Philip de Albiney, John son of Philip, Robert le Lovetot, William de Picheford, John de Plessets, and Bartholomew Peche.

*"Good impression of the Great Seal in green wax, but broken.*

"35. 15th January, 1233-4. At Wolvesey. Grant by P[eter], Bishop of Winchester, to the prior and convent of Seleburne of the advowsons of the churches of Basinges, Basingestoke and Seleburne, with all their free land, rents, and pensions belonging to them: to have and to hold in free alms for their own uses and those of their church. Witnesses: The lords, Walter, abbot of Hyde, Walter prior of St Swithun's and Stephen prior of Motesfonte; Master Alan de Stoke, Master William de St. Mary Church, the Bishop's Official; Luke, Archdeacon of Surrey, and Peter Rusinel. *Three-parts of seal in red wax.*

"28. 23rd August, 1234. Confirmation by W[alter], prior of the church of St. Swithun, Winchester, and the convent of the grant by P[eter] the Bishop, to the prior and convent of the Blessed Mary of Selburne, of the churches of Basinges, Basingestoke, and Seleburne, and of the gift by the same of one virgate of land which he bought of Henry Sauvage in the village of Tistede, and by the gift of Eustach de Greinvile of the land of Seta,\* in the manor of Mapeldurham, which the said Eustach held of the Bishop.

*"Fragment of the chapter seal in red wax. Obverse the Prior. Reverse a cowed head with a crescent above and SECRETUM WALTERI PRIORIS.*

"38. 10th March, 1269. Indenture declaring that whereas a question has arisen between the prior and convent of Seleburne, and Master Richard le Beel, vicar of the churches of Basingge and Basingestoke on this point, that whereas by the ordinances of W[illiam], Bishop of Winchester [in 1244], all oblations, legacies, tithes of curtilages, &c. should go to the vicar, but all the tithes beyond the gardens of houses and the half tithe of hay, &c. should go to the rectors, and that since then some houses have perished through age, and the ground on which they stood has been converted into grass land, some orchards have been made out of fields, some lands brought into cultivation from the wood, and mills have been erected, from which no one yet has received tithes, and the tithes thereof are claimed both by the convent and the vicar. The convent now being desirous to preserve friendship with the said vicar, and to continue to have his help and advice, grant him yearly, not as to the vicar but as a personal payment, 8 quarters of grain, viz. 1 quarter of wheat, 1 of barley, 1 of oats, and 5 quarters of beans, to have for his life, without binding themselves to continue the payment to any successors in the vicarage; in return

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\* "De terra de Schete cum pertinentiis in manerio de Mapelderham, &c." Registered copy at Winchester. Sheet near Petersfield.

for which the vicar renounces for his life, all claim to the tithes in dispute from the said churches and from the chapel of Nately. *Seal lost.*

"43. 14th October, 1271. Ordinance by N[icholas de Ely] Bishop of Winchester, after inspection of the before mentioned letters of William [de Raleigh] formerly Bishop of Winchester, respecting the endowment of the vicarage of Bassingge, Bassinggestoke and the chapel of Nately, and also of the agreement between the convent of Selebourne and Richard le Beel the vicar (in 1269). That upon the death of the said Richard the said religious shall be freed from payment to the succeeding vicars of the 8 quarters of grain therein stipulated, and the said succeeding vicars shall receive all the tithes from the gardens of the parishioners, notwithstanding that the said religious have received them during the time of the said Richard le Beel. *Seal lost.*

"30. 11th August, 1295. Confirmation by John [de Pontissara] Bishop of Winchester, to the prior and convent of Selebourne of the parish churches of Selebourne and Bassingges. *Red seal broken to pieces and sewn up in wool.*

### BASINGSTOKE.

"12. A.D. 1231. The award made by Walter abbot of Hyde, Walter prior of St. Swithun's, and Richard, dean of Winchester, in pursuance of a Bull addressed to them by Pope Gregory IX., dated at the Lateran, 12th kalends of May, in the 5th year of his pontificate (21st April, 1231.), between Philip de Lucy, rector of Basingstoke and the prior and convent of Sireburne, respecting the tithes of the following cultivated lands within the parish, viz. of *Fernydene* and of *Kyngesforlong*, and the villenage of the croft which lies near the water, between the houses of William Chasteyne and the park of William Lord de St. John, and certain tithes of *Benetfeld*, viz. of all the land which is enclosed by the three ways, the way between the gate of the Park and Bradebrigge, the way between Bradebrigge and the cross below (sub) Chinham, and the way between the said cross and the said park gate: whereby it is decreed that the said prior and convent shall have all the tithes in consideration of the payment of two marks (26s. 8d.) yearly to the rector of the church of Basinge and Basingstoke; and for the tithes of the villenage of the croft near the water, the church of Basinge is to receive the tithes of the two crofts of Robert de Benetfeld, of which one lies on one side of the way extending from his house and the other on the other side of the way continued from Bradebrigge to Chinham, and the said church of Basinge shall also receive the tithes of the part of the croft of Roger de Benetfeld, lying between the house of the said Roger and the way from Bradebrigge to Chinham. And all the other tithes of the old villenage of William Lord de St. John in the parish of Basinge, the church of Basinge shall receive; and all the tithes of the old demesne of the said William, the prior of Sireburne shall receive, saving only to the church of Basinge all the small tithes of all those who live in the said land of Benetfeld.

*"First seal lost; of the second, only a very small fragment; third a green seal with the impression of an antique intaglio, a naked figure before a pillar or altar; inscription illegible.*

"5. 15th January, 1233-4. [xviiij. kal. Feb.] At Wolveseye. Grant from P[eter de Rupibus], Bishop of Winchester, to the prior and canons of Selebourne, of the advowsons of the churches of Basingges, Basingestoke and Seleburn, and all the free land, rents and pensions belonging to them, to hold in free alms, and to be converted to their own proper uses and those of their church. Witnesses: Walter, abbot of Hyde; Walter, prior of St. Swithun's; Stephen, prior of Motesfunt; Master Alan de Stoke; Master William de St. Mary Church, the Bishop's official; Master Luke, Archdeacon of Surrey; and Peter Russinol.

"Oval brownish red seal, broken; representing the Bishop in pontificals, and inscribed [PETRUS] DEI GRATIA [WIN]TONIENSIS EPISCOPUS. On the reverse are busts of SS. Peter and Paul and the Bishop praying below. 'SUNT MIHI SINTQUE BONI PETRUS PAULUSQUE PATRONI.'

"7. 11th March, 1233-4. Bull of Pope Gregory IX., dated at the Lateran on 5th Ides March, in the 7th year of his pontificate, confirming the appropriation by the Bishop of Winchester, of the parish churches of Seleburn and of Basinges and Basingestoke to the prior and convent of Seleburn. *The lead seal or bulla is lost.*

"26 & 27. 28th July, 1244. Inspeximus by John [de Sandale], Bishop of Winchester, at Sutton in 1318, of the endowment of the vicarage of Basingestoke and Basinges, made by Bishop William [de Raleigh]. (*See pages 14 and 15.*)

"13. Circa 1250. Grant by Alice de Hanitone widow, to William Berbret for the sum of 30s., of four acres of land in Basingestoke, of which two lie in *Medfurlonge*, one between the land of John le Gamene and that of Henry the Smith, and the other between the lands of Adam le Cras, and two at Todesford between the land of William Chastayne and that of John le Gamene; paying a yearly quit rent of one penny: Witnesses: William de Hanitone, Will. the Cook, Alexander fitz Master, Ric. de London, Ric. Elfyt, Ric. Cokel, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Ric. Gurdepac, Will. de la Burghe, Will. Dase, Walter fitz Alexander, and John le Gamene. "*An oval red seal with a griffin and SIGILL' ALIC' FIL' ELVET.*

"24. Circa 1250. Grant by Walter Aynolf in frankalmoign, to the church of St. Michael of Basingestoke, of half an acre of his land, viz. the moiety of that *foracre* which lies at Punham and above which the land of Hugh Longhalidai extends on the west; and of another half acre to the chapel of the Holy Ghost, viz. that which lies near the said chapel towards the west, between the lands of Richard Budel and Sewal Pinnuc, and extends to the road: to hold to the said church and chapel, and to the prior and canons of Selburne. Witnesses: Sir William the chaplain, Will. de Hanitone, Alexander fitz Master, John Coppe, Geoffrey fitz Geoffrey, Ric. his brother, Will. Dace, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Ric. his son, John Gamene, Martin Dase, and Henry Hod.

"*A round seal of red wax, with a star, and SIGILL. WALTERI ENOL.*

"23. Circa 1250. Guarantee from Walter Aynolf, that if he or his heirs should be unable to defend or warrant, to the prior and canons of Seleburne the two half acres of his land in the field of Basingestoke, which he had granted to

the church of St. Michael, and to the chapel of the Holy Ghost, and to the said prior and canons, then the sum of 5s. shall be returned which he has received beforehand.—No witnesses. *Seal as above.*

"3. Circa 1250–1260. Grant in frankalmoign by William Berbret of Wareghburne [Wareburne in 2nd copy] to the prior and canons of Seleburne of 4 acres of his land in Basingestoke, of which two lie in *Medfurlange*, viz. one between the land of John le Gamene and that of Henry the Smith, and the other between the lands of Adam le Gras; and two at Todesforde between the land of William Chastayne and that of John le Gamene; paying a yearly quit-rent of twopence. Witnesses: Sir John de Venuz, John de Windeshore, Laurence de Heyes, Mathew de Monasterio, Hamon de Basinge, John his son; Ric. de London, Will. the Cook, Alexander fitz Master, Gervase de Iwode, Nicholas de Fernhulle, Will. le Bedel, Will. Berefray. *A round seal with the moon and stars and SIGILL' WILL'I B'RET.*

[10. Another original copy of this deed with the same seal, &c.]

"14 & 16. Circa 1250–1260. Grant by Robert, son of Robert de Hanitone, to the prior and canons of Seleburne, of the 4 acres conveyed by William Berbret in the preceding deeds; to hold of William Berbret of Wareghburn by a yearly quit-rent of twopence. Witnesses: as in previous deed, omitting Alex fil Magistri. *Round red seal with the sun and SIGILL' ROBERTI DE HANITVN.*

"15 & 21. c. 1250–1260. Confirmation by Alice, widow of Robert de Hanitone, to the prior and convent of Seleburne, of the 4 acres of land in Basingestoke granted by William Berbret in the preceding deeds, and by Robert de Hanitone. Witnesses: Hamon de Basinge, Will. de Haniton, Alex. fitz Master, Will. the Cook, Ric. de London, Geoffrey Gurdepac, Will. le Dase, Gervase de Ywode, German de Ywode, Mathew de Ecclesia,\* Will. le Bedel, Will. Berefray, and Will. Coterel. *Oval red seal with a griffin and SIGILL' ALIC' FIL' ELVET.*

"19 & 20. c. 1260. Grant in frankalmoign by Walter fitz Alexander, of Basingestoke, to the canons of Seleburne, of 3 acres of land in the fields of Basingestoke, of which two lie in *Northfelde* above Tylhangre, viz. one between the land which belonged to William the provost and that of Edward Carite, and the other between the land of John Coppeye and that of Geoffrey fitz Geoffrey: the third acre in the field called *Hyghehamme*, near the land of Richard Cokel, and extending to the way going from Stokes to Cludesdene; paying a yearly quit rent of twopence. Witnesses: Hamon de Basinges, Alexander fitz Master, John Coppe, William the provost, Will. the Cook, Will. Chasteyne, Ric. de London, German de Ywode, Gervase de Ywode, Walter Bernard, Will. Bedell, Will. Coterel, Reginald the clerk. *Oval seal with an ornamental device, and s' WALTERI FIL' ALEXANDRI.*

"25. c. 1260. Guarantee from Walter fitz Alexander de Basingestoke, that if he or his heirs cannot warrant to the prior and canons of Seleburne the 3

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\* "The duplicate of the above deed gives him his more usual name, Mathew de Monasterio.

acres granted in the preceding charter, then 14s. should be paid. No witnesses and same seal.

"11 & 18. c. 1260. Grant in frankalmoign by Philip Parestan to the prior and canons of Seleburne, of 4 acres of land in the field of Basingestoke at Brokeneburgh, between the land of the church and that of Hugh Blakeman, extending to the highway; paying a yearly quit rent of twopence. Witnesses Hamon de Basinges, Alexander fitz Master, John Coppeye, Will. the provost, Will. the Cook, Will. Chasteyne, Ric. de London, German de Ywode, Gervase de Ywode, Walter Bernard, Will. Bedell, Will. Coterel, Ric. the clerk. *Round seal with a floriated ornament and SIGILL' PHILIPPI SPARESTAN.*

"9. c. 1260-1270. Grant by William, son and heir of William Bernard of Iwode, to John Bernard his younger brother, of all his tenements in the villages of Iwode, Basinge, and Basingestoke, together with 2s. of annual rent paid by the prior and convent of Seleburne, for land lying in a certain field of Basinge at la Ellenestubb; to hold of the King, paying him a yearly rent of 10s. Witnesses: John de la Coufaude, John de Bagemere, bailiffs of Basingestoke; John de la Hale, John Germain, John Gervays, Will. atte Welle, John le Morward, Ric. le Budel, Hugh de Kyngesmulne, and William, bailiff of Basinge. *Oval dark seal with a fleur de lis and SIGILL' WILELMI BERNARD.*

"22. c. 1270. Release from Philip Parkestan of Basingestoke, to the prior and convent of Seleburne, of the yearly quit rent of 2d. which they have been accustomed to pay him for the 4 acres of land which they have by his gift in the field of Basingestoke at Brokenebergh, between the land of the church and that of Hugh Blakeman. Witnesses: John Coppeye, Geoffrey fitz Geoffrey, Richard his brother, Ric. Gurdepake, Will. Dase, John le Gamene, Reginald the clerk. *Round red seal with a floriated ornament and SIGILL' PHILIPPI SPARESTAN.*

"2. Basingestoke, 13th May, 1277. Quit-claim from John le Torvare of Basingestoke, to the prior and canons of Seleburne of 16d. of yearly rent from 8 acres of his land in Basingestoke paid by them to him, but henceforth to be paid to John de la Hale of Hywode, who now has the land by the gift of the said John le Torvare. Witnesses: Master Richard le Bel, vicar of Basingestoke; John de la Burghe, John Germain de Hywode, John Gervase de Hywode, Ric. Gurdepake, Will. Viable, and James Prat. *Seal lost.*

"6. 24th June, 1288.\* Grant in frankalmoign by Gervase de Ywode to the prior and convent of Seleburne, of ten acres of his land in the field of Basingestoke at Brokenebergh, between the land of Philip Parestan and that of Hugh Blakeman, and extending to the highway going from Wurting to Dummer. Witnesses: Hamon de Basinge, German de Ywode, German le Morward, John de la Mare, Nicholas de Fernhulle, Alexander de Stoke, and

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\* "There is an uncertainty with regard to the year, as it is dated in 16. Hen. III., which is earlier than the founding of Seleborne priory. It is not unlikely that the scribe may have left out the words, *Edwardi filii regis*, which would place it in 1288. Omissions and other clerical errors are not uncommon in deeds of this period.

Philip Parestan. *A round green seal with a fleur de lis and SIGILL RADUL' DE LA HALE.*

"4. Winchester, 10th December, 1383. Certificate of the Official of Winchester, that whereas, Thomas the prior, and the convent of Selborne sued in the Consistory Court John atte Asche of the parish of Basingstoke for scattering the tithe sheaves of three acres of land which were due to them as impropiators of Basingstoke along the furrows (*per sulcos*) of the said land, whereby they perished, the said John personally appeared, and swore that he would in future tithe his sheaves as the other parishioners were accustomed to do. *A fragment of the Official's seal of green wax.*

"1. 24th June, 1447. Lease from Sir John Stepe, prior of Selborne, and the convent, to William Hayward, of Basingstoke, of the whole rectory of Basingstoke, with the houses, meadows, &c., and the tithe of a field called *Mullefeld* in Basyng: to hold for the term of 13 years, at a yearly rent of £20, deducting an allowance of 20s. yearly for repairs and expenses of maintenance, and the said William shall reside upon the said rectory with his wife and family. No witnesses. *Seal lost.*

"17. Selborne. 27th February, 1470-71. Lease from John Morton, prior of Selborne, and the convent, to Thomas [Dawson], rector of the parish church of Wortynge and Nicholas Bayly of Basingstoke, of the whole rectory of Basingstoke, excepting the advowson of the vicarage, for the term of 20 years at a yearly rent of £20, and the said Nicholas shall have from the said prior and convent clothes yearly, to the value of 6s. 8d. (This lease never executed, not being indented and never having been sealed.)

### SELBORNE.

"97. 22nd January, 1233-4. Assignment by P[eter de Rupibus] Bishop of Winchester, to the prior and convent of the church of the Blessed Mary of Seleborne, of the churches of Selebourne, Basinges, and Basingestoke, now vacant, with the chapels depending upon them, for the better support of the house and the maintenance of hospitality and of the poor, saving an honest and sufficient provision for the vicars. Witnesses: the lords, Walter, abbot of Hyde, Walter, prior of St. Swithun's, and Stephen, prior of Mottesfunt; Masters Alan de Stoke, William de St. Mary Church, the Bishop's official; Master Luke, Archdeacon of Surrey; and H[umfrey] de Millers; Henry and Hugh, chaplains; Robert de Chineham, Peter de Russinol. *Oval seal of green wax, nearly perfect:—the Bishop in pontificals and [PETRUS] DEI GRACIA [WINT]ONIENSIS EPISCOPTIS. Counter seal: the Bishop kneeling below St. Peter and St. Paul, and SUNT MIHI SINTQUE BONI PETRUS PAULUSQUE PATRONI.*

"21 & 98. 12th April, 1282. Confirmations by John (de Peckham), Archbishop of Canterbury, to the prior and convent of Seleburne, of the annexation and appropriation of the churches of Seleburne, Basynggestoke and Westisted, with their chapels. Granted in pursuance of the request of the convent, made to him when at their house in the course of his metropolitical visitation during

the vacancy of the see of Winchester. *Oval seal in green wax, with the figure of the Archbishop in pontificals, and* FRATER JOHANNES DEI GRATIA [ARCHIEPISCOPVS CANTUARIENSIS ET] TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMAS.

"381. Notes on paper taken from an account roll of Selborne Priory. Among the entries of payments made during the year up to the 25th March, 1465. (5. Edward IV.)

"For the new building of the chancel of Basyngstoke church, £22 10s., and for the repairs of the chapel of the Holy Trinity at Basyng, 54s. 10d., besides the £70, parcel of the £120 of the first contract for building the said chancel of Basingstoke.

"309. 11th February, 1509-10. Draft on paper, of a certificate from Richard [Fox], Bishop of Winchester, to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that the president and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, have held the priory of Selborne since the year 1484, to their own use with the parish church of Selborne and the chapels annexed, the churches of Great Wordlham, of Tystede, of Basyng and Basyngstoke with the chapels; that the value of the said churches amounts to £92 7s. 7d., and that they are taxed, Selborne at 44s., Wordlham at 26s. 8d., Tystede at 17s. 4d., Basyng and Basyngstoke at £4, and the temporalities of the priory at 19s. 7d.



## Basingstoke Church.

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Pages 97–102. “In addition to the monumental inscriptions already given, we have met with the following notes taken at Basingstoke on 20th June, 1702.

“*On a flat gravestone in the chancel:—a shield charged with a tower between three pole axes, and below it:—*

“*Hic sepultus est Eustacius Budgell, armiger, Exoniæ in agro Devonix natus optimi parentis cura educatus Westmonast: in schola Regia ubi alumnus regius; Oxoniæ in Æde Christi ubi in artibus bacalaureus, in interiore Temp-larior. Hospitio, ubi ad legem Barrasterius evasit, prænobilis Marchionis de Wintonia senescallus deinde factus: Prædia ejus London. inter et Cornubiam ultimam unus procuravit omnia, fide nescio an solertia major, provinciam suam peregrantem et ornantem ad meliorem evexit, an. æt. 37. salut. 1681.\**

“*On another stone, a shield, quarterly 1 and 4 [argent] a bend between two mullets pierced, [sable], for Pell; 2 a canton; 3 a lion rampant double queued.*

“*Here lyeth the Body of William Pell, gent: who died in August 1657, aged 70 years.*

“*There were also in the chancel the brass plates to the memory of John Hilliard and Roger Ryves mentioned in page 97, but Robert Stocker's brass was in the body of the church. No inscriptions to any of the May family existed in the church in 1702.*

“*On a flat gravestone in the chantry chapel on the south side of the chancel now (1702) made use of for a library: a coat of arms. On a pale rayonnée a lion rampant, impaling a chevron between three martlets: and*

H. S. E.

“*Guilielmus Coleman, armiger, hoc oppido natus et ejusdem ter Præfectus, Carolo prænobili de Bolton Duci, Senescallus dignissimus et fidelis, necnon Regiæ Majestatis ad Pacem Justiciarius, in Com. Southton: Wilts: Dorcestr: Devon et Cornwall: Obiit 2<sup>o</sup> die Jan: 1700, æt: suæ 70. Juxta hoc monu-mentum sepulta est Elizabetha conjux ejus charissima duoque filii dilecti Gulielmus et Ricardus ejusdem Gulielmi Coleman viri admodum venerabilis.*

“*This stone if now extant, is covered by the organ which stands in this chapel.*

“*Inscriptions and arms of benefactors on the east wall of the church.*

IN PIOUS MEMORY.

(1) “*Argent, a chevron gules between three dragon's heads within an orle of cross crosslets fitchée azure. Under it this inscription.*

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\* “Eustach Budgell took his B.A. degree at Oxford on 5th May, 1668. The parish Register simply records:—‘1681, 23rd May, Mr. Budgell buried.’



"The arms of Tho. Aldworth, Esq. and alderman of the city of London, who deceased An. Dni. 1646, and gave to this town of Basingstoke the sum of £200 for ever, for sundry pious and charitable uses.

"The Crest is a dragon's head with a wreath gules and argent sprouting as it were out of his nostrils (flames?)

(2) "Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three talbot's heads erased sable a star of six points or. The crest  $\gamma$ , talbot's head erased sable bezantée. Under it the following inscription.

"The arms of John Hall, Gent. who deceased An. Do. 1632, and by his last will gave to this town an annuity of £15 4s. for ever, viz. £5 4s. in bread to the poor and £10 to the Master of the Holy Ghost School, payable out of Round Mead.

(3) "Per chevron azure and gules, three covered cups or sprinkling salts argent.\*

"In pious memory of Robert Payne, Gent. citizen and salter of London who deceased An. Dni. 1622, and gave to this town of Basingstoke the sum of £100 for ever, to be employed by three young clothiers for four years, to each 100 nobles, paying each of them a noble a year, to be given to 20 poor people yearly for ever.

#### IN PIOUS MEMORY.

(4) "Sable, a chevron ermine between two habicks in chief argent and a tezel in base slipped, or.†

"The arms of John Smith, Gent., clothier and an approved man of this town, who deceased An. Dni. 1638, and gave to this town of Basingstoke £4 yearly for ever for pious and charitable uses, and is now by money in arrears of the said gift augmented £2 more yearly for ever.

(5) "Gules, a lion couchant or, on a chief argent three crescents of the field.

"The arms of Sir James Deane, knt., who deceased An. Dni. 1608, and gave to the town by his last will an annuity of £86 yearly for ever to sundry pious and charitable uses.

(6) "Argent, two bars gules and on a canton of the second a mullet of six points pierced or.

"The arms of Sir James Lancaster, knt., who deceased An. Dni. 1617, and gave to this town by his last will an annuity of £118 6s. 8d. yearly for ever to sundry pious and charitable uses.

\* "This coat represents the arms of the Salters' Company.

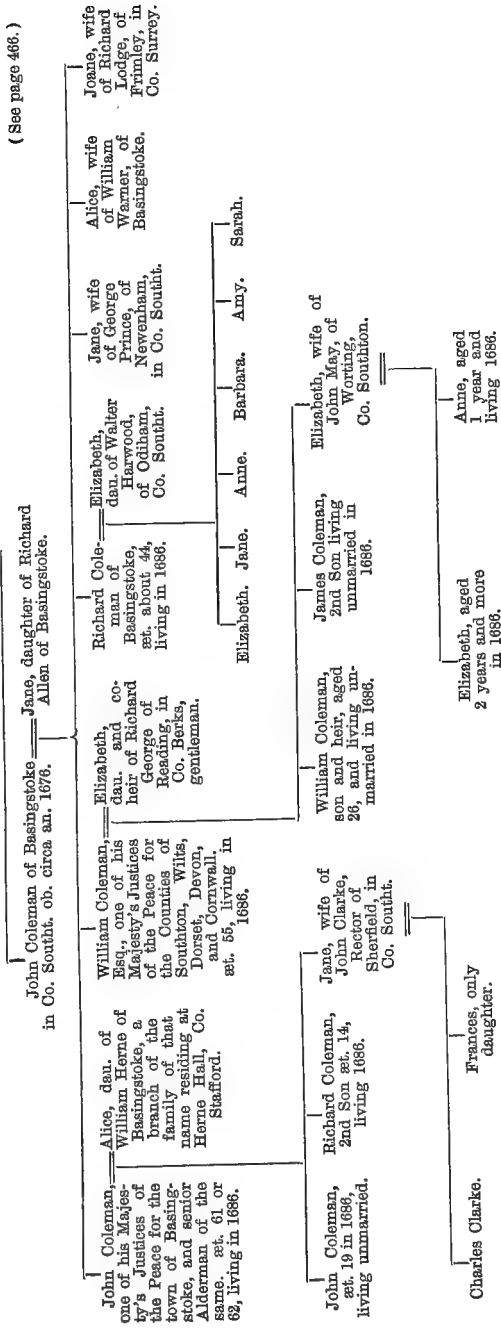
† "The arms of the London Clothworkers' Company, and not those of John Smith as stated.

"PEDIGREE OF COLEMAN OF BASINGSTOKE."

Entered in the Visitation of Hampshire, held by Sir Henry St. George at the Maidenhead Inn, Basingstoke, on 14th August, 1686.

ARMS.—*Azure*, on a pale rayonnée or, a lion rampant gules.

CREST.—A caltrap or, between two wings argent.



*Certified by William Coleman, Esq.*

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FRATERNITY AND SCHOOL AT THE HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

“On the 14th February, 1547–8. (2 Edward VI.) Commissioners for the purpose of their confiscation, were appointed to make a return of the value and possessions of the undissolved chantries, free chapels, colleges and schools. The Commissioners for Hampshire, Sir John Mason, knight; George Paulet, John Kingsmill and Nicholas Ticheborne, Esqrs. and others, made the following return as to the Holy Ghost chapel and guild:—

“DEANERY OF BASINGSTOKE. *The Brotherhood of the chapel of the Holy Ghost.* Founded of the devotion of the inhabitants at the beginning there, to find a priest for ever, and since employed to the intent to find a schoolmaster to teach the children grammar, which hath been so continually kept these ten years last past unto this day; whereunto belong lands and tenements in Basingstoke to the yearly value of £6 13s., whereof the repayments amount to 15s. 4d. So there remains £5 17s. 8d., which is entirely (paid) to the said schoolmaster.

“Ornaments and plate belonging to the same brotherhood, delivered by inventory indented, by the commissioners to the warden of the said brotherhood, valued at 28s.

“*Memorandum*, the said chapel of the Holy Ghost and the yard environing the same, is the common burying place for all the said parish, and the vicar there findeth a curate, and the same vicarage is of the yearly value of £26 2s. 6d. Houseling people (*i.e.* communicants) there, 804.

“THE LETTERS PATENT OF PHILIP AND MARY RE-ESTABLISHING THE FRATERNITY OR GUILD OF THE HOLY GHOST, AT BASINGSTOKE, DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1556–7. (Translated.)

“PHILIP and MARY by the grace of God King and Queen of England, Spain, France, Jerusalem, Sicily, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Burgundy, Milan, and Brabant, Counts of Hapsburgh, Flanders and Tyrol. To all their bailiffs and faithful subjects to whom these present letters shall come send greeting. Whereas there existed to the praise and honour of the Holy Ghost a fraternity or guild called the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost within the chapel which adjoins our town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, which was formerly erected, established and founded by the venerable father in Christ, Richard [Fox], formerly Bishop of Winchester, and Sir William Sandes, Knt., Lord Sandes, counsellors of the most dearly beloved father of our aforesaid Queen, Henry VIII., late King of

England, (the licence of this same father of our aforesaid Queen being previously obtained for this purpose): from the revenues of which Fraternity or Guild some priest was to have been provided and supported, as well for the celebration of divine worship within the said chapel, as for the education and instruction of young men and boys in literature within the said town, as we have heard from persons worthy of credit. Which Guild or Fraternity, lately, through the schism of heretics, ecclesiastical affairs being decayed on every side, was both lapsed and destroyed, before we came to the royal crown and government of this kingdom. And whereas our beloved subjects, the inhabitants of our said town of Basingstoke, have humbly prayed us, that we would be pleased to restore and replace the aforesaid Brotherhood or Guild in its former state, and we the aforesaid King and Queen, favouring the just and pious petitions of our aforesaid subjects, and considering, that the aforesaid chapel and its cemetery are places in which the bodies of the inhabitants are sometimes buried, at the request of the most reverend father in Christ, Reginald Pole, Legate de Latere and Archbishop of Canterbury, we decree that the Fraternity or Guild, to the honour and praise of the Holy Ghost within the Chapel aforesaid, be created, erected, founded and established anew, and by these presents have decreed the same.

"Know ye therefore, that we of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, will, grant, and ordain, for ourselves, our heirs and the successors of the aforesaid Queen, that henceforth there is and shall be, within the said chapel, a perpetual Fraternity or Guild to the praise and honour of the Holy Ghost, which shall be called the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost in the chapel of the same, adjoining the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, to be and continue for ever; and we erect, create, ordain, and found by these presents the aforesaid Fraternity or Guild for ever. And that our before-mentioned intention may have the better effect, we will, grant, and ordain, for ourselves, our heirs, and the successors of the aforesaid Queen, that the brethren of this Fraternity or Guild, dwelling within the town aforesaid, now and hereafter, shall elect and be able to elect, in any one year, for ever, one alderman and two guardians, of themselves, or other brethren of the said Fraternity or Guild, to govern and overlook the same Fraternity or Guild, and also to have the management and custody of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments written and specified below, and of all other lands, tenements, rents, possessions, goods and chattels, which from time may happen to be acquired, given, bequeathed, granted or assigned to the said Fraternity or Guild; and shall be able and have authority, from time to time, (even as they shall need, or as it may be expedient) to remove, expel, and discharge those the alderman and guardians, or any one of them, and to place, substitute, and appoint, in the name and place of him, or in the names of them, other alderman and guardians or guardian, as often as and when it shall please them. And also that the said alderman and guardians, and the brethren and sisters of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid, shall be one body corporate in fact and in name; they shall have a perpetual succession; and also shall have authority to possess and to use one common seal for ever, for the performance of the business and other matters of this Fraternity or Guild. And that the said alderman and guardians, for the time being, shall be able and shall have authority

to admit and receive such persons, as are willing to be in this Fraternity or Guild, as brethren and sisters of this same Fraternity or Guild, and therefore know ye, that we have appointed, elected, constituted and declared, and by these presents do appoint, elect, nominate, constitute and declare our beloved John Runnyngar, senior, an inhabitant of the said town of Basingstoke, to be the first and foremost alderman of the said Fraternity or Guild, and to exercise the same office well and faithfully for one whole year, if he shall live so long; and also we have appointed, elected, nominated, constituted, and declared our beloved Richard Hall and Roger Reve, inhabitants of the said town, to be the first and foremost guardians of the aforesaid Fraternity or Guild, to exercise the same office well and faithfully, from the date of these presents, for one whole year, if they shall live so long, or either of them shall live so long. And further, in our abundant favour, we will and grant for ourselves, our heirs, and the successors of the aforesaid Queen, that the same alderman and guardians and brethren and sisters of the Fraternity [or] Guild aforesaid, from henceforth may and shall be one [body] corporate and politic in thing, in fact, and in name, for ever, by the name of the alderman and guardians and of the brethren and sisters, of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Ghost, in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost adjoining the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, incorporated and erected. And this same John Runnyngar, alderman, and these same Richard Hall and Roger Reve, guardians of the said Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, near the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, and the brethren and sisters of this Fraternity we incorporate, and by these presents we by this name create, erect, ordain, make and declare a durable and entire body corporate and politic. And we will, and by these presents grant, that the same alderman and guardians of the aforesaid Fraternity, for the time being, shall be persons fit and capable in law to have and receive from us messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other lands, tenements, and other possessions whatsoever for the use of the said Fraternity or Guild: and that the same alderman and guardians of the Fraternity or Guild, for the time being, for the said Fraternity or Guild, and for lands, tenements, rents, possessions, goods and chattels and rights of this Fraternity or Guild, in whatsoever actions, causes, demands, complaints and resolves, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, shall be able and have authority, by the name of the alderman and guardians of the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, in its Chapel near the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, in whatsoever courts, before whatsoever judges or justices, spiritual or secular, to plead and to be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered, to defend and to be defended, in the same manner as our other subjects, as persons fit and capable in law, and have authority to plead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered, and to defend and be defended. And that the said alderman and guardians, and brethren of this Fraternity or Guild, living within the town aforesaid from time to time for ever, and the other brethren, if they are willing to be present, are able and have authority, to assemble on the days and at places and times fit and proper, as often as and when it shall please them, within the said town, to manage, confer, and agree among themselves together with others, if they shall be willing, to take counsel and advice for the good estate, management, and sound government of the before-mentioned Fraternity or Guild, and of its brethren and sisters, and their

successors, and to make, appoint, and ordain any ordinances or statutes whatsoever, according to the discretion of those the alderman, guardians, and brethren; provided that these ordinances and statutes shall not be repugnant or contrary to our laws and statutes of England.

“And further we will and grant that the alderman and guardians of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid, for the time being, shall have, for ever, full authority and power of admitting and receiving any men or women whatsoever, who shall be willing to be of this Fraternity or Guild as brethren and sisters of this Fraternity or Guild, without interruption, molestation, calumny or impediment, from ourselves, our heirs and successors, or any of our bailiffs or ministers whatsoever, any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction hereafter made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

“And further know ye, that we, willing to carry into effect our intention and proposition in this part, of our ample grace, and certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and do, by these presents, for us and our heirs and successors, grant to the Alderman and Wardens of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost, &c., all that our messuage or tenement and farm called *Frymles*, otherwise called the *Hollie Goste Ferme*, and one yard of ours belonging to the same messuage, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in *Wote-Strete* in Basingstoke, in our county of Southampton, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of William Goodyer, and to the late Fraternity called *The Brotherhood of the Hollie Goste* near the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, some time ago belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our *Horse-mill*, and one yard of ours thereto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in *Wote-Street* aforesaid, in Basingstoke aforesaid, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of the said William Goodyer, and to the said late Fraternity belonging and appertaining. And all that messuage or tenement of ours called *Harriards*, and one garden or yard of ours, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of William Hannyngton, situate, lying, and being in *Northbroke-Street* in Basingstoke aforesaid, and to the said late Fraternity some time ago belonging and appertaining. And also all those our three acres of arable land, with the appurtenances lying in the common field of Basingstoke called *Northfield*, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of John Butler, and to the said late Fraternity some time ago belonging and appertaining. And also one messuage and tenement of ours called *Spicers*, and one garden of ours, with the appurtenances, lying in the street called *The Hollie Goste Streete*, otherwise called *Whitewaye*, in the town of Basingstoke aforesaid, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Simon White, and to the said Fraternity formerly belonging and appertaining. And all that our barn called *The Hollie Goste Barne* in Basingstoke aforesaid, and one hundred acres of arable land of ours lying in the common fields of the said town of Basingstoke: and one small close of land and pasture of ours, containing by estimation two acres in Basingstoke aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Richard Marsam, and to the said late Fraternity some time belonging and appertaining. And the reversion, and reversions whatsoever, of all and singular the premises

above, by these presents, granted, and of every part and parcel thereof, and the rents and annual profits whatsoever reserved above for any discharges and concessions, out of those premises, or from any parcel in any manner made, as fully, freely and entirely, and in as ample a manner and form, as all these premises came to or happened to come into the hand of our most dearly beloved brother the aforesaid Edward VI., lately King of England, by reason or pretext of any act of parliament made and provided in the first year of his reign, or by any other legal mode, right, or title; to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid messuages, mills, lands, tenements, and all other premises, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid alderman and guardians of the said Fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost in its chapel adjoining the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, and to their successors, with the intention that, with the rents of these messuages, lands and possessions and other premises, the alderman and guardians of the said fraternity, for the time being, shall for ever find a fit priest, as well for the celebration of divine service in the chapel, as for the instruction and education of the young men and boys of the said town: to have and to hold from us and from the heirs and successors of the aforesaid Queen, as free, pure and perpetual alms, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever, to be hereafter in any manner given, paid or made, to ourselves, or to the heirs or successors of the aforesaid Queen.

“And further, of our ample grace, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid alderman and guardians, all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits arising and growing out of all and singular the premises, with the appurtenances, from the feast of Saint Michael next coming: to be holden by these the alderman and guardians by our gift, without composition or any other thing to be given, paid, or made to ourselves or the heirs and successors of our aforesaid Queen.

“Provided always, that the whole of the revenues and possessions of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid, may not be employed or expended to any other uses or purposes, but to the finding of a priest in manner and form before-mentioned.

“We are also willing, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid alderman and guardians, that they may have, and shall have these our letters patent, under our Great Seal of England, in due form made and signed, without fine or fee, great or small to us, to be given, paid or made into our hanaper, or elsewhere to our use for this cause, in any manner whatsoever.

“In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witnessed by ourselves at Westminster on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the third and fourth years of our reign.

#### “BEQUESTS OF PROPERTY TO THE HOLY GHOST SCHOOL.

“*Extract from the will of John Greene, senr. late of Basingstoke, woollen draper.*

“Item, I will, give and bequeath to my cousin William Moore of Basingstoke aforesaid, clothier, the messuage or tenement, garden and backside with the appurtenances, now in the tenure of Richard Walker or his assigns, situate,

lying and being in Basingstoke aforesaid, between the tenement of the Holy Ghost on the east part and the tenement of John Goringe the elder, late Thomas Yate's on the west part. To have and to hold the said messuage, &c. to the said William Moore, his heirs and assigns for ever, under this condition that the said William Moore, his heirs and assigns, shall give and pay yearly for ever ten shillings to the poor people of Basingstoke, and ten shillings yearly for ever towards the reparations of the Holy Ghost chapel and school-house there, and another ten shillings yearly for ever to the schoolmaster of the said town of Basingstoke, towards his wages for teaching the children there.

Proved in London at the prerogative Court of Canterbury, 26th November, 1583, by the oath of Peter Johnson, notary public, the proctor of Agnes the relict and executrix. *Registered in Book 'Butts,' qu. 13.*

*"Extract from the will of Thomas Browne, Vicar of Basingstoke, dated June 4th, 1586, and proved at Winchester, June 21st, 1588.*

"Item, I give and bequeath all that my house and messuage with all the appurtenances, which I bought of Richard Holloway for £18, lying in Holy Ghost Street, next to the alms houses, to the aldermen and wardens of the school there called the Holy Ghost school, towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster there. The deeds of which I have already given and surrendered up into the hands of the bailiffs, constables, aldermen and wardens with divers other honest freeholders of Basingstoke and to their heirs for ever, as feoffees in trust to the use of the aforesaid school.

#### "1576-1626. LEASES GRANTED BY THE ALDERMEN AND WARDENS OF THE FRATERNITY OR GUILD OF THE HOLY GHOST IN BASINGSTOKE.

"On parchment 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

"With signatures and seals of William Watkins and William Crome. The first seal has the device E. W. and the third W. C. In a madder coloured wax between these two seals is a broken impression of the seal of the confraternity [SIGILLUM] FRATERNITATIS. SCI. SPIRITUS DE BASINGST[OKE.]

"25th June, 1576. 18. Elizabeth. Indenture of lease whereby William Watkins the Alderman and William Crome warden of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke, lease to Elizabeth Goodyer of the same town, widow, for the term of twenty-one years next ensuing from the 29th September of the same year, at an annual rent of 53s. 4d., a messuage with a backside situated at Basingstoke, in a street called the Ote street, between the tenement of New College in Winchester on the south part, and the land of the Holy Ghost now in the tenure of Robert Stocker on the north part, together with a horse mill to grind malt and a garden in the said street over against the said messuage called the Holy Ghost Mill, all which premises are now in the tenure of the said Elizabeth Goodyer. With the usual covenants as to repairs and not to be sublet, and power of re-entry in case of non-payment of the rent.



“On parchment  $11\frac{3}{4}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Only one seal and tab affixed to it. The seal has apparently a horse's head couped at the neck for a device. It is the part no doubt sealed by Agnes Taylor.

“1st April, 1580. 22. Elizabeth. Indenture of lease, whereby Florentyne Eyles, Alderman of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke, and Richard Deane and Thomas Harryson wardens of the same, with the assent and consent of the brothers of the same fraternity, for the sum of 20s. duly paid to them, lease to Agnes Taylor a messuage with a garden and a close of ground at that time in her tenure, in Basingstoke in a street called Northbrooke street, between the tenement of Robert Hunt on the east part and the tenement of John Grene the elder on the west part. For the term of 21 years from the 29th September then next following, for an annual rent of 16s. 8d. With the same conditions and covenants as in the first-noted lease.

“A piece of parchment  $13\frac{1}{4}$  by  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches. There are four tabs for seals but the seals are gone, and on the turn-up, are the signatures of George Norton, [William] Mat[kin] and the mark of Edmund Arum. The centre tab had apparently the seal of the fraternity.

“2nd November, 1590. 32. Elizabeth. Indenture of lease. William Matkyn, clothier, alderman of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost of Basingstoke, and George Norton, gentleman, and Edmund Arum, wardens of the same, (in consideration of the surrender of the lease granted by James Massam, gentleman, William Payne and Henry Hopkins, alderman and wardens of the said fraternity, to one Thomas Hall of Basingstoke, of a close of pasture called the Holy Ghost litten, hereafter demised for four years yet unexpired, also in consideration of the sum of 10s. paid to them in hand,) grant to James Pearse of the said town, clerk, all the ground or close of pasture called the Holy Ghost litten, lying and being nigh to the said town of Basingstoke and now being in tenure of the said James Pearse. To hold from the feast of St. Michael last past for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 12s., with the obligation of keeping it sufficiently hedged and enclosed during the said term, &c. With power of re-entry reserved of the rent was not duly paid, &c.

“On parchment  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 9 inches. There are four tabs but all the seals are gone: the third tab had the fraternity seal. On the turn-up, the mark of William Moore and the signatures of William Blunden and John Lee.

“Indenture of lease. 8th October, 1600. 42. Elizabeth. William Moore, alderman of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke, and William Blunden and John Lee, wardens of the same, grant to Robert Stocker of Basingstoke, yeoman, all that barn called Holy Ghost barn and all arable lands, meadows, pastures, leasnes, commons, feedings, garden and curtilage with appurtenances called the Holy Ghost farm, in the town parish and fields of Basingstoke, and in Wildmore, now in the tenure of the said Robert. To hold for 21 years from 29th September last past, at the yearly rent of £8.

"With the usual covenants to repair and keep in repair, and power of re-entry if the rent was in arrear. The fraternity to pay all quit-rents yearly due during the said term.

"On a piece of parchment 18 inches by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . It has two tabs with seals attached. The seals have no impress upon them, and on the flap at the foot are the marks of Robert Wisham and Joan Wisham.

"1st June, 1604. 2. Jac. I. Indenture of lease. William Blunden, alderman of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke, Adam Reve and Thomas Bunney, wardens of the same, with the assent of all the brothers, grant to Robert Wisham of Basingstoke, miller, and to Joane his wife, in consideration of £5, paid beforehand, a messuage with a backside in Basingstoke in a street there called Ote street, between the tenement of New College, Winchester, on the south part, and the land of the Holy Ghost now in the tenure of Robert Stocker on the north part, together with a horse mill to grind malt, and a garden in the said street over against the said messuage called the Holy Ghost mill, all of which are now in the tenure and occupation of the said Robert Wisham. To hold for the term of 21 years from the 29th September next ensuing, if the said Robert Wisham and Joane his wife or either of them shall so long live; if they both die within the said term then from the death of the survivor and for the remainder of the said term, the aforesaid premises shall be held by Robert Goodier, son of Robert Goodier lately deceased, at the annual rent of 53s. 4d. With the usual covenants to repair, and not to sub-let, and power to re-enter if the rent should be in arrear.

"On a piece of parchment  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It has three tabs with seals, and slits for a fourth tab (for the common seal) and, on the flap, the signatures of Adam Reve, Robert Stocker, and Henry Osey.

"2nd August, 1626. 6. Car. I. Indenture of lease. Adam Reeve, alderman of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost chapel and lands in Basingstoke, and Robert Stocker and Henry Osey, wardens of the same. The said Adam Reeve, Thomas Bunney, and John Smythe, heretofore aldermen and warden of the said guild, did by indenture of lease dated 20th January, 1613-4, 11. Jac. I., grant to Elizabeth Butler, then wife of Charles Butler the elder, since deceased, all that messuage or tenement and garden with appurtenances in Holy Ghost street, Basingstoke, between the tenement then in the occupation of Nicholas Mowdey on the south part, and the almshouses there on the north part, and the said street on the east part, then or late before that time in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Grauntham or his assigns for the term of 21 years from the feast of St. Michael, 1614, at the annual rent of 16s. Now in consideration of the surrender of the said indenture, and that the said Charles Butler had since it was granted, at his own costs and charges, re-edified and repaired the said tenement and premises, and therein distributed 100 marks or thereabouts. The said premises, &c. are now granted to Charles Butler the younger, of Farrington, in the county of Berks, clothier, son of the aforesaid

Charles Butler the elder, of Lawrence Wootton, in the county of Southampton, clerk. To hold for 21 years from the 29th September next ensuing, at the yearly rent of 16s. With the usual covenant to repair, &c., and power to re-enter if the rent should not be paid.

“DR. EDWARD WEBB’S PETITION OR BILL AGAINST THE AWARD OF BISHOP MORLEY AND THE DECREE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY, WITH RESPECT TO THE HOLY GHOST SCHOOL AND LANDS.

“Edward Webb, Clerk, Dr. in Divinity, *Plaintiff*. The Maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of Basingstoke, and the Aldermen and Wardens of the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, Richard Woodroffe, Thomas Denham, Edmund Pitman, and Richard Reeve, *Defendants*.

“That in anno 1667, the now plaintiff exhibited his bill into this Court against the alderman and wardens of the Holy Ghost chapel, the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Basingstoke, Richard Woodroffe senior, Richard Woodroffe junior, Thomas Denham, Edmund Pitman, Barnard Reeve, Richard Butler, John Coleman junr. and Richard Spier. Setting forth

‘That time out of mind there was and still is in or near the said town of Basingstoke, a chapel called the Holy Ghost Chapel or Fraternity called the Guild or Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, which chapel or guild was endowed with certain lands and tenements in Basingstoke, &c. The profits of all which belonged to the said chapel or fraternity and were employed for the maintenance of a priest to read service in the said chapel and to teach the youth of the said town.

‘That by the dissolution of guilds and fraternities the lands and revenues were vested in the crown, and on

‘13th November, 1642. 18. Car. I. By an inquisition taken at Winton, before Sir H. Clarke and William Kingsmill, Esq., by virtue whereof the late King by letters patent did grant the said priest’s place together with all lands, &c. and arrears of rents from anno 1639, to the plaintiff for his life.

‘11th December, 1643. 19. Car. I. That the plaintiff did covenant and oblige himself by the said grant to say divine service in the said chapel and teach school therein, by himself or deputy during his life.

‘By virtue whereof the plaintiff became entitled to the said office and profits of the said lands and ought to enjoy the same for his life being before that time admitted into sacred orders and licensed curate [to the] vicar of the said town by the bishop, [not to teach school.]

‘By virtue whereof the plaintiff before and since the time of making the said grant (until the late usurpation when he was sequestered and put out) officiated in the said place by himself and deputy, and ought to have and enjoy the lands, &c., thereto belonging, together with all the salaries, pensions and stipends which have at any time been given for the augmentation and better maintenance of the priest or scholars.

'But the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said town, and the pretended aldermen and wardens and the other defendants to the said bill, have taken leases of the said lands and tenements belonging to the said chapel (consequently to the plaintiff for life) from the corporation or aldermen and wardens of the said fraternity.

'By combination among themselves pretending they have a charter from Queen Mary at the request of Cardinal Poole; by which charter the said Queen did erect and form (as they pretend) a new guild or fraternity in the same chapel, and did make governors thereof, an alderman and two wardens, to be chosen from time to time out of the fraternity which (if any such were) is avoided by the said inquisition *prout*.

'And by the said inquisition the lands revested in the crown, and the plaintiff have several verdicts in affirmation of his title and was then in possession of the said place.

'Yet the defendants, and in particular the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and the said pretended alderman and wardens who they pretend to be an incorporate body, and one Spicer and Coleman that pretend to claim under them by lease or grant of Queen Mary, have entered and withheld from the plaintiff one messuage called Frimeleyes with a curtilage thereto belonging, one horse mill and a curtilage thereto belonging, Harries' messuage, Spieres' messuage, and a barn called Holy Ghost barn, 103 acres of arable land, and one close of pasture containing two acres, and a sheep walk in Basingstoke down, likewise Holy Ghost chapel yard, little mill mead, one acre in Wildmore, and three other closes of meadow, and two other houses, the one late in the occupation of John Hearne and the other in the occupation of John Grove. All which ought to be employed for the maintenance of a priest to read divine service and teach the youth and to and for no other purposes whatsoever.

'That the pretended aldermen and wardens and their predecessors for divers years past had granted leases and received fines and the rents of the said lands, and suffered the houses to run to decay, and shared the profits of the premises among themselves, and they, or some by their privity, had got all the writings, terriers, &c., manifesting the certainty of the premises, the title of the King and of the plaintiff under him, and have contrived divers secret estates of the premises and intermixed the lands in question with their own lands.

'That the defendants for thirty years together before the plaintiff's grant, and several years since, employed the rents and profits of the premises to their own use contrary to the directions of their pretended charter, and about thirty years before the plaintiff's grant they placed a layman, one of their corporation, only to teach school, to whom they allowed £12 per annum out of the profits, and the residue, at least £40 per annum, they took to their own use.

'The plaintiff by his bill likewise showed that Thomas Browne, clerk, before the said inquisition, by will gave unto the said alderman and wardens a messuage in Holy Ghost street for the use of the said schoolmaster for ever, the deeds whereof are in the defendants' hands.

'That Sir James Deane gave £10 per annum to the use of the said schoolmaster for ever, Sir James Lancaster £20 per annum to be paid by the Skinners' Company of London, for the maintenance of the said schoolmaster. William Wigg gave £80 to be paid to the bailiffs and burgesses of Basingstoke,

the interest whereof was to be paid to the said schoolmaster. Robert Holloway gave 10s. per annum, and John Greene 10s. per annum for ever, to be paid to the said schoolmaster, and divers other gifts which the defendants had converted to their own use.

‘That the defendants had broken down the windows and bars thereof, and in the late plague made the school house and (*sic*) pest house and carried away a press of books of good value belonging to the school, and under pretence of repairing the chapel had cut down divers trees which they had converted to their own use.

‘That the present mayor, aldermen, and burgesses and corporation being instead of the old bailiffs and burgesses receive the legacies and stipends given to the said school in their public capacity.

‘The defendants have several books wherein the legacies and stipends are entered.

‘The defendants pretend the plaintiff was dismissed out of this court for the same matter, whereby the bill was dismissed for that the plaintiff’s first bill was exhibited before the said inquisition taken and last granted from the King to the plaintiff anno 1643.

‘That the scope of the plaintiff’s bill was that the defendants might set forth who were the pretended aldermen and wardens of the said chapel at the time of the plaintiff’s grant, what revenues and legacies belonging to the school or chapel, they or any of their predecessors received; what leases and fines were made and had; where the lands lie, the bounds thereof, to whom granted, for what rent, and what deeds or writings they had which concerned the said chapel, priest and school, what assets the executors or administrators of any of the receivers of the profits of the said revenue left, and prayed the defendants might answer the premises.

‘The mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Basingstoke, and the pretended alderman and wardens of the said fraternity of the Holy Ghost, Richard Woodrooff junior, Thomas Denham, Edmund Pitman, Barnard Reeves, Richard Butler, John Coleman junior, William Spier and Robert Stocker, put in their answers and some others [refused to] plea to part of the plaintiff’s bill, whereto the plaintiff replied and witnesses on both sides examined and the cause set down to be heard.

‘Cause heard 27th October 1669. 21. Car. II. Upon debate of the matter between counsell on both sides, and hearing the several wills read and what was alleged on either side, for the ending and final settling of the matters in difference and to the end the said school might be settled for the future, his then Lordship propounded that the matters in difference should be ended by a reference, and upon the proposition of the Lord Keeper and (as it is suggested) by the plaintiff’s consent, and of Francis More and John Coleman on the behalf of the corporation.

‘It was ordered by the court that the matters in difference should be referred to the final arbitration and award of George, Lord Bishop of Winton (in whose diocese the matter in difference did arise) and the Lord Bishop was desired to take care the school should be settled, and what order or award the Bishop should make therein was by the like consent to stand ratified and confirmed by

the decree of this court to be observed and performed by all parties according to the tenor thereof without any appeal or further order for the confirmation thereof and for the Lord Bishop's better proceeding in the said reference the defendants were upon oath (if his Lordship should think fit) to produce all the writings and evidences they had or could come by which concerned the premises.

'The Bishop made his award setting forth that he had in the presence of the plaintiff and of Mr. White, one of the aldermen of the town, and Mr. Winhall town clerk there, for and on the behalf of the rest of the defendants considered of the matter referred, and that he found by letters patent dated 24th February, 3 and 4. Phillip and Mary, divers lands and tenements in Basingstoke in the said letters patent mentioned are granted to the aldermen and wardens of the said fraternity of the Holy Ghost chapel and their successors for ever *ea intentione*, that out of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements thereby granted, the said aldermen and wardens for the time being should find *unum idoneum presbiterum*, as well to read divine service in the said chapel as to teach and instruct the youth of the said town of Basingstoke, and that the said plaintiff about the 18. Car. I. procured an inquisition to be taken finding a forfeiture (*inter alia*) for that one John Mason, master of arts, elected schoolmaster by the said aldermen and wardens was not in sacred orders, and thereupon in the 19. Car. I. obtained from his then majesty a grant of all the said school lands to him the plaintiff, wherein the plaintiff covenanted to read divine service in the said chapel, and to teach school there from time to time during his life or by his sufficient deputy. And by the award set forth, that it was referred to him by consent as aforesaid to take care that the said school be settled for the time to come, and in order thereto and to preserve peace between the said parties and for the final ending and determining of all matters to him referred. He ordered and awarded that all further suits and disputes touching the mean profits received or to be received at any time before Lady day then next, do cease and be at an end, and that either party plaintiff and defendants before the 1st May then next, seal releases each to the other, and did further order and award, by and with the consent of the plaintiff, as it is affirmed in the award, that the plaintiff should admit, settle and place such a schoolmaster at the said chapel, as the said Bishop or his successor for the time being should nominate and appoint under the hand and seal of the then Bishop or his successor, to read prayers there and instruct the youth of the said town, and quietly and peaceably permit such schoolmaster for his pains to receive and take all the rents and profits of the lands, &c., granted by the letters patent of the 24th February, in 3 and 4, Philip and Mary, and all other stipends and gifts whatsoever belonging to the said school, for and during his life, if the plaintiff should so long live, as should grow due from Lady day then next, for the time and term aforesaid. And further ordered and awarded the plaintiff to yield up unto such person to be nominated and appointed schoolmaster, the possession of all the Holy Ghost lands, and to permit him to enjoy the same and all other the stipends and gifts belonging to the said school without trouble or suit, for the life of such person to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, if he the plaintiff should so long live, and in case such person to be nominated as aforesaid die or be removed from the said school during the plaintiff's life. Then the Bishop awarded that such person and persons as should be nominated and

approved of by the said Bishop or his successors, under their hand and seal shall for the life of the plaintiff be schoolmaster, and for his pains to receive and take to his own use the rents and profits of the school lands and premises, during the term aforesaid without the interruption, claim or demand of the plaintiff, his executors or assigns, or of the defendants or either of them. But in regard it was alleged that there was corn then growing on some of the said school lands sown by the plaintiff, it was awarded that the plaintiff should continue the possession of such of the lands as were sown or were to be sown until Michaelmas then next, with leave to cut and carry away the corn, paying half-a-year's rent to the said schoolmaster for the ground on which the corn grew. Which award the Bishop on 21st February, 1668, published and declared to be his award made between the said parties (*prout* award).

‘That the plaintiff put in divers exceptions to the said award.

‘1st exception. That the Bishop did proceed to make his award before the order of reference made (being an order of the 27th October then past) was settled, which being an order of consent and thereon only made could not be extended beyond what was the plaintiff's consent, which was,—That all the annuities, stipends and legacies, that is as well those of Sir James Lancaster and Sir James Deane and the rest detained by the defendants might be referred to the Bishop, to the end that they might be settled on the school, howbeit the Registrar drew up the order determining the said legacies given by Sir J. Lancaster and Deane not to belong to the school presbiter or schoolmaster, and so by consequence not to refer them, which was the main end and object of the reference.

‘The plaintiff drew a petition to the late Lord Keeper Bridgman for an amendment thereof, and acquainted the Bishop that he excepted against the order, and that it was not drawn according to his consent, yet the Bishop afterwards proceeded in the reference, and the plaintiff was not fully heard therein, [the plaintiff attended the Bishop and the Bishop says consented] the plaintiff knowing the order was misdrawn and the Bishop acquainted therewith and of the new entry thereof when the Bishop was first and last attended by the plaintiff, would not have proceeded therein, did not afterwards attend his Lordship.

‘2ndly. The plaintiff excepted. For that the scope of the bill was to have the annuities, stipends, &c. detained by the defendants with the deeds touching the said school to be decreed him for his life. The Bishop was so far from making any provision for the same, that he awarded the plaintiff to release what was the main matter in question, together with his costs in recovering the said school upon the patent of 19. Car. I., whereby the plaintiff was thereby bound as well to execute the said office during his life as to sue for and recover the same from the defendants or he had forfeited their former interests therein by the award after the plaintiff at his great cost had recovered the same should be excluded of all his charges and the arrears and profits of the place.

‘The Bishop had ordered the plaintiff during his life to permit such to officiate there as the Bishop and his successor should appoint, so the Bishop hath thereby taken away the said office and place granted by the King, and put the power into himself and successors, whereas by the patent the plaintiff was bound to hold and recover the premises which by the award if it should be

executed by the release the plaintiff would be barred from, wherein the Bishop hath exceeded his authority, for that was never in question in the said cause whether the plaintiff should longer continue priest or schoolmaster, or whether the plaintiff's power should be transferred unto the ordinary, but only whether the stipends, &c. should be settled on the chapel and consequently on the plaintiff for life.

'For which cause the plaintiff appealed from the award to the court and his exceptions filed and 40s. deposited, whereupon on

'28th April, 1670. 22. Car. II. It was moved by the plaintiff that all further proceedings in the cause, and that the signing and enrolling the decree might be staid till the exceptions were heard, which was ordered.

'18th May, 1670. 22. Car. II. The court did then declare that the said exceptions ought not to be admitted but the Bishop's award should stand decreed and ordered, though the exceptions were not heard that they should be set aside and withdrawn, and that the order 28th April be discharged and the award to stand and decreed to be observed and performed and the 40s. deposited repaid the plaintiff, *prout* bill, answer, pleadings, exceptions ordered and decreed remaining on record

'Which decree is signed and enrolled in this court, and being erroneous ought to be reviewed, and for cause of reversal sheweth

'1st. That the Bishop at the time of making the said award had not authority to make such an award. For the reference to the Bishop, 22nd Oct., 21. Car. II., mentioned to be made by the plaintiff's and defendants' consent. That the plaintiff never gave any such consent, and before the Bishop made the award the plaintiff petitioned the keeper and complained against the order which was mis-worded and mistaken, and disowned the pretended consent, and renounced and actually retracted such consent and revoked the authority given by the order 27th Oct., and the plaintiff having revoked such his consent what the Bishop after did in pursuance of the said order was void, and the award ordered ought not to have been confirmed.

'2ndly. In case the Bishop had any real authority to proceed by virtue of the said order, yet he hath exceeded the power given him by the order, in that part of his award whereby he awards a[nd orders tou]ching profits received or to be received before Lady day then next should cease and be at an end, and all parties before the first of May then next ensuing should release each to the other, nor had the Bishop any authority to award that the plaintiff should admit, settle, and place such a schoolmaster as the Bishop or his successor should nominate and appoint under their hands and seals to read prayers and instruct the youth of the town, and permit such schoolmaster for his pains to have the rents and profits of the lands granted by the letters patent of the 3 & 4. Philip and Mary, and all other stipends and gifts during his life if the plaintiff live so long, as should grow due and payable from Lady day then next. Nor had the Bishop any authority to award the plaintiff to yield up to such as he should nominate and appoint schoolmaster the possession of the said lands or to award the plaintiff to permit an enjoyment thereof with the other stipends accordingly, nor had the Bishop any authority to award, in case such person to be by him nominated schoolmaster should die or be removed during the plaintiff's life, that then such person as should be nominated and appointed by



the Bishop or successor under their hands and seals should for the life of the plaintiff be schoolmaster, and for his pains have and receive the profits thereof without the interruption of the plaintiff, nor had the Bishop any authority to award that in regard it was alleged that there was corn then growing on part of the school lands sown by the plaintiff, the plaintiff should continue possession of such lands as were sown or to be sown until Michaelmas then next, with leave to cut and carry away the corn thereon growing, the plaintiff paying half a year's rent to the said schoolmaster for the ground on which it was sown, nor did the order of reference warrant the Bishop to make any award touching the matters by him awarded. The bill being only to be relieved against the defendants for the rents and profits of the premises received before the bill exhibited by the corporation, &c. and to call them to an account, the plaintiff by his bill not seeking to be relieved for his title of freehold or other his title under his patent, having now and before the exhibiting his bill an undoubted right and so found by verdict at law, and the plaintiff needed not to have exhibited his bill to be relieved for his title, and therefore the Bishop had no sufficient warrant to make the award.

'Nor can the award or decree of this court (in a cause wherein the now plaintiff was plaintiff) take away or set aside his estate.

'The award is the more unjust because the plaintiff is awarded to resign up his right to the Bishop and by his own award to himself and his successors' hands the plaintiff never having consented thereto. All which and other matters the plaintiff did object against the decree and put in exceptions as aforesaid and deposited 40s., and had an order on the 28th April aforesaid, for staying proceedings till they were heard.

'That the order of the 18th May, [1670] aforesaid, for discharging the order on the 28th April aforesaid, was contrary to course, it being error to deny plaintiff or defendant liberty of excepting to any report, award, or certificate made by virtue of any reference, every suitor having an undoubted right of appealing to the judgment of the court concerning the matter of such report or award.

'Therefore in regard that the plaintiff's exceptions were refused to be heard and determined by this Court is erroneous, the order of the 18th May, [1670] not made upon any ground or reason to support it, wherefore and for many other errors in the said decree and award appearing the plaintiff prays the award and decree may be reviewed and set aside and reversed, and that the plaintiff may be retained upon the original bill and the matter of the original bill according to equity.

'That, since the signing and enrolling of the said decree, Richard Butler, John Coleman, William Spier and Robert Stocker are dead, and the plaintiff doth not know who are their executors or administrators which when discovered he prays he may insert.

'So prays as aforesaid against the now defendants as above.

*"Copied from the original in the custody of the Trustees of the Holy Ghost School."*

Page 114. "*Copy of letter written by the Steward of Sir John Mill, of Mottisfont, Bart., as to cost of repairing the Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke.*

"Sir John Mill hath been told that the repaire of the chapell and covering the tower or staire-case will cost £20. I would desire you to view the staire-case and see what it will cost to putt on a rooff, and to tyle it before Sir John comes to towne. He intends to make the towne beare a part in the charge because of burying in the chapell-yard. I thought it might be done for £12.

Totford, March 1st, 1692.

THO. SMITH.

"AFFIDAVIT OF ALICE KEW AS TO THE REV. JOHN JAMES'S SEVERITY AS MASTER OF THE HOLY GHOST CHAPEL SCHOOL. (*See page 150.*)

"15th July, 1718. *In the King's Bench.* ALICE KEW of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, widow, maketh oath that she this deponent hath known the town of Basingstoke aforesaid and the Holy Ghost chapel school there for the space of fifty years last past or upwards, and doth know JOHN JAMES, clerk, the late schoolmaster or reputed schoolmaster there,\* and hath known him during all the time that he hath taught school there, and saith that during the greatest part of the time that the said John James was schoolmaster and hath taught the school boys there, it was the common fame, report and complaint of a great number of the inhabitants of the said town that the said John James did use the boys who were under his tuition and who came to the said school so barbarously, by correcting them so unreasonably and unmercifully, that (she hath been told by Robert Kew of Basingstoke aforesaid, yeoman, and his wife, the father and mother of John Kew their son) that by reason of the said John James's unreasonable correcting and whipping of him, the said John Kew did run away from his parents and friends unknown to them and was found out at Salisbury, in the county of Wilts; and that after he was brought home again, he the said John Kew said, that rather than he would go to school there he would be hanged up at the door, and that the said John Kew shortly after died of a consumption. And this deponent saith that her son named Alexander Kew was a school boy there under the said John James, and that he did oftentimes complain to his father, William Kew, and to this deponent his mother, of the ill usages he had from the said John James, and that her husband and she had a very great deal of trouble to prevail with their said son to go to the said John James to school, and doth say, that her said son's complaints were so often and great of his ill usage, that he took him away and would not let him go to the said school any longer, and that soon after the said Alexander Kew's leaving the said school, he fell very ill and grew weaker and weaker and languished, and that she and her husband had the

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\* "In the Churchwardens' accounts for 1691-1692 among the disbursements made from the money received out of Sir James Lancaster's gifts, occurs,—*'Paid Mr. John James, Latin Schoolmaster, 36s. 11d.'*

opinion and advice of a learned physician named Dr. Perrin,\* who told them that their son had received hurt by a bruise in his liver and that his disease was incurable, his limbs and the members of his body being swollen very much : and saith that her son told the said Dr. Perrin in the hearing of this deponent, that he received that hurt by Mr. James's causing two or three boys to draw him up the end of the table to be whipped : and saith, that her said son Alexander died in a short time and that he did declare several times upon his death bed, that Mr. James's ill usage of him was the cause of his death ; and further saith, that in those days it was commonly said and reported in this town that four or five of the sons of sufficient inhabitants thereof have been so grieved by Mr. James's ill usage and unreasonable correction that they have fallen into consumption and died : and saith, that divers of the inhabitants of this town who had children at school under Mr. James took them away and sent them to school to others to be educated in grammar learning.

The mark A of Alice Kew.

*"Sworn at Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, on the 15th day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of our Lord George, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, [A.D. 1718] before me, John James, commissioner by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament, and a commission to me thereupon directed.*

1733. "*Petition of Mr. William Hawkins, Mayor of Basingstoke.*

"To the King's most excellent majesty in Council.

"The most humble petition of William Hawkins, Mayor of the town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, as well on behalf of himself, the aldermen and burgesses, as also of the inhabitants of the same town.

"Most humbly sheweth. That Henry Prince late mayor of the said town did by his petition on behalf of himself, the aldermen and burgesses of the said corporation, humbly set forth that your majesty's predecessor King Henry VIII. did by his letters patent, grant licence unto the then Lord Bishop of Winchester and to William Lord Sandys to erect a fraternity to be called the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, which afterwards by Act of Parliament devolving to your Majesty's predecessor King Edward VI., your Majesty's predecessors King Philip and Queen Mary did afterwards grant and confirm the former privileges to the said fraternity and also certain lands theretofore parcel of the possessions of the said fraternity, that thereout they might provide a fit priest as well to celebrate divine service, as to instruct the youth of the said town. And that the said fraternity is since become dissolved and lapsed to the crown. Therefore the said Henry Prince humbly besought your majesty, that your majesty would either be pleased to re-erect the said fraternity or to grant the nomination and appointment of the schoolmaster and assign the lands and

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\* "Dr. Henry Perin, of Trinity College, Oxford, M.B., only son of Henry Perin, Esq., founder of the Grammar School at Alresford. He died on 4th June, 1694, aged 32, and lies buried in the north aisle at the east end of Winchester Cathedral.

revenues appertaining to the said fraternity to the said corporation for the purposes aforesaid or otherwise to do in the premises as your majesty in your great wisdom should seem meet.

"That upon reading the said petition your Majesty in Council on the thirtieth of November last, was most graciously pleased to refer the examination thereof to your Majesty's attorney and solicitor general.

"That your majesty's attorney and solicitor general, in obedience to your Majesty's order of reference by their report dated the 27th of July last, did humbly certify their opinion that no grant or demise could be made of the said lands otherwise than according to the rules and restrictions prescribed by the Act of the 1st of Queen Ann, commonly called the civil list Act.

"That in case it should be your Majesty's royal pleasure only to grant a lease of the said lands under the limitations of the said Act of the 1st of Queen Ann, your petitioners humbly conceive that the said issues and profits (which arise chiefly out of old buildings greatly out of repair and subject to a payment of quit rent and taxes) will not be a sufficient encouragement to a schoolmaster to instruct the youth of the said town, unless your majesty out of your royal goodness and bounty will be graciously pleased to give the same in perpetuity, and more especially in regard that as the said lands, as your petitioner is advised and humbly apprehends, were originally the lands of the said Lord Sandys and not the lands of the crown, the same are not within the intent and meaning of the statute of the first year of her late majesty, or otherwise that such lands are excepted out of the said Act. And forasmuch as that part of the case was not stated in the said former petition nor did any ways appear or was under the consideration of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor general on the said reference.

"Your Petitioner therefore on behalf of himself and the rest of the said corporation and inhabitants of the said town of Basingstoke, doth most humbly beseech your Majesty will be graciously pleased that your petitioner's case may be further examined to see whether the said lands were not originally the lands of the Lord Sandys, and not the lands of the crown, and whether the same are within the rules and restrictions of the said Act, or that your majesty will make such order therein as to your majesty in your great wisdom shall seem meet.

"And your petitioner as in duty, loyalty and affection bound, shall ever pray, &c.

"Signed by the Mayor, Mr. William Hawkins, 18th August, 1733.

November 1735. "*Petition of Lord Lymington and others against the petition of the Corporation of Basingstoke, relating to the Holy Ghost School and other charities there.*

"To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

"THE HUMBLE PETITION of John, [Wallop] Lord Viscount Lymington, Harry Poulet, Esq. commonly called Lord Harry Poulet; Sir John Cope, knight and baronet; Thomas Jervoise, Esq., Anthony Chute, Esq., Robert Graham, Esq., James Batten, Esq., Robert Kemp, Richard Worrell, George

Watts, Oliver Herne, William Spencer, John Smith and others living in and near the town of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town.

“SHEWETH. THAT King Henry VIII. by his letters patent dated the 16th of November, in the 16th year of his reign, granted licence unto Richard, then Lord Bishop of Winton, and the Lord Sandys to erect a fraternity at the chapel near Basingstoke, to be called the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, with licence to hold lands by the revenues of which a priest was to be found to celebrate divine service and to teach and instruct the youth of the said town.

“THAT the said Bishop and the said Lord Sandys, whose estate in that neighbourhood your petitioner Anthony Chute now enjoys, endowed the said fraternity with lands now of the yearly value of £60 and upwards if well managed and improved.

“THAT the endowment of the said fraternity being deemed superstitious and within the statute made in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI., their lands were seized or fell to the crown.

“THAT King Philip and Queen Mary by letters patent dated the 24th February, in the 3rd and 4th years of their reign, upon the humble petition of the inhabitants of Basingstoke were pleased to create and establish the said brotherhood in certain persons by name to have succession, and empowered them to elect yearly an alderman and two wardens from among themselves, to have government of the said fraternity of the Holy Ghost, and of the lands and tenements which were thereby re-granted, and such as should be thereafter given or purchased, and that they should have a common seal and other privileges, and nominated three inhabitants to be the first alderman and wardens, and directed that the revenues should be applied to find a priest to celebrate divine service and teach school.

“THAT in process of time the mayor and aldermen of Basingstoke with intent to get the said charity into their own power, contrived to choose the alderman and wardens of the said fraternity into their corporation, and by that means obtained possession of all the said lands and the charters and writings relating thereto, and omitted to elect new aldermen and wardens to support the said fraternity, till by the death of all the members, the said fraternity is dissolved and the said mayor and aldermen of Basingstoke have held possession of the lands by usurpation for fifty years or upwards.

“THAT Richard Woodroffe the last alderman of the said fraternity being elected into the corporation of Basingstoke died above thirty years since as by an affidavit may be made appear, and the said fraternity being thereby dissolved the lands are fallen to the crown.

“THAT the said corporation of Basingstoke have for many years past taken upon themselves to nominate such persons as they have thought fit to be schoolmasters of the said school from time to time, and as your petitioners have good reason to believe have applied some of the profits of the said lands to their own use under some corrupt agreements made with some of the persons so nominated and suffered the said post to be executed by deputies at an under price.

"THAT certain lands were long since devised by will of Sir James Lancaster, knight, dated sometime in the year 1618, to the said corporation of Basingstoke in trust to pay amongst other things an allowance of £16 a year to an usher to assist the master of the said school, and by the same will the further sum of £4 a year is directed to be paid out of the estate thereby devised, to the school-master or usher of the said school or both of them, at the discretion of the said corporation.

"THAT John Hoyle the present usher of the said school was appointed to that office by the said corporation in December, 1724, who obliged him to give a bond in a considerable penalty to resign at their request. Since which time the said corporation have paid him no more than £56 on account of the said £16 a year and have not during these ten years last past paid the said £4 a year or any part thereof to either the said usher or the now master of the said school. And on Mr. Hoyle's frequent application to be paid his arrears, one or more of the members or agents thereof have threatened to put the said bond in suit, and have absolutely refused to pay him any part of the said arrears unless he would consent to make some abatement or composition in lieu of the sum justly due.

"THAT the said corporation have misapplied and converted to their own use several large sums given or devised to them and their predecessors in trust for several other charitable uses.

"THAT they or their agents have in their custody all the charters, deeds, and writings whereby the particulars and values of the said several charitable donations may be made appear.

"THAT your petitioners intend forthwith to apply to the Lord Chancellor for a commission of charitable uses, or proceed by information in the name of the Attorney General against the said corporation for discovery and redress of the several abuses, and to do justice to the charitable intention of the donors.

"THAT your petitioners are informed the said corporation have petitioned your Majesty that the lands of the said charity of the Holy Ghost may be granted to them or persons of their nomination which will discourage the said enquiry and tend to continue the said frauds and abuses, and as the said grant is a matter merely of grace, your petitioners hope when your Majesty shall be apprised of the facts herein alledged, which will be verified by affidavits, the petition of the said corporation will not be condescended to.

"YOUR PETITIONERS therefore for the preservation of the said charity, and performing the intention of the donors thereof, humbly pray that your Majesty would graciously please to grant the said lands for the support of the said charity to such of your petitioners or other gentlemen of worth and honour in the said neighbourhood as your Majesty shall think fit, and to such substantial inhabitants of the said town of Basingstoke exclusive of the said corporation as may have the good of the design at heart, and prevent the like abuses for the future.

"AND your petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray.

1743. *“Certificate that Samuel Loggon, clerk, had received the Sacrament.*

“WE, WILLIAM SANDERSON, clerk, curate of the parish of Bramley, in the county of Southampton, and John Nevill, churchwarden of the parish and parish church of Stratfield Turgis, in the county aforesaid, and Thomas Child, overseer of the poor of the parish of Stratfield Turgis, do hereby certify that Samuel Loggon, clerk, curate of the said parish of Stratfield Turgis, and also presbyter, minister or chaplain of the chapel of the Holy Ghost in or near the town of Basingstoke, in the county aforesaid, did this present 29th day of September, 1743, immediately after divine service in the chancel of the parish church of Stratfield Turgis aforesaid, receive the sacraments of the Lord's supper, according to the usage of the church of England. In witness whereof we the said curate of Bramley and churchwarden and overseer of the poor of Stratfield Turgis aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed our hands this 29th day of September, 1743.

“JOHN NORMAN, clerk of the parish of Stratfield Turgis, in the county of Southampton, maketh oath, that he well knows Samuel Loggon, clerk, curate of the said parish, and also presbyter, minister or chaplain of the chapel of the Holy Ghost in or near the said town of Basingstoke, who now present hath delivered the same into the court of general sessions of the peace in and for the said town of Basingstoke, held in the Town hall this . . . day of October, 1743, and saith that he did see the said Samuel Loggon receive the sacraments of the Lord's supper in the chancel of the said parish church of Stratfield Turgis aforesaid, on the day and at the time in the above written certificate certified. And this deponent further saith that he did see the above written certificate subscribed as well by the said William Sanderson, clerk, curate of the parish of Bramley in the said county of Southampton, as by the said John Nevill and Thomas Child the churchwarden and overseer of the poor of the said parish of Stratfield Turgis in the said county. And lastly this deponent saith that he doth believe that all other the matters and things in the above written certificate are true.

*“Letter addressed to Mr. John Russell, Attorney at Law at Basingstoke, relating to the ruinous condition of the buildings upon the estate belonging to the Holy Ghost Chapel.*

“Turgis, October 18th, 1743.

“Sir, Being detained at this place by an accident, I thought proper to communicate to you the following particulars in this manner. I have had two surveys taken of the buildings on the estate of the Holy Ghost chapel; one by workmen of Basingstoke, the other by workmen out of the country, whose skill and honesty may be relied on; from whence it appears, that it will cost me fourteen years purchase of the estate, to put the buildings upon it in tolerable repair, and instead of repairing the houses to make of them tenements of forty shillings a year, one of them is rebuilt, or fitted up for the school-master to live in (which I think necessary, because nothing would contribute more to your always having a good master) it will cost twenty (*sic*) and

upwards. From a due consideration of the premises, I draw these conclusions. I must either, 1. apply for power to grant, or let out these ruinous buildings on leases for a term of years, (according to your advice) but if this can't be obtained: 2. Petition, that the whole produce of the estate be appropriated to repairs in order to my being discharged from dilapidations, or if this is not complied with: Lastly, I must carry back the great seal to the place where I had it, and crave this boon only, that I may be permitted to leave it as I found it. If any practical method can be thought of, whereby I can serve the town in general and yourself in particular, nobody will be more ready to do it than your humble servant, SAML. LOGGON.

"P.S. As a great deal depends on this question, viz. whether the estate is capable of much improvement, I have, among other things, made a further enquiry about that enclosed piece of meadow, called *Mill-hold*, and have reasons to believe it to be the two acres of meadow which were given by Queen Mary to the Holy Ghost chapel; as no one is so capable as yourself of clearing up this point, I wish you would endeavour to do it; and I hope it may be done amicably, without any noise or dispute.

"There having been some preliminary propositions, &c. drawn up, whereupon to ground an article between us, which were sent by Dr. Lytton to Mr. Chute for his approbation, although strictly speaking no obligation lies upon me from thence; yet, I think I ought to acquaint Mr. Chute with the whole affair and let him know how things stand before I take any further step in this business.

*"Authority for the Town clerk to take proceedings against the Rev. Samuel Loggon, for neglecting his duties as schoolmaster of the chapel school.*

"Basingstoke in Hants, October the 7th, 1745.

"Whereas Samuel Loggon, clerk, schoolmaster of the free grammar school, called the chapel school in Basingstoke, in Hants, hath from the time of his being constituted schoolmaster of the said school, in a great measure neglected the education of the youth of the said town; sometimes by totally absenting himself from the said town, and at other times, when there, by attending the said school for only one hour or two of a day: to the total ruin of the said free school, and repugnant to the wills of the donors establishing the same. We therefore, whose names are hereunto subscribed, inhabitants of the said town, do hereby promise and agree to pay to Mr. John Russell, Attorney at Law and Town clerk of the said town the several sums of money set against our respective names, for and towards the fees and disbursements, which he shall pay and grow due to him in petitioning the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and prosecuting the same to effect against him the said Samuel Loggon, clerk, to compel him to perform strictly his duty of schoolmaster in teaching and instructing the youth of the said school, or to renounce the place or office of schoolmaster there, as the said Lord Chancellor shall see cause, and for the doing of which this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority to him the said John Russell.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Henry Woodroffe ... ..	1	1	0	H. Dawson ... ..	1	1	0
Henry Warner ... ..	1	1	0	Robt. Ricketts ... ..	1	1	0
Wm. Craft ... ..	1	1	0	Henry Grace ... ..	1	1	0
S. Shipton ... ..	1	1	0	John Brasier ... ..	1	1	0
Saml. Anderson ... ..	1	1	0	Ed. Reeves ... ..	1	1	0
Saml. Ford ... ..	1	1	0	James Barber ... ..	1	1	0
Phil. Garrard ... ..	1	1	0	Chrisr. Jones ... ..	1	1	0
G. Lyford ... ..	1	1	0	Jn. Spencer ... ..	0	10	6
Henry Warner, Junr. ... ..	1	1	0				

1746. "*Petition of the Corporation of Basingstoke, that the Rev. Samuel Loggon, should either be obliged to attend to his duties, or be discharged from his office of Schoolmaster of the Chapel School.*"

"To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"The humble petition as well of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and other inhabitants of the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, as of the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood of the said town whose names are hereunto subscribed.

"MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH. THAT his late Majesty King Henry VIII. by his letters patent dated 16th November, in the 16th year of his reign, GRANTED licence to the then Bishop of Winchester and to William then Lord Sandys, their executors or assigns, to erect a fraternity or guild of themselves and others at the chapel in the said town of Basingstoke, to be called the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, and directed that the brethren of the said fraternity should choose annually one alderman and two wardens of the said brotherhood, to govern and supervise the affairs of the said fraternity with liberty to purchase lands, tenements, &c. in perpetuity.

"THAT by a statute made in the first year of his late Majesty King Edward VI., the said guild devolved to his then majesty.

"THAT by letters patent under the great seal of England, dated 24th February, in the 3rd and 4th years of King Philip and Queen Mary, the said fraternity or guild was restored and incorporated in perpetuity, with a grant to the said new fraternity of certain messuages, lands and tenements therein mentioned parcel of the lands and hereditaments formerly belonging to the said ancient guild.

"THAT in conformity to the said last mentioned charter, one alderman and two wardens were annually chosen of the said fraternity till about the year 1656, about which time, the Town House and great part of the said town of Basingstoke was consumed by fire, by means whereof and great trouble which happened through the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, everything fell into confusion, and for want of an alderman and guardians being regularly chosen the said fraternity (as your petitioners apprehend) again devolved to the crown.

"THAT the chapel in grant to the said fraternity hath time immemorial been used as a free school for the educating and instructing the youth of the said town, and the master of the said free school received the whole of the revenue of the lands appertaining to the said guild, for his care and trouble therein and his celebration of divine service in the said chapel.

"THAT the said chapel was during the time of the said usurpation suffered to go to decay and rendered unfit for the purposes aforesaid.

"THAT when the affairs of the said town came to be settled and monarchy restored, a new chapel was erected on part of the site of the old one, and your petitioners the Corporation of Basingstoke's predecessors ( who were trustees for several other gifts to the Master and Usher of the said free school and in whom the right of nomination of Usher there was and still is ) took upon them to nominate masters to the said school for a great number of years successively as occasion required, and permitted such masters successively to take the whole issues and profits of the estates belonging to the said guild for their trouble therein, and the said school continued for a great number of years in a very flourishing condition.

"THAT the place or office of Usher of the said chapel or free school becoming vacant in the year 1740, application was made to your petitioners the corporation of Basingstoke, by the Reverend Samuel Loggon, clerk, to fill up the same, and about January in the same year\* the said Samuel Loggon was nominated and appointed Usher thereof.

"THAT the said Samuel Loggon, from the time of his nomination till May, 1743, behaved well in the said office of Usher, and gave repeated assurances to your petitioners the corporation of Basingstoke, that he would shew a particular regard to, and use his utmost diligence in the education of the youth committed to his charge, and the master of the said school being then very old and infirm, importuned your petitioners the corporation of Basingstoke to use their interest that he might succeed to the mastership of the said school."

"THAT the said Loggon ( without the least notice to your petitioners the corporation of Basingstoke or to Alexander Lytton, clerk, the then Master of the said school ) by his false insinuations to the Lord Portsmouth and the rest of the said gentlemen of the neighbourhood, verified by their respective joining in, and subscribing their names hereto, prevailed on the said noble Lord and several other gentlemen to recommend him to your Lordship, as a fit person to succeed to the mastership of the said school, for celebrating divine service in the said chapel and instructing the youth of the said town, and by that means the said Loggon procured to himself a grant of the said school from your Lordship with the revenue and profits thereof.

"THAT the said Loggon from the time of his obtaining such grant hath behaved in manner so opposite to his most solemn engagements of giving due attendance at the school and instructing the youth of the said town, that he

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\* "It should be borne in mind, that at this date the year commenced on 25th March.

has ever since absented himself from the said school and for some years from the said town, and pretends that he is under no obligation whatever to instruct the youth of the said town, to the great prejudice of your petitioners the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and inhabitants of the said town and their children.

“YOUR petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordship that the said Samuel Loggon may be obliged to attend and discharge his duty as schoolmaster of the said free school, or that he may be removed from the said office, or that your Lordship will be pleased to give such directions therein as to your Lordship shall seem most proper.

“AND your petitioners shall ever pray.

“MASTERS OF THE HOLY GHOST SCHOOL.

Addenda, page 147. “Bishop Morley having made his award on 21st February, 1669–70, did not allow many days to elapse before exercising the power which he had reserved to himself and his successors, of the appointment of the schoolmaster, and nominated to this office.

“MARIUS D’ASSIGNY, L.L.B., who made and signed the following declaration on the 7th March, 1669–70.

‘Ego Marius D’Assigny, Baccalaureus Theologiæ, licentiandus ad erudiendum pueros in capella Sancti Spiritus, juxta villam de Basingstock in comitatu Sudhamton. necnon ad perlegendas preces in eadem capella, tribus articulis tricesimo sexto capite canonum ecclesiasticorum lubenter et ex animo subscribo. MARIUS D’ASSIGNY.’ \*

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\* “This Marius D’Assigny was collated by the Bishop of Carlisle to the vicarage of Pendrith in Cumberland, on 9th November, 1667, and resigned it before the 8th March, 1668–9. Son of Peter D’Assigny, M.A., who on 29th August, 1638, was instituted to the rectory of St. Hillary, Jersey, and his mother was probably sister to Nathaniel Marius, M.A., who was instituted to the rectory of the neighbouring parish of St. Clement’s on 23rd June, 1631. On the 11th June, 1668, he obtained a licence for his marriage at the Archbishop of Canterbury’s faculty office:—‘Marius D’Assigny, clerk, Vicar of Pendryth, Co. Cumberland, Bachelor, aged 27, and Elizabeth Effard, Spinster, aged 23, daughter of Captain Effard, now beyond the seas, who consents:—to be married at St. Saviour’s or St. Olave’s, Southwark.’ He retained the Mastership of the Holy Ghost School nearly two years. We have not been able to trace his subsequent career, but the following entry, dated 16th March, 1692–3, among the Marriage Licences granted by the Bishop of London, shews that his death occurred before that date,—‘Charles Desborough, of Wapping, Bachelor, aged 22, with his parents’ consent, and Elizabeth D’Assigny, of the same, Spinster, aged 22, with her mother’s consent, her father being dead:—to be married at Wapping.’

"JOHN ROGERS, his successor, made and signed a similar declaration on 14th February, 1671-2.

'Ego Johannes Rogers, in artibus Magister, licentiandus ad legendas preces et ad erudiendum pueros in capella Sancti Spiritus prope villam de Basingstoke in comitatu Southt. tribus articulis in tricesimo capite canonum ecclesiasticorum lubens et ex animo subscribo.

JOHANNES ROGERS.'

Addendum, page 150. "Septembris 22nd, 1673.

'Ego Joannes James artium Magister, licentiandus ad erudiendum pueros infra parochiam de Basingstoke in comitatu Southamptoniæ, tribus articulis sexto capite comprehensis canonum ecclesiasticorum lubens et ex animo subscribo. JOANNES JAMES.'

#### "USHERS OF THE HOLY GHOST SCHOOL.

"The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, on 22nd August, 1673, was elected to the office of Usher of the Holy Ghost School at Basingstoke, under the designation, '*sub-præceptor scholæ liberæ sive scholæ grammaticæ ibidem.*' Some particulars about him are given in page 406, and in the churchwardens' accounts for 1691-1692 among the payments out of Sir James Lancaster's gift occurs,—'*To Mr. John Clarke, lecturer, £36 18s. 8d.*' The election on 22nd August, 1673, appears to have been a ratification on the part of the corporation of a previous appointment made by Bishop Morley,—'18th April, 1673. Ego Johan. Clarke, diaconus, artium Baccalarius, licentiandus ad peragendum officium curati in ecclesia parochiali de Basingstoke in comitatu Southton. necnon ad peragendum officium Hypodidasculi in liberâ Schola de Basingstoke prædicta, tribus articulis in tricesimo sexto capite canonum ecclesiasticorum contentis lubens et ex animo subscribo. JOHANN. CLARKE.\*

"The Rev. JOHN ROGERS occurs as Usher in 1691, and received in that year out of Sir James Lancaster's gift, £16 12s. 1d. He was also Rector of Eastrop and curate of Basingstoke. '22nd April, 1696, Mr. John Rogers, curate, buried. *Parish Register.*'

"ISAAC DISMERITS succeeded Mr. Rogers. His burial on 5th December, 1698, occurs in the parish register, and in the churchwardens' accounts for 1698,—'*Received for the knell of Mr. Isaac Dissmerits, the Usher of the chapel school, 1s.*'

"The Rev. JOHN HOYLE was appointed Usher by the Corporation in December, 1724.

"May 23rd, 1735. It is agreed that Mr. John Hoyle, Usher of the free school be fully paid his whole arrears of £16 a year according to the will of the donor from the time of his last payment, upon condition that the said John

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\* "He took his B.A. degree as a member of Balliol College, Oxford, on 13th October, 1671.

Hoyle do resign his place of Usher into the hands of the corporation at Midsummer next and not otherwise.

‘If he declined the town clerk was to take counsel’s opinion, &c.

“October 5th, 1738. At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said town the day and year above said, a paper subscribed, J. Hoyle, purporting to be a resignation (of the Rev. Mr. John Hoyle, rector of Tunworth, and also late Usher of the free school of Basingstoke) of the said free school, was produced and read.

‘Whereupon it was resolved that the Ushership to the said school had become vacant.

‘Whereupon the Rev. Mr. NATHANIEL BALL, of St. John’s College, Cambridge, was proposed and nominated by the mayor (Mr. John Abbott) to succeed Mr. John Hoyle as Usher of the said school.

‘Resolved that the said Nathaniel Ball do succeed the said John Hoyle as Usher, and he was unanimously chosen. Ordered that Mr. Russell, town clerk, do proceed to make out a patent for that purpose.

“8th October, 1740. Mr. Ball was removed from the Ushership for neglect of duty and absenting himself in parts remote from the said town and school, imposing one Mr. Wimbolt in his stead contrary to the good liking and approbation of the said trustees, and in prejudice to the youth educated at the said school.

“A statement of the case drawn up on 18th June, 1740, recites ‘That Mr. Ball continued to teach the youth at the school till about Christmas, 1739, when he thought fit to accept a curacy at so great a distance, as rendered his personal attendance as Usher impossible. Subsequent to this, Mr. Ball acquainted the corporation with his thoughts of resigning his Ushership at Lady-day, 1740. Instead of doing so he has imposed a young fellow on the corporation to supply his place of Usher; has totally taken himself from doing duty as such, and refuses absolutely to resign the same unless he can be thereupon compelled by law.

“On 15th October, 1740, at a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said town, at their town hall, the day and year above said, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL LOGGON was proposed and nominated by Mr. Samuel Shipton, mayor of the said town, as a fit and proper person for Usher of the free school in Basingstoke aforesaid, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Ball, lately removed from the Ushership of the said school. To continue Usher of the said school, and to have, receive, and take the salary arising to him therefore, for so long time as he shall continue personally to officiate in the capacity of Usher of the said school, and be resident within the town of Basingstoke.

‘Elected unanimously, and appointed upon the terms aforesaid. Ordered that Mr. John Russell, town clerk of Basingstoke, do prepare a proper appointment of the Rev. Samuel Loggon, clerk, to the Ushership of the free grammar school of Basingstoke, pursuant to his election within signified, and for his so doing this shall be his sufficient authority.

“8th August, 1743. Samuel Loggon, clerk, late Usher of the free school of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke, lately nominated and appointed master of the

said school by King George II., by letters patent dated 18th July last, produced the same, and now resigned and gave up his appointment as Usher of the said school, dated 15th October, 1740.

“August 22nd, 1743. The mayor nominated for the office of Usher of the said school, the Rev. ALEXANDER LYTTON, clerk, . . . . . Preston, clerk, and . . . . . Skelton, clerk. The burgesses, aldermen, and mayor unanimously elected Mr. Lytton, and he was duly appointed Usher of the said school.

*“Mr. Hele’s undertaking when chosen Usher.*

“Town Hall in Basingstoke. May 18th, 1749.

“Present. Mr. Samuel Shipton, mayor, Mr. Samuel Anderson, Mr. Henry Woodroffe, Mr. Samuel Ford, Mr. Philip Garrard, Mr. Henry Warner, Junr., Mr. Henry Dawson, Mr. John Brasier, Mr. Edward Reeves.

‘At which time Mr. ARTHUR HELE proposed himself for Usher of the free grammar school of the said town, in the room of the Rev. Alexander Lytton, clerk, deceased, under the following conditions :

‘To take upon him the said office of Usher of the said school from the time that he shall be appointed to the said office by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said town.

‘That from that time he shall be so appointed, he engages to discharge the said trust with fidelity and honour; by instructing the youth of the said town, as shall be previously taught to read English, both in the Latin and Greek tongue, without any gratification therefore, save and except the salary or stipend annexed to the said office, and such other allowances for his care and trouble, as the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses shall think fit to allow him.

‘That in case of any misbehaviour or neglect in giving his attendance with diligence at the usual school house or chapel in the said town, for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be in the power of the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, or the major part of them for the time being, to remove him from his said place or office of Usher; to stay the payments of such stipend or allowances from that moment; to declare the said place vacant, and to elect some other person into the said office in his stead.

‘That he will in no wise interfere in the disputes subsisting between the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and the Rev. Samuel Loggon, clerk, school-master of the said free school; or make any claim or demand upon the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses for any arrears of salary or otherwise belonging to the said Ushership.

‘To give bond to the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses in the penalty of £500, to perform the proposals aforesaid.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELE.

“22nd August, 1758. The Rev. THOMAS BEALY, of Basingstoke, clerk, was proposed by Mr. John Brasier, mayor, as a fit person for Usher of the free school of the said town, now vacant by the resignation of Arthur Hele, clerk, late Usher of the said school, and to continue Usher of the said school and to instruct the youth therein or elsewhere in the said town as shall be approved of

by the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; and also to have, receive, and take the salary arising to the said office of Usher, for so long time and term as he the said Thomas Bealy shall continue personally to officiate in the said office and be resident within the said town.

‘And he was thereupon unanimously elected and appointed Usher of the said free grammar school, truly and faithfully to execute the said office on the terms and conditions above said. And the town clerk was ordered to prepare the appointment of the said Thomas Bealy, clerk, to the Ushership of the free grammar school of Basingstoke aforesaid, who was to receive the yearly salary of £16, and such other benefit as may lawfully arise with respect of the said office.

“29th March, 1768. The Rev. JOHN ILSLEY, M.A., of Basingstoke, was chosen as Usher of the free grammar school in Basingstoke aforesaid, the gift of Sir James Lancaster, knight, deceased, and that his salary do commence from Christmas day last, and it is ordered that Mr. Peyton, our town clerk, do forthwith prepare his appointment accordingly.

“20th January, 1807. Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON elected Usher of the free school in Basingstoke in the room, place, and stead of the Rev. John Ilsley deceased, late Usher of the said school. He was still Usher in 1819.

“WILLIAM DENNIS was elected Usher on 7th September, 1829. He resigned a few years afterwards on accepting a curacy in Hertfordshire. The school being then at a low ebb, no further appointments were made to the office of Usher until the issue of a new scheme, approved by the Court of Chancery, 11th June, 1852, which provided that the Trustees should be at liberty to permit any person who is or may be nominated by the Municipal Charity Trustees of Basingstoke, to act as Usher and Second Master. The following appointments to the office were made in accordance therewith.

MR. LEAR HOW,	appointed Aug. 8th, 1854.
„ C. F. JAY,	„ Oct. 20th, 1863.
„ LEWIS D. JONES,	„ Jan. 17th, 1865.
REV. PHILIP E. MONKHOUSE,	„ June 5th, 1867.
MR. ALFRED G. AYLES,	„ Jan. 17th, 1871.
„ G. J. DOBBS,	„ Oct. 21st, 1873.
„ ALFRED HARRE,	„ May 14th, 1875.
„ OSMUND A. ARCHER,	„ Jan. 22nd, 1878.
„ WILLIAM C. B. MILNE,	„ Feb. 4th, 1879.

“Mr. Milne continued in office until the promulgation of a subsequent scheme, drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, and approved by the Queen in Council, May 6th, 1886, which makes no provision on the foundation for a Second Master or Usher.

Note \*. Page 159. A. D. 1536. "*Translation of the contract deed for the erection of the Sandys tombs at Basingstoke.*

(*La Beffroi*, Vol. iv. 203-4. *Bruges*, 1872-3.)

"Master Thomas Leigh, merchant, of England, and Cornelius Hermanzone, for and in the name of and as commissioners of the most noble lord, Sir William Sans, chamberlain of the most mighty and most excellent prince Henry, the eighth of that name, King of England; acting on his behalf and binding themselves strictly and securely, in due form of law, on the one part, and Arnold Hermanzone, native of Amsterdam in Holland, at present residing at Aire in Artois, in his own name, on the other part, acknowledge and declare that of their own accord and free will, and without any constraint, they have made and concluded a contract, touching the making of two raised tombs or sepulchres, in form and manner following; namely that the said Arnold Hermanzone promises and pledges himself thereby to the said Master Thomas Leigh and Cornelius Hermanzone, in name as above, to make the said tombs, one of which shall be eight feet long and four and a half feet wide and four feet and a quarter in height, all according to Flemish measure, and of Antoin stone; which tomb shall also have upon the top stone a cross of copper, red and white, from head to foot, of the same length as the stone and (four?) inches broad. And, in case the said Arnold shall not be able to find red copper, he shall be allowed to take white copper, (brass) provided it be the best that he can find. Which cross shall have inscribed on it the names of William Sans and Margery Sans, the letters of which, together with the date of the said tomb, shall be also on white copper three inches broad. Also the said tomb shall contain on each long side three coats of arms, which shall be carved in the same stone and gilded, or of copper without gilding, carved and wrought on the said side stones, at the will of the aforesaid lord, the whole according to the design exhibited and shown by his said representatives there. Also the other tomb shall be seven Flemish feet long, four feet broad, and four feet high, having only two long side stones, and the stone on the top, because the head and foot of this sepulchre will not be seen, for the reason that it will be placed within a wall. And touching the inscription or date on this tomb or sepulchre, it is to be put on copper three inches broad, and the cross which shall be put on the stone at the top shall also be of copper, four fingers' breadths or inches wide, and four feet long, and of the same material and of Antoin stone, as the other sepulchre. Which two tombs and sepulchres thus made and wrought as above, the said Arnold promises and pledges himself hereby to deliver at his own expense to the said agents, or persons commissioned by them, in Antwerp, on the quay, within the next six or seven months, or one month later, under a penalty of ten livres of great Flemish money, to be applied to the profit of the said lord. For which two tombs the said Master Thomas and Cornelius Hermanzone promise and pledge themselves hereby well and loyally to pay to the same Arnold the sum of thirty livres of the said great Flemish money, and this in the form and manner following: namely, counting into his hand ten livres at once, which the said Arnold acknowledges that he has already had and received from the said Master Thomas, and paying ten livres more when the lesser of the two tombs shall be made and completed, and the rest when the other tomb shall also be fully made and completed, and duly polished. If, however, there be



any question between the two contracting parties, before the said two works shall be made and completed, as aforesaid, the said Arnold shall be bound to give notice to the said Cornelius Hermanzone one month before, to come to him and see whether the said two tombs be duly made and polished according to this contract, and the design exhibited by them. And the said two tombs being delivered by the said Arnold, here in Antwerp as aforesaid, he shall farther be bound to betake himself (having first received his last payment here in Antwerp) to that place in England where he is bound to deposit and put up the said tombs, and this at the expense and hazard of the said lord solely, who will also guarantee the cost of his board; for the making of which delivery by the same Arnold, here in Antwerp, as aforesaid, the subscribed Cornelius Hermanzone, in his own private name, is unalterably pledged as principal, making it his own business and responsibility to pay the said penalty to Sir William Sans, in case the said tombs should not be delivered at the said time, whereupon the same Arnold promises also to hold the said Cornelius Hermanzone acquitted and indemnified of all damages, expenses and costs into which he might in any way fall on the said account. Of all which, etc. etc. Dated at Antwerp on Monday, 1st March, 1535.



"The upper or breast portion of the surcoat of the first Lord Sandys, from a fragment of painted glass, formerly in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, now at the Vyne, shewing the upper arm of the well-known black *ragulee* cross of the Sandys family, surmounted by the collar of the Order of the Garter, with its pendant figure of St. George slaying the dragon. A portion of the breast plate with the lance-rest is shown on the right side of the surcoat, and the tassels of the mantle of the Order of the Garter on the left side. This fragment formed a portion of a kneeling figure of Lord Sandys.

Note\*. Page 199. "*Transcript of the record of the Ordination held in the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, by David Martin, Bishop of St. David's, on the 24th May, 1309.*"

"Ordines celebrati in Ecclesia Sancti Spiritus de Basingstoke, Wintoniensis diocesis, per venerabilem patrem, dominum David, Dei gratia, Menevensem episcopum, vice et auctoritate venerabilis patris, domini Henrici, Dei gratia, Wintoniensis episcopi, die Sabbati quatuor temporum in vigilia Sanctæ Trinitatis, videlicet, IX, kalendas Junii, anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> CCC<sup>mo</sup> Nono.

*"Ad primam tonsuram.*

Ricardus Coufold	Johannes Forester
Willelmus de Hameldon	Robertus le Ruor
Edwardus de Molyns	Johannes Davi
Johannes de Haywode	Robertus Veysi
Galfridus de la Broke	Johannes Drinkewater
Johannes But	Johannes Tosi
Johannes filius Apparitoris	Johannes Perschawe
Johannes de Wherewelle	Johannes Hendeman
Johannes Viable	Rogerus Horn
Willelmus Styhanger	Michael Brian
Johannes Germain	Robertus Pope
Johannes Frilond	Johannes Toneworthe
Stephanus de Witecherche	Willelmus de Hurtel
Willelmus de Beis	Nicholaus de Church
Henricus de Barton	Johannes de Flure
Willelmus Stratfeld	Willelmus Elys
Johannes Wild	Johannes Wortinge
Johannes Franceis	Johannes Clive
Jacobus Corenal	Johannes Cokoel
Johannes de Wortonge	Ricardus Holte
Ricardus le Ruor	Petrus Arcus
Johannes Gamene Dominike	Thomas de Basinge
Nicholaus Tornes	

*"Acoliti.*

Ricardus de Drokenstord, Rector ecclesiæ de Stonelygflete Eboracensis diocesis, per [litteras] dimissorias.

Thomas le Conestable	Henricus de Neweport
Willelmus de Andevere	Andreas de Stokes
Walterus de Basinge	Thomas Abraham
Johannes Litherare	Andreas de Wintonia
Johannes le Fauconer	Ricardus Pastor
Johannes de la Cope	Johannes de Newetone
Robertus de Totteford	Walterus Alisaundre
Johannes atte Watere	Henricus Kyppinge
Willelmus de Lynkeholte	Willelmus de Wynesflod

Walterus de Wogheners  
Thomas de la Putte  
Henricus de Heghefeld  
Galfridus de Ludeshulve  
Robertus Gamenes  
Willelmus Pinchehast

Johannes Haylward  
Thomas le Whyte de Lasham  
Willelmus ate Hoke  
Willelmus de Froyle  
Ricardus Roket \*

*“Subdiaconi.*

Frater Willelmus de Mora	} Monachi de Bello loco [Regis].
Frater Ricardus de Woltone	
Frater Walterus de Stennyng	

Ricardus Pikot, ad titulum Rogeri Haukyn.  
Robertus de la Lane de Worthing, ad titulum patrimonii sufficientem.  
Ricardus de Inkepenne, ad titulum patrimonii sufficientem.  
Willelmus Sacreville, ad titulum Johannis de Knolle domini de Wynesfode.  
Johannes de Nony, Bathoniensis et Wellensis diœcesis, per [litteras] dimissorias  
custodis spiritualitatis, sede vacante, ad titulum Humfredi de Dunsterre.  
Magister Gilbertus de Cornubia, Exoniensis diœcesis, per dimissorias.  
Willelmus Crispyn, ad titulum patrimonii sufficientem.  
Robertus Cosyn de Wydehay, ad titulum Prioris de Sandelford.  
Thomas Ladde, ad titulum Abbatis de Hyda.  
Walterus de Froylle, ad titulum Magistrorum Hugonis Tripacy et Ricardi  
Wodelok, canonicorum ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ, monialium Wintoniæ.  
Adam de Hyda, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Walterus de la Launde, ad titulum Jacobi de Norton, militis.  
Johannes de Lyle, ad patrimonii, &c.  
Petrus Cotel, rector, Sancti Michaelis in Judeismo.  
Walterus Coterel, ad titulum Walteri Scot de Basingstoke.  
Andreas de Frestone, Norwicensis diœcesis, per litteras dimissorias prioris et  
conventus Sanctæ Trinitatis Gypewice.  
Johannes Trowe, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Ricardus Tudriche, ad titulum . . Abbatis et conventus de Certeseya.  
Willelmus de Aqua, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Ricardus de Okkele, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Magister Ricardus de Aulton, Rector de Wylehale.

*“Diaconi.*

Willelmus Wakeman, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Thomas Brith, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Rogerus Flavel, Cicestrensis diœcesis, per dimissorias ad titulum patrimonii.  
Johannes de Aulton, ad titulum Archidiaconi Surriensis.  
Ricardus de Sancto Probo, Exoniensis diœcesis, per dimissorias ad titulum  
Thomæ le Riche de Andevere ut asserit sibi sufficientem.  
Willelmus de la Wode de Ruthewyk, ad titulum patrimonii.  
Adam de Durle, ad titulum Hugonis Braybeof, militis.

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\* “Afterwards Rector or incumbent of the Free Chapel of Basing. His subsequent ordinations are mentioned in page 11.

Johannes Biketon de Alresford, ad titulum patrimonii.

Thomas de Witteneie, Lincolniensis diocesis, per dimissorias at titulum communis villæ de Witteneie.

Willelmus filius Galfridi Vincent de Witteneie, Lincolniensis diocesis, per dimissorias ad titulum communis villæ de Witteneie.

Thomas filius Odyni de Berton, ad titulum domini Thomæ de Coudray, militis.

Andreas dictus Geffray, ad titulum patrimonii.

Johannes de Marisco, ad titulum prioris et conventus Sancti Dyonisii juxta Suthamptoniam.

Robertus de la Mare, ad titulum patrimonii.

Johannes de Lym, Rector ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai de Kingatestrete, Winton.

Ricardus de Wintonia, Rectoris de Peniton Meisy.

Elyas de Benetlegh, ad titulum patrimonii.

Willelmus Bollok, ad titulum patrimonii.

Rogerus Iwon, ad titulum patrimonii.

Thomas Vyel, ad titulum patrimonii.

### *“Presbyteri.*

Galfridus Hamelyn, Rector ecclesiæ de Chiltecombe.

Johannes dictus le Hunte, ad titulum prioris et conventus de Suwerke.

Rogerus de la Pole, ad titulum patrimonii.

Willelmus de Cornhampton, ad titulum patrimonii.

Robertus de Hampstede, ad titulum Domus Dei de Portesmuthe.

Johannes [de Dummere], Rector ecclesiæ de Dummere.

Ricardus de Pendernos, dictus Rose, Exoniensis diocesis, per dimissorias simplices.

Johannes de Borgham, Cicestrensis diocesis, per dimissorias simplices.

Johannes Godriche, ad titulum patrimonii.

Ricardus de Barton, Rector ecclesiæ de Sutton, (Surrey).

Willelmus le Venour, Herefordensis diocesis, per dimissorias de gratia domini.

Henricus Herman, Rector ecclesiæ de Stoke juxta Guldfordiam.

Johannes de la Berchette, de Shyrefeld, ad titulum Johannis de Molendino de eadem.

Walterus de Crawele, ad titulum patrimonii.

Henricus de Sutton, ad titulum prioris de Sandon.

Willelmus Bles, Lincolniensis diocesis, per dimissorias ad titulum patrimonii.

Rogerus, Rector ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Wintoniæ.

Willelmus de Dokelinton, Lincolniensis diocesis, per dimissorias ad titulum patrimonii.

Johannes de Bechesworthe, ad titulum patrimonii.

Frater Rogerus de Godeshulle

Frater Robertus de Hampton

Frater Rogerus de Muleford

} Religiosi de Bello loco [Regis].

*“From the Episcopal Register of Brother Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester.  
Folio 320d. and 321.*

## LECTURERS.

“Page 406. After second paragraph insert:—

“‘STEVEN EVERED, alias WEBBE, clerk, the Lecturer in the town of Basingstoke,’ in 1647, received £20 from the Skinners’ Company on account of his salary; and in the Churchwardens’ accounts of 1647 occurs; ‘paid to Mr. Stephen Webbe for his charges in going to London himself to receive the money of the Skinners, 20s.’ It is not unlikely that at this date he had held the Lectureship for many years, as in 1622, among the subscribers towards the expenses of erecting the gallery at the west end of the church, occurs; ‘*Mr. Steven Evered* 13s. 4d.’ and in 1627, ‘*Received of Mr. Steven Evered for his child’s knell*, 1s.’ He probably resigned the Lectureship on his appointment to the Vicarage in 1648 or shortly afterwards. (See page 25; also page 23 as to Mr. Brockett, who may have only required the occasional use of the pulpit as Mr. Evered’s deputy.)

Page 406. “JOHN CLARKE was appointed Lecturer not long after his ordination, as on the 13th November, 1673, he signed the following declaration:

‘Ego Johannes Clarke, in Artibus Baccalaurius, Collegii Balliolensis in academia Oxoniensi, cui licentia prædicandi verbum Dei concedenda est, necnon peragendi officium Lectoris in ecclesia parochiali de Basingstoke in comitatu Southton. sacras literas pure et sincere tractabo, easque prudenti simplicitate populo exponam, nec in sermonibus meis de rebus jam constitutis suscitabo controversias, nec spargam neque innovationem quameunque in doctrina vel ceremoniis suadebo. JO. CLARKE.’

Page 407. “*Dele*, line 13–15 and note at the foot of the page, as we were wrong in stating that the Rev. *Lancelot* Jackson held the Lectureship, and in rectification we insert these additional particulars with regard to the appointment of the Lecturers who succeeded Mr. John James.

“1738. At a meeting of the Corporation held on 29th May, 1738, the mayor (Mr. William Hawkins) nominated the Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D., the Rev. William Sealy, and the Rev. John Hoyle, ‘that one of them may be elected and chosen Lecturer of the town of Basingstoke and to receive the gifts of Sir James Deane and of Sir James Lancaster, in the room, place and stead of John James, late Lecturer of the said town, deceased.’

‘The mayor and seven of the corporation voted for Mr. Warton, and seven for Mr. Hoyle, and as the mayor’s vote gave Mr. Warton a majority he was declared duly elected.

“1745. On 10th December, 1745, it was resolved by the corporation ‘that Monday, the 16th instant, be the day for electing a Lecturer in the room of the Rev. Thomas Warton deceased, and at the meeting held on the 16th December, it was

'Resolved by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Basingstoke that whoever shall be nominated and chosen Lecturer of the town in the place and stead of the Rev. Thomas Warton deceased, the late Lecturer shall be strictly qualified to have the same according to the will of Sir James Deane, knight, deceased, the first founder thereof, and shall during all such time as he shall continue to hold the same be resident within the said town according to the true meaning and design of such donor, unless at any time excused from lawful cause, by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, or the major part of them for the time being.

'Also, that whosoever shall be so nominated and chosen Lecturer, shall all such time as he shall so continue Lecturer, continue to preach two lecture sermons, viz. on every Thursday and on every Sunday after evening prayer, in the year, as hath been accustomed in the parish church of Basingstoke for a great number of years last past to the great good of the parish.

'Also, that such Lectureship, whosoever shall be so chosen to the said office, shall not be supplied by any curate or other agent to be appointed by such Lecturer when chosen, but personally by such Lecturer himself, unless prevented by illness or permitted to do so by the said mayor, aldermen, or burgesses, or the major part of them. Provided nevertheless that such Lecturer shall and lawfully may, for other his necessary occasions, be absent from the parish for the space of two calendar months in the year, if he shall so think fit, without leave from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, so as the Lectureship be duly and regularly supplied by a Godly and learned preacher in his place and stead during all that time.

'Also, that such Lecturer when chosen and appointed shall duly and strictly, during all such time as he shall continue Lecturer, pose the children in the grammar school of the town on every Saturday being schoolday, according to the will of the donor, and shall not be absent from the town during the several high festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

'Also, that whosoever shall be so chosen Lecturer shall accept the same on the terms before specified and enter into bond in the penalty of £500 to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to perform and execute the said office by and under the several conditions and resolutions herein before mentioned. And in case he shall refuse to do the same that then such election shall be null and void as though the same had never been made.'

"16th December, 1745. The mayor (Mr. Henry Woodroffe) thereupon nominated the Rev. Richard Jackson, D.D., the Rev. Richard Russell, L.L.D., and the Rev. William Henchman, B.D., 'for one of them to be chosen Lecturer in the room of the Rev. Thomas Warton deceased, late Lecturer of the said town. By and subject to the several preceding resolutions of the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.' DR. RICHARD JACKSON\* was elected to the office unanimously, subject to the conditions above specified.

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\* "Son of Edward Jackson of Coventry, matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 11th March, 1719-20, aged 19. Elected demy of Magdalen College in 1723; B.A. in 1726, M.A. 1729; Fellow of Magdalen College in 1733, and

"6th November, 1747. The matter of the resignation of the Lectureship made by the Rev. Dr. Richard Jackson. Resolved that Mr. Giles Lyford, present mayor, will be pleased to nominate three worthy clergymen of the neighbourhood of the town for one of them to be now chosen Lecturer in the room and stead of the said Dr. Richard Jackson. Whereupon the said Giles Lyford nominated the Rev. William Henchman, clerk, Vicar of Basingstoke; the Rev. Joseph Warton, Rector of Winslade; and the Rev. Richard Garrard, Vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts. The votes centred upon Mr. Henchman, with the exception of Mr. Henry Grace, who voted for Mr. Warton. MR. HENCHMAN was declared duly elected, 'and it is ordered that Mr. John Russell, our town clerk, do forthwith prepare his appointment accordingly.'

"26th September, 1768. 'At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the two several clergymen hereunto named by Mr. John Covey, mayor, for one of them to be chosen Lecturer in the room and place of the Rev. William Henchman deceased, late Lecturer. Dr. Sheppard, D.D., and Benjamin Underwood, clerk, M.A. DR. SHEPPARD was chosen unanimously and declared duly elected.

"3rd October, 1814. The lectureship being vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, the Rev. JAMES BLATCH, B.D., was elected 'Lecturer of the town, and to receive the gifts of the late Sir James Deane and Sir James Lancaster, knights, deceased, in the room and stead of the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., late Lecturer of the said town, deceased. The Rev. Dr. Hall and the Rev. Dr. Thompson were also nominated, but neither of them were honoured with a vote.



took his D.D. degree 18th January, 1741-2. He was instituted to the rectory of Laverstoke, Hants, on 29th March, 1740, and retained it until 1747; he was also vicar of East Worldham (instituted 25th January, 1742,) and rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts; and died on 19th September, 1779, aged 78.

“A LIST OF THE BURGESSES AND ALDERMEN APPOINTED AND ELECTED  
UNDER THE CHARTER GRANTED BY KING CHARLES I. (See page 457.)  
A.D. 1641 to 1835.

“The names marked with an \* denote those among the Aldermen who did not attain the Mayoralty. The date given before the names in this list indicates the year of election.

*Burgesses.*

- 1641 Thomas South
- William Hearne
- William Greene, died in 1645
- John Holmes, died in 1645
- James Wither
- Edmund Pitman
- Richard Woodroffe
- Andrew Butler
- 1649 William Clough, died in 1652
- John Coleman
- William Hawkins
- 1650 Hugh White
- George Butler
- Thomas Dinham
- John Davis
- Richard Butler
- 1658 William Spire
- 1658 George Edwards
- 1658 Richard Woodroffe, Junr.
- 1662 Francis Moore
- 1662 Richard Hanington
- 1666 John Coleman, Junr.
- 1667 William Coleman
- Henry Barfoote
- William Blunden, Junr.
- George Prince
- 1671 William Lambe
- 1673 Walter Froude, died 1681-2
- 1675 John Davis, Junr.
- 1679-80 Joseph Mooreing
- 1680 William Smith
- 1681-2 Walter Barfoote
- 1682 Richard Coleman
- Henry Collier
- 1684 William Warner
- 1686 Richard Lambe ob. 1700
- 1687-8 George Prince, Junr.
- 1688 William Coleman, Junr., ob.
- 1693

*Aldermen.*

- 1641 John Aylwin
- William Blunden,\* died in 1644
- In 1645 his legacy of 20s.
- to the church was paid by
- his daughter Margaret.
- Richard Spier,\* died in 1645
- Richard Brackley
- Robert Stocker, Junr.
- Thomas Hall
- Thomas South, died in 1653
- William Hearne, died in Oct.
- 1657, buried on 22nd Oct.
- Andrew Butler, died in 1649
- James Wither
- Edmund Pitman
- Richard Woodroffe
- John Coleman, Senr., resig.
- 1693
- William Hawkins
- Hugh White
- George Butler \*
- Thomas Dinham
- 1662 John Davis
- 1666 Richard Butler *vice* Brackley
- dec.
- 1667 George Edwards
- 1667 Richard Woodroffe
- 1671 Francis Moore
- 1673 Richard Hanington
- 1673 John Coleman, Junr.
- 1679-80 William Coleman
- 1680 Henry Barfoote
- 1682 William Blunden
- George Prince
- 1684 William Lambe
- 1687 John Davies,\* died in 1688
- 1688 Walter Barfoote
- 1692 Joseph Mooreing
- 1693 Richard Coleman



*Burgesses.*

- 1692 Robert Blunden  
 1693 John Hawkins *vice* R. Coleman  
 1694 Edmund Butler *vice* W. Coleman, Junr., dec.  
 1697 William Russell  
 1700 William Lambe *vice* R. Lamb dec., ob. 1709  
 1701 Edward Jeyes  
 1702 James Chudleigh ob. 1705  
 1704 Charles May  
 1705 Robert Blunden  
 1706 John Davies  
 1708 Thomas Widmore  
 1708-9 Robert Barfoot  
 1710 Nathaniel Kew *vice* Jeyes  
 — William Hawkins *vice* W. Lambe dec.  
 — Richard Lambe *vice* May (*sic.*)  
 1712 Henry Woodroffe *vice* R. Lambe dec.  
 1712 Henry Prince  
 1715 Daniel May *vice* C. May dec.  
 1715 Charles Woodroffe  
 — Henry Warner  
 1717 Joseph Olliffe  
 1719 William Craft *vice* D. May, resig.  
 — John Pitman  
 John Abbott  
 1725 John Jones, left Basingstoke in 1732  
 1725 Samuel Shipton  
 1726 Samuel Anderson  
 1728 King Pittman *vice* H. Warner  
 1728 Samuel Ford *vice* J. Olliffe  
 1732 Philip Garrard *vice* W. Craft  
 1735 John Jeffery *vice* J. Jones deprived  
 1737 William Craft, Junr., *vice* J. Abbott  
 1738 Giles Lyford *vice* K. Pittman dec.  
 1739 Henry Warner, Junr., *vice* S. Shipton  
 — James Davies *vice* S. Anderson. He did not accept the office, and on 27th April, 1741, paid a fine of

*Aldermen.*

- 1697 Henry Collier  
 1701 William Warner  
 1702 George Prince *vice* W. Blunden  
 1704 Robert Blunden *vice* H. Barfoot dec.  
 1706 Edmund Butler *vice* R. Blunden dec.  
 1708 John Hawkins \* *vice* Richard Coleman dec.  
 1708-9 William Russell *vice* J. Hawkins resig.  
 — William Lamb \* *vice* R. Woodroffe dec. He was buried on 25th Dec. 1709.  
 1709 Edward Jeyes *vice* G. Prince, Senr., dec.  
 1710 Charles May *vice* R. Woodroffe dec. (*sic.*) *Vere* *vice* W. Lamb  
 1712 John Davies *vice* Edm. Butler dec.  
 1714 Thomas Widmore *vice* J. Davies dec.  
 — Robert Barfoot *vice* C. May dec.  
 1716 William Hawkins *vice* Walter Barfoot resig.  
 1719 Robert Blunden *vice* W. Russell dec.  
 1720. Henry Prince *vice* G. Prince resig.  
 1725 Henry Woodroffe *vice* H. Collier resig.  
 1726 Charles Woodroffe  
 1727 Henry Warner *vice* T. Widmore dec.  
 1728 Joseph Olliffe *vice* W. Warner dec.  
 1732 William Craft *vice* Rob. Barfoot dec.  
 1737 John Abbott *vice* Rob. Blunden dec.  
 1739 Samuel Shipton *vice* C. Woodroffe dec.  
 — Samuel Anderson *vice* W. Hawkins resig.  
 1740 Samuel Ford *vice* H. Prince dec.  
 — Philip Garrard *vice* J. Olliffe dec.

*Burgesses.*

- £5 to be excused and released.
- 1739 William Hayes *vice* J. Jones  
resig. (*sic*)
- 1740 Henry Dawson *vice* S. Ford  
— Robert Ricketts *vice* P. Garrard
- 1741 Henry Grace *vice* James Davies  
— John Brasier *vice* W. Craft
- 1743 Edward Reeves *vice* W. Hayes  
dec.
- 1750 James Dredge *vice* John Abbot  
dec.
- 1750 William Harrison *vice* E. Reeves  
dec.
- 1754 James Cooper *vice* Henry Dawson  
dec.
- 1755 Thomas Pitman *vice* W. Harrison  
who refused to serve.
- 1755 Edward Lane *vice* H. Warner,  
Senr., one of the burgesses and  
an alderman dec.
- 1755 John Covey *vice* P. Garrard,  
burgess and alderman dec.
- 1757 Charles Vine *vice* John Abbot  
dec., James Dredge refusing  
to serve.
- 1757 William Downes *vice* W. Craft  
burgess and alderman dec.
- 1757 Richard Hunt *vice* J. Brasier
- 1758 William Paice *vice* H. Grace dec.
- 1758 William Blake *vice* S. Ford  
dec.
- 1759 William Ring *vice* J. Covey
- 1761 John Ring, Junr., *vice* H. Wood-  
roffe dec.
- 1761 William Bramley, Junr., *vice* W.  
Blake dec.
- 1770 Samuel Shipton, Junr., *vice* H.  
Warner, Junr., dec.
- 1770 John Ricketts *vice* T. Pitman
- 1770 Robert Cooper *vice* R. Ricketts
- 1772 Richard Skeate *vice* W. Downes  
dec.
- 1772 Joseph Olliffe *vice* J. Brasier
- 1772 George Penton *vice* S. Shipton,  
Junr., who desired to be excused  
from serving the said office.

*Aldermen.*

- 1741 William Craft, Junr., *vice* W.  
Craft, Senr., dec.
- 1745 Giles Lyford *vice* John Davies  
dec.
- 1752 Robert Ricketts *vice* H. Woodroffe  
dec.
- 1756 Henry Grace *vice* P. Garrard dec.  
— John Brasier *vice* H. Warner,  
Senr., dec.  
— James Cooper *vice* W. Craft dec.
- 1757 Thomas Pitman\* *vice* S. Ford  
dec. He refused to qualify.  
'Fined £5, and after its pay-  
ment to be cashiered from his  
burgess-ship and the same to be  
vacant.'
- 1758 Edward Lane *vice* H. Grace dec.
- 1759 John Covey *vice* S. Ford dec.
- 1764 William Downes *vice* R. Ricketts  
dec.
- 1769 Charles Vine *vice* S. Anderson  
resig.
- 1771 William Ring *vice* W. Downes  
dec.
- 1772 John Ring *vice* J. Brasier dec.
- 1773 William Bramley *vice* S. Shipton  
dec.
- 1775 Richard Skeate *vice* G. Lyford  
resig.
- 1780 George Penton\* *vice* Edw. Lane  
dec.
- 1783 Thomas Robins *vice* E. Lane dec.
- 1783 Thomas Peacock\* *vice* R. Skeate,  
who has left the town and is  
settled at Whitechurch.
- 1786 David Graham *vice* J. Cooper  
removed from office.
- 1787 Rev. John Evans *vice* J. Covey  
removed from office.
- 1789 John de la Touche *vice* C. Vine  
dec.
- 1793 John Mullens\* *vice* W. Ring dec.
- 1795 Mr. Thomas May, Junr., *vice* W.  
Bramley dec.
- 1796 Rev. John Ilsley *vice* J. Ring dec.
- 1797 Robert Hulbert *vice* J. Mullens  
removed 'for having absented.

*Burgesses.*

- 1772 John Bishop *vice* J. Ricketts who desired to be excused from serving the said office.
- 1772 Robert Cleeve *vice* R. Cooper who desired to be excused from serving the said office.
- 1777 Thomas Stubbs *vice* G. Lyford *resig.*
- 1778 Charles Dixon *vice* J. Olliffe *dec.*  
Five members of the corporation voted for him including the mayor, but six refused to vote either for him or Mr. Samuel Westerton or Mr. Thomas Pistell the three nominated by the mayor; and nominated three others and elected Mr. John Lyford a burgess in the room and place of Mr. Joseph Olliffe.

*Burgesses.*

- 1778 Samuel Westerton *vice* S. Shipton *dec.* Four of the corporation voted for him including the the mayor. Six of the corporation nominated three others and elected Mr. John Davis in the room of the said Samuel Shipton.
- 1780 Rev. Dr. Sheppard *vice* E. Lane *resig.*
- 1783 Thomas Robins *vice* J. Olliffe *dec.*
- 1783 Thomas Peacock *vice* S. Shipton *dec.* (John Davis having refused the office.)
- 1783 Thomas May, Senr., *vice* T. Stubbs *dec.*
- 1785 Rev. John Ilsley *vice* T. Robins
- 1785 Rev. John Evans *vice* T. Peacock
- 1786 David Graham *vice* R. Cleeve, removed from office.
- 1788 John Mullens *vice* George Penton, removed from office.
- 1789 John de la Touche *vice* D. Graham
- 1794 Thomas May, Junr., *vice* J. de la Touche
- 1794 Timothy Mullens *vice* J. Mullens
- 1795 Robert Hulbert *vice* Rev. J. Evans

*Aldermen.*

- himself for a considerable time from every corporate meeting.
- 1798 Rev. Dr. Sheppard\* *vice* T. Peacock removed, who had left the town and was living at Staines in Middlesex.
- 1807 Timothy Mullens *vice* J. de la Touche *dec.*
- 1810 Charles May *vice* Rev. J. Ilsley *dec.*
- 1812 Charles Hawthorne *vice* Rev. J. Ilsley (*sic*)
- 1820 James Warne *vice* D. Graham *dec.*
- 1824 John Simmons *vice* Rev. Dr. Sheppard *dec.*
- 1829 William Anthony Lewis *vice* T. Robins *dec.*
- 1833 Richard Eyles\* *vice* T. L. Mullens *dec.*

*Burgesses.*

- 1795 Charles May *vice* Mr. Thomas May the elder, heretofore elected to the office of one of the burgesses who on account of non-residence was not sworn into the said office.
- 1796 Daniel Matthews *vice* Rev. J. Ilsley
- 1797 William Henry Thomas *vice* R. Hulbert
- 1802 Charles Hawthorne *vice* D. Matthews, lately removed from the town of Basingstoke.
- 1807 Henry Houghton *vice* W. H. Thomas *dec.*
- 1811 James Warne *vice* C. May
- 1816 William Anthony Lewis *vice* C. Hawthorne
- 1820 John Simmons
- 1824 Charles May, Junr.
- 1829 Thomas Workman  
— Charles Headeach, resigned in 1834
- 1832 Robert [S.] Hulbert
- 1832 Richard Eyles
- 1833 John Osmond Nichols
- 1833 John Sansom

*"A LIST OF THE SERJEANTS AT MACE, from the time of the Charter granted by King James I. constituting the office.*

Humphrey Frith } elected and sworn Serjeants at Mace under the charter  
Edward Greene } granted by James I., on 24th July, 1622.

Thomas Burbank, on 10th September, 1632, *vice* Humphrey Frith, deceased.

Robert Auncell, on 5th April, 1637, *vice* Thomas Burbank, deceased.

Miles Holmes, Serjeant at Mace, buried 25th September, 1640.

Edward Greene, elected on 27th September, 1640, *vice* Miles Holmes, deceased.

Edward Greene, } elected under the new charter on 9th October, and sworn  
John Samborne, } on the 20th October, 1641.

Francis Douse, Serjeant, buried 12th August, 1659.

Richard Whicher, Serjeant, buried 18th October, 1660.

William Greene, the Serjeant, buried of the plague, September, 1666.

John Watts, the Serjeant, buried 27th December, 1679.

Thomas Bramley, elected 18th December, 1666.

John Spier, Serjeant, was buried 28th March, 1716.

Giles Watts, elected on 10th March, 1679-80. 3rd June, 1717, Giles Watts formerly Serjeant was buried.

John Ingram, elected 31st December, 1688, *vice* Thomas Bramley, deceased. Buried 19th March, 1719-20.

Daniel Budd, Flaxdresser, elected 7th October, 1720, *vice* John Watts. Daniel Budd, Town Serjeant, buried 6th August, 1747.

Giles Ingram, Victualler, elected 7th October, 1720, *vice* John Ingram. January 30th, 1785, Giles Ingram, above 64 years Serjeant of this Corporation, was buried, (aged 85 died.)

Thomas Wigg, elected in August, 1747. On 2nd October, 1769, 'The Corporation having taken into consideration the ill behaviour of Thomas Wigg, one of the Serjeants at Mace, have unanimously agreed to expel him from the said office of Serjeant, and he is hereby accordingly expelled.'

William Jeffery, elected 2nd October 1769, *vice* Thomas Wigg removed.

John White, elected 2nd February, 1785, 'Serjeant at Mace to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and minister of the weekly court of record, and sworn on the same day, in the place of Giles Ingram, lately deceased.' John White, Town Serjeant, buried 28th November, 1793, aged 67.

John Hind, elected 3rd December, 1793, *vice* John White, deceased.

Charles Jacob, elected 13th May, 1796, *vice* William Jeffery, deceased.

John Stroud, elected 9th October, 1801, *vice* John Hind, 'lately displaced from the office of one of the Serjeants at Mace.'

John Hankin, elected on 25th September, 1804, *vice* John Stroud, lately deceased.

Charles Cox, elected 5th October, 1807, *vice* Charles Jacob, lately removed.

James Cooper, elected 2nd October, 1820,, *vice* John Hankin, lately deceased.  
Charles Cox, the younger, elected on 7th September, 1835, *vice* Charles Cox, the elder, resigned :—

And on the 9th January, 1836, James Cooper and Charles Cox were re-elected Serjeants at Mace under the Corporations' Municipal Act.

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“MASTERS OF THE PETTY SCHOOL OF BASINGSTOKE.

“ROBERT WALKER appears to have been the first Petty Schoolmaster appointed ‘according to the tenor of the last will and testament of Sir James Lancaster, knight, deceased. He occurs as parish clerk in 1623, and continued to hold both offices up to the time of his death in 1637. In the churchwardens’ accounts for 1637 occurs :—‘*Received of John Walker for his father’s knell, 1s.*’ And he bequeathed to the church a green velvet cushion.

“RICHARD GODDARD was elected and chosen to be Petty Schoolmaster of Basingstoke on 7th July, 1637, in the place and stead of Robert Walker deceased.

“PETER SANESBURY appears to have been the next Petty Schoolmaster. He died in July, 1658, and was buried 1st August. (See page 109.)

“WILLIAM HALL succeeded him, and in 1691 as Petty Schoolmaster was paid £12 6s. 4d. out of Sir James Lancaster’s gift. He died in 1692.

“RICHARD WOODROFFE was appointed in 1692, and held the office till March, 1728.

“JOHN HOLDER, on 25th March, 1728, was elected by the corporation as ‘Petty Schoolmaster of Basingstoke in the room of Mr. Richard Woodroffe lately deceased, for and during the term of his natural life, provided he shall continue so long capable of teaching and instructing the youth of the said school and shall be of good life and conversation.’ He died in July, 1771, and

“MR. RICHARD HUNT, of the town of Basingstoke, on the 25th July, 1771, was elected ‘Master of the Petty School adjoining to the church in Basingstoke.’ His predecessors held the office of parish clerk, together with the mastership of the Petty School, but in this instance the offices were separated.\* Mr. Hunt died on 6th May, 1797, aged 73.

“JOHN HIND was his successor.

“‘WILLIAM BROWN of Basingstoke, schoolmaster,’ on 3rd September, 1810, was elected ‘Master of the Petty School of Basingstoke in the room, place and stead of John Hind deceased, late master of the said school, the same being the gift of the late Sir James Lancaster deceased, to continue in the said office during the pleasure of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.’ He had been elected Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School in 1801. William Brown buried November 3rd, 1814, aged 62. ‘*Parish Register.*’ From this date the Master of the Petty School had charge of the boys of the Blue Coat Hospital School.

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\* ‘Edward Spier, parish clerk, buried 23rd July, 1793, aged 78. ‘*Parish Register.*’

"THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

"In 1646, Richard Aldworth, Esq. bequeathed to the corporation of Basingstoke £2000, upon trust, that they should purchase lands with it of the clear yearly value of £103 10s. 8d. or upwards. After paying yearly £10 to the Lecturer of the parish; £6 13s. 4d. for clothing ten aged parishioners; and £5 0s. 8d. for weekly distributions of bread, he directed the rest of the income to be applied in supporting a BLUE COAT SCHOOL, for the education, clothing and maintenance of seven poor boys, and for the apprenticing one or more of them yearly.

"In 1859 the property held by the corporation, as trustees of Aldworth's Charities, consisted of £5598 12s. 9d. three per cent. consols, and the Blue Coat School premises in Cross Street, consisting of a school room used as the Boys' National School (enlarged for that purpose about the year 1820) and two adjoining houses, one occupied by the schoolmaster and the other by the mistress of the Girls' National School. For augmenting the apprentice fees given with the Blue Coat Boys, the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D. gave the dividends of £333 6s. 8d. three per cent. stock. To increase the premium paid with each boy to £13 6s. 8d. the Corporation agreed in 1822 to allow £6 13s. 4d. yearly. It was also arranged that the Blue Coat Boys should be educated by the Master of the Boy's National School, who was to be allowed yearly £10 for their instruction; and £112 a-year for providing them with food and lodging, and with clothing of the same description as that provided for the boys of Christ's Hospital, in London. The boys were originally selected by the corporation from the sons of poor settled inhabitants of Basingstoke.

"April 19th, 1744, Mr. Edward Dredge, Master of the Blew Boy Hospital school was buried. '*Parish Register.*'

"6th September 1784. At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses this day, EDWARD EASTMAN, of Basingstoke, was unanimously elected and chosen Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School in this town, the gift of the late Richard Aldworth, Esq. deceased, for the term of one year commencing on the 29th instant, under the conditions, regulations, articles and agreements hereinafter mentioned.

1. 'That each boy shall be new clothed by the corporation with two jackets, one waistcoat, one pair of leather breeches, two pair of yellow hose, two shirts, two bands, one red girdle, one pair of yellow square buckles, one cap tied with yellow ferret, and two pair of shoes, on or before the feast of St. Michael next. And the said Edward Eastman at the end of the said term shall in like manner at his own expense clothe each boy so being in the said school.

2. 'That the corporation at the election of each boy shall provide him with a new Common Prayer Book which book shall be taken away with such when he shall leave the school.

3. 'That each boy upon leaving school shall be permitted to take with him his clothes usually worn every day.

4. 'The said Edward Eastman to be permitted to live in the present school-house rent free, the corporation keeping the same in repair except glass windows, which are to be repaired at the expense of the Master.

5 'The boys to be boarded, clothed, found books, pens, ink and paper, at the rate of £9 10s. a year each boy, payable quarterly.

6. 'The boys shall not be allowed to glean or gather wood.

7. 'Each boy upon his election shall be immediately clothed at the expense of the said master in like manner as aforesaid.

8. 'The master with the boys shall attend morning and evening service at Basingstoke every Sunday, and the lecture sermon every Thursday.

'And the said Edward Eastman in testimony of his concurrence to every particular before inserted hath signed his hand hereunto. Edw. Eastman.

"On the 5th September, 1785, Mr. Eastman's services were continued for another year, under the same regulations, 'except the first article relating to the corporation clothing the boys, instead of which the said Edward Eastman is at his own expense to clothe the said boys.'

"15th July, 1786. Edward Eastman, the present Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School, having notice given him to quit at Michaelmas next, THOMAS JARVIS, of the town of Maidenhead, was elected and chosen Master of the said school for one year commencing at Michaelmas next, under the conditions, regulations, articles, and agreements hereinafter mentioned.

1. 'That the boys at Michaelmas next will be new clothed: the said Thomas Jarvis shall on or before the expiration of the said term find and provide at his own expense each boy in the said school with one blue jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of leather breeches, two pair of yellow hose, two shirts, two bands, one red girdle, one pair of yellow square buckles, one blue cap tied with yellow ferret, and two pair of shoes, all new.

2. 'The corporation to find beds and bedding for the children at their own expense.

3 & 4. 'Same as No. 2 & 3 in previous regulations, except that the clothes which a boy is to be allowed to take away are called his second best suit.

5 & 6. 'Same as No. 4 & 5 of previous regulations.

8 & 9. 'Same as 7 & 8, except that to the last is added, 'the Master to walk with the boys to church and sit with them there.'

10. 'That in case the said Master shall neglect to new clothe the boys as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the corporation to do it, and deduct the expense out of the salary.

11. 'Provided that in case the said Thomas Jarvis shall ill behave himself as a Master of the said school, or to the members of the corporation or either of them, then the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and their successors, shall have full liberty to remove him at pleasure.

"'16th February, 1793, Thomas Jervoise, Master of the Blue Coat School, was buried.' *Parish Register*.

"16th October, 1794. Thomas Jarvis, late Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School, having sometime since departed this life, and his widow having had due notice given her to quit the same at the feast day of St. Thomas next,

"JOSEPH COLLIS, Master of the Free School of Sherborne St. John in this county, was by us, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said town, unanimously elected Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School of Basingstoke, the gift of the late Richard Aldworth, Esq., deceased, for the term of one year from the 21st day of December next, or during the pleasure of the corporation, under the same regulations and conditions in other respects, as were entered into by the said mayor, alderman, and burgesses with the said Thomas Jarvis, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1786.

"30th September, 1800. Joseph Collis, Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School of this town, having given notice to quit at old Michaelmas day next,

"RICHARD DARNELL, of the parish of St. Ebbe, in the city of Oxford, school-master, was by us, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses elected Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School of the said town, the gift of the late Richard Aldworth, Esq., deceased, during the pleasure of the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

"19th March, 1801. Richard Darnell, Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School of this town, having had notice given him to quit the said school at Lady Day next.

"WILLIAM BROWN of Kingsclere, Master of the Free School there, was on the recommendation of the High Steward, elected, &c. *as before*, Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School of the said town, the gift, &c. *as before*.

"SAMUEL PAUL was appointed about 1814, and held the office till Aug., 1829.

"GEORGE FREEMANTLE, Schoolmaster, was appointed 7th September, 1829, Master of the Blue Coat Hospital School, founded by Richard Aldworth, Esq., deceased, in the room of Samuel Paul, lately removed.

"THOMAS BEARD, his successor, was elected May 16th, 1836, and resigned September 22nd, 1865.

"WILLIAM SKINNER was appointed on the resignation of Mr. Beard, and resigned November 12th, 1875.

"HENRY WEEKS succeeded January 13th, 1876, and resigned on the opening of the new Board Schools, February 22nd, 1887.

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#### "THE ALMSHOUSES AND ENDOWED CHARITIES OF BASINGSTOKE.

"DEANE'S ALMSHOUSES, in London Street, consist of eight tenements, under one roof, each containing two apartments, and having a small garden behind. They are occupied by eight poor widows, six of whom are of the town of Basingstoke, and are appointed by the Charity Trustees; and the other two are from the parish of Deane, and are appointed by the minister and churchwardens of that parish. They were founded by Sir James Deane, who erected them in 1607, and endowed them with a yearly rent-charge of £55 (now £75 7s. 4d. net), out of the manor or farm of Ashe. Out of this rent-charge each of the eight almswomen receives £6 1s. 4d. yearly, and 13s. 4d. each in lieu of



gowns. The remainder is retained for repairs, &c. The eight almswomen also receive 1s. each per week from the dividends of £693 6s. 8d. three per cent. Consols, purchased pursuant to the will of Francis Russell in 1794. The six belonging to Basingstoke receive in addition the dividends of £523 three per cent. Reduced Annuities, given by the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., for charitable uses, and vested by his widow, in 1816, for the above-named purpose.

“LITTLE ALMSHOUSES AND CHAPEL STREET HOUSES. The former are three cottages in Reading Road, and the latter four cottages in Chapel Street. They are repaired by the Overseers, and are occupied by poor people put in by the Churchwardens and Overseers. They are not endowed, and it is not known how the parish became possessed of them.

“ACTON’S ALMSHOUSES, in Flaxfield Road, are four cottages occupied rent-free by poor persons. They were bequeathed to the poor by James Acton, about 1690; and one of his descendants, Mrs. Ann Cowslade, in 1814, left £400 for their reparation.

“PAGE’S ALMSHOUSES, in Hackwood Lane, comprise three tenements, with a garden in front, and were founded in 1802 by Joseph Page, of London, who endowed them with the rents arising from six houses and several gardens and plots of land, now yielding about £130 per annum. According to the founder’s wish the trustees are to be all of the Independent Congregation of Dissenters, and to select the three almswomen from poor inhabitants of Basingstoke of that denomination. Each inmate has 6s. a week and a ton of coals yearly. The balance is applied to a building and repairing fund, and other purposes of the trust.

“VARIOUS CHARITIES.—About 1607 John Wigg gave £100 to the Corporation in trust to pay the yearly interest of £80 thereof to the master of the Grammar School, and the interest of £20 to the poor. In 1601 Richard Deane left to the poor parishioners a yearly rent-charge of £5 4s., vested with the Corporation. In 1632 John Hall left, out of Round Meadow, a yearly rent-charge of £5 4s. for a weekly distribution of bread at the church. In 1619 Matthew Stocker left £10 to the Corporation, in trust, to distribute the interest among the poor. In 1622 Robert Payne left £100 to the Corporation, in trust, to be lent from time to time to three young clothiers for four years, at the yearly interest of 20s. to be given to the poor. The cloth trade at Basingstoke was nearly extinct in 1786, after which year the Corporation paid £4 a year in consideration of this £100, for distribution among the poor parishioners, who have also £4 13s. 4d. yearly from the Corporation, as the interest of £100 given by George Pemerton in 1634. For clothing poor aged people John Smith, in 1638, left a yearly rent-charge of £4 out of ten tenements in the town. To this charity is added £2 yearly as the interest of £40, which arose from ten years’ arrears. Sir James Deane, the founder of the almshouses, left a yearly rent-charge of £10 8s. out of the manor of Deane, to be distributed in bread among the poor of Basingstoke by the churchwardens. In 1732 William Blunden left for the poor of Basingstoke not receiving parochial alms a yearly rent-charge of £10 out of an estate at Worpleston, in Surrey.

"CHARLES, DUKE OF BOLTON, in 1694 left to the poor of Basing, Basingstoke, Sherfield, Newnham, Winslade, and Weston Patrick £102 per annum, to be paid out of certain estates now held by Lord Bolton. After deducting £20 8s. for land tax, the rest of his annuity (£81 12s.) is divided among the six parishes as follows:—£33 12s. to Basingstoke; £24 to Basing; £10 16s. to Sherfield; £4 16s. to Winslade; £6 to Newnham; and £2 8s. to Weston Patrick. SIR JAMES LANCASTER, by will dated 1618, bequeathed to the Skinners' Company, in London, certain lands, &c., in trust, that they should pay out of the rents and profits thereof the yearly sum of £118 6s. 8d. to the Corporation, Lecturer, and Churchwardens of Basingstoke, to be applied by them as follows, viz.—£40 for the augmentation of the Lecturer's salary; £45 for distribution among the poor parishioners: £20 to the Usher of the Holy Ghost School; and £13 6s. 8d. to the Master of the Petty School. In 1720 the estates left by Sir James Lancaster were transferred from the Skinners' Company to the Corporation of Basingstoke, who now hold them, subject to the above annual payments, and also to the yearly payment of £103 6s. 8d. to the said Skinners' Company, for various charitable uses; and to the annual payment of £10 to the poor of Kingsclere, and £20 to the Free School Master of that parish. The above payments (amounting now to about £300 a year) are derived from property in London and an estate at Maidenwell in Lincolnshire.

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"ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

1. (A.D. 1778.) "An Act for making a navigable canal from the town of Basingstoke, to communicate with the river Wey in the parish of Chertsey, Co. Surrey, and to the south east side of the turnpike road in the parish of Turgiss, Co. Southampton. 18. Geo. III. (62 pages.)

2. (1793.) "An Act for effectually carrying into execution an Act of Parliament of the 18. Geo. III. for making a navigable canal from the town of Basingstoke to communicate with the river Wey in the parish of Chertsey, &c. 33. Geo. III. (4 pages.)

3. (1786.) "An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common downs, common pastures, common meadows, waste lands, and other commonable places within the parish of Basingstoke. 26. Geo. III. (38 pages.)

4. (1815.) "An Act for paving the footways and cross-paths, and lighting, watching, cleaning, widening, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places in the town of Basingstoke. 55. Geo. III. (46 pages.)

5. (1829.) "An Act for enlarging the market-place in the town of Basingstoke in the county of Southampton: and for fixing and regulating the markets of the said town, and for establishing a market for live cattle adjoining the same. 10. Geo. IV. (54 pages.)

“Among the Muniments belonging to the Corporation is preserved a small roll or strip of parchment, written in 1445 or 1446, containing the following Chronological list of Kings. In its original state it apparently commenced from the creation of the world, but the upper portion has been cut off, probably by some one who did not appreciate its going so far back. It is rubricated and carefully written in an upright hand, and to some extent a curiosity.

(The letters in *Italics* are indicated by abbreviation marks in the original.)

Maxymyan wedded Octavyous daughter	In his tyme Seynt	
Albon was slayne and he reigned	... ..	xxvj yeres
Constantyne Cosyne to the kyng of lytel Bruteyne reigned	...	xij „
Constantyne his sonne that was a monke at Wynchester	...	v „
Fortager that was Erle of Essex reigned	... ..	xj „
Fortymer his sonne	... ..	xiiij „
Engist of Saxony wunn the lond and reigned	... ..	v „
Aurylambros, Constantyn's sonne sleughe Engist and drof oute		
the Saxsyns and reigned	... ..	viiij „
Uter Pendragone his Broder	... ..	xviij „
Arthur his sonne conquerour	... ..	xxvj „
Constantyne Arthur's Cosyne	... ..	xxiiij „
Curann, for Constantyne had none eyre he reigned	... ..	xxx „
Conaghe his cosyne	... ..	xxiiij „
Syryke reigned	... ..	xxv „
Seynt Adelbert and Sebert that were converted by Seynt Austyn		
and his felowes reigned	... ..	l „
Elfrede and Cadwalader, Seynte Oswold and Cadwalyne reigne		
in the relme of Englond one after a nother	... ..	lxxxv „
Offa, Seynte Oswalde's broder	... ..	xlviij „
Allurede, in his tyme seynt Edmund of Byry was slayne ( <i>sic</i> )		
Hungar and Hubba of Denmerke reigned	... ..	xxx „
Edward the furst his sonne	... ..	xxv „
Edmund his Broder	... ..	xviij „
Edrede his Broder	... ..	x „
Edwyne his iij Broder	... ..	iiiij „
Edgar his sonne	... ..	xviij „
Seynte Edward marter his sonne	... ..	xij „
Swyne that was kyng of Denmerk	... ..	xv „
Eldrede, Seynte Edwardes Broder	... ..	ix „
Edmund Irensyde, and Knout, Swynes sonne reigned	... ..	xx „
Harold harefote, Knoutes sonne	... ..	xiiij „

Hardeknoute his Broder	...	...	...	...	...	...	xvj yeres
Seynte Edward Confessor	...	...	...	...	...	...	xxiiij "
Harold that was Godewynnes sonne, Erle of Westsex reigned	...	...	...	...	...	j	"
William Conquerour, Duke of Normandy reigned kynge	...	...	...	...	...	xxj	"
William Rufus his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij	"
Henry the Furst	...	...	...	...	...	xxxvj	"
Stevenne, Erle of Boleyne Herry susters sonne reigned	...	...	...	...	...	xjx	"
Herry the secund, called fitz Emperis, in his tyme seynt Thomas was slayne, he reigned	...	...	...	...	...	xxxvj	"
Richard the Furst his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	x	"
John his Broder	...	...	...	...	...	xvj	"
Herry iiij his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	lvj	"
Edward the furst his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	xxxvj	"
Edward the secund his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	xix	"
Edward the iiij his sonne	...	...	...	...	...	liij	"
Richard the secund his sonnes sonne	...	...	...	...	...	xxij	"
Herry the iiij reigned	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij	"
Herry the v reigned	...	...	...	...	...	x	"
Herry the Syxte Reigneth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somme fro the making of the world tylle the comyng of Brute	...	...	...	...	...	...	ml iiij lxxvij
And fro the comyng of Brute tylle the Incarnationn of Cryste	...	...	...	...	...	...	ml c xxij
And fro the Incarnationn of Criste tylle the Kyng H. Syxte	...	...	...	...	...	...	c ml iiij xlvj

And so the somme of alle the sommes, vjml vjc xlvj yeres.



## ADDENDA ET ERRATA.

Page 7, paragraph 2. Winklow Bury, or Winklebury as more frequently spelt. "In the views of Frank-pledge and other local records of the 15th and 16th centuries it is written as Wyntnesbery and Wyntenysbury, and in the early part of the 14th century Wittenischebury. Its modern orthography therefore is misleading, whilst the earlier form seems analogous to Wynteneye, (now Wyntney), the name of an extensive parish north of Basingstoke.

Page 22, after line 3, add—"JOHN FOSTER, Vicar of Basingstoke, is named in the proceedings of the borough court held on 18th November, 1441, and again on 7th December, 1443, but as late Vicar (*Johannes White opponit se versus Johannem Foster, clericum, nuper vicarium de Basyngstoke.*)

Page 22. RICHARD GOSMER, Vicar. "He was ordained a sub-deacon in St. Laurence's church, Winchester, on 17th December, 1496, and was promoted to priesthood in Winchester cathedral on 20th May, 1497, as a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the hands of Edward, Bishop of Callipolis. In 1519 he took the degree of B.D. at Oxford.

Page 22. THOMAS BROWNE, Vicar. "In 1704 the following inscription to his memory existed on a brass plate in Kingsclere church, on the floor of the chancel:

Thomas Browne, Vicar of Kingsclere dyed thus,

An. Dni. 1587, June 25.

Have mercy upon me, O Lord.

Christ only is to me both in Life and Death advantage.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Hosanna in the highest.

Page 27. THOMAS WARTON. "He was ordained Deacon on 13th May, 1715, by Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, and Priest on 12th June in the same year by Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester.

Page 28. "See correction as to date of resignation of Sir William de St. Mary Church, Note \* page 652.

Pages 29-31. "To the extracts given in these pages may be added, that Henry Howker says in his will dated 30th August, 1502, 'I leave my body to be buried in the cemetery near the chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basyngstoke. I bequeath to the light of St. Michael in the parish church of Basyngstoke, 20d., and to the chapel of the Holy Ghost, 20d. Also to the light of the Holy Cross in the said church, 2d., and to the light of St. Mary the Virgin in the aforesaid church, 2d.'

"Juliana Kene of Basingstoke, widow, says in her will dated 22nd March, 1529, 'I bequeath to the parish church of St. Michael towards the reparations, 6s. 8d., and to the said church of St. Michael to have my sepulture there, before our Lady's altar in the north aisle, 6s. 8d. I bequeath to the altar there a

sheet whereof I will two altar cloths to be made; and also to the said altar I bequeath a towel.'

Page 36. The inventory of church goods. "The articles named belonged to the parish church of Basingstoke.

Page 51. In note. *For* 6. Hen. VI. *read* 6. Hen. IV.

Page 59. Line 13. Omit "Sir" before Chaloner Chute.

Page 59. Seventh line from bottom. "The Brocas family sold Steventon on 3rd December, 1648.

Page 80. Line 28. *For* Weymouth *read* Sidmouth.

Page 87. St. Michael's Church. On Innocents' Day, (Dec. 28th) 1885, a large and very beautiful Font, sculptured out of a single block of Red Dumfries Sandstone, from a design by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, was dedicated to the memory of John Lamb, Esq., Solicitor, of Basingstoke and Worting, by the officers and men of the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry (in which he was a Captain) and other friends. In December, 1888, a third manual or key-board was supplied to the Organ by Mr. W. Hedgeland, with additional stops, so that it now contains thirty speaking stops, with five couplers, and about 1800 pipes.

Page 88. "The date on the book has apparently been altered, and may have been either 1609 or 1619.

Page 96. Last line but one. *For* 1587 *read* 1557.

Page 101. Last paragraph but one. *For* 1845 *read* 1843.

Page 109. Add,—“Edward Spier, parish clerk, buried 23rd July, 1793, aged 78.

Page 111. *Dele*, It was divided into floors and has remains of fire places, *and insert*, "It retains traces of the winding staircase which led to the entrance of the western gallery and to the roof of the tower.

Page 112. First line. *For* living *read* lively.

Page 130. 1602. *For* Thomas Blunden *read* Thomas Bunney.

Page 145. Note \*, line 14. *For* John Aybrom *read* John Aylwin.

Page 144. Note \*. *For* Wayhill *read* Weyhill.

Page 152. Add to line 7. Samuel Loggon was also the editor of a selection from the 'Colloquies of Corderius,' of which the 12th edition was published in 1790. It was probably originally compiled for use in the Holy Ghost School.

Page 154. ARTHUR HELE. "Although he calls himself in 1750, on the title page of his work, a 'Harmony of the Four Gospels,' 'Master of the Free School in Basingstoke,' he held only the office of Usher. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Hele, M.A., master of the choristers' school and prebendary of Salisbury; vicar of Britford, and author of a well-known work entitled, 'Devotions for the Clergy.' Born at Salisbury in the year 1713, and at the age of 15 he matriculated as of Trinity College, Oxford, on 20th June, 1728,

(Richard, his elder brother, matriculated from St. Mary Magdalen's Hall on 22nd September, 1727.) He left Oxford for Cambridge and became a member of St. John's College, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1732, but neglected to take the M.A. till 1766. His earliest preferment was apparently the curacy of Sidbury in Devonshire.

"On the 18th May, 1749, he was elected Usher of the Free Grammar School of Basingstoke, and on the 21st December, 1750, obtained from the Corporation a patent of this office for life, 'in case he should so long reside within the town, and punctually and duly attend, and with conduct and diligence discharge his duty as Usher of the said school in teaching and instructing the youth under his care.'

"On 12th November, 1755, the Bishop of Bath and Wells collated him to the vicarage of Corston in Somersetshire. In 1758 he was appointed Master of the Free Grammar School at Bath, whereupon he resigned the Ushership of the Holy Ghost School, and on 5th October, 1762, he was instituted to the rectory of Charcombe near Bath. The advowson of this rectory was conveyed not long afterwards, by its patron, the Rev. Walter Robins, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bath, for the purpose of its being annexed to the mastership of the Free Grammar School of Bath for ever.

"On the 19th March, 1763, he was instituted to the rectory of Porlock, in the same county, on the presentation of King George III., and in the following year collated to a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral. He held these preferments up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1778. We are unable to give the exact day, but he was buried at Corston on the 30th April as 'Vicar of this parish.' His tomb in the churchyard has been neglected shamefully, and the inscription is so defaced that all we are able to preserve of it is:—*Beneath this Tomb is interred the [body of the Rev.] Arthur Hele, [M.A., Vicar of this Parish, and Rector of the] Parish of Charcombe, [and of] Porlock, [Prebendary of the] Cathedral Church of Wells, and f[or nearly] twenty years Master of the Grammar School in the City of Bath. [A man] of inflexible integrity in all his dealings [with] an open hearted hospitality towards [all his friends and] acquaintance . . . . .* The bracketed portions are our suggestions for filling up the defective blanks. For the date of burial and copy of inscription we are indebted to Mrs. Halliday, of Glenthorne, Lynton, whose admirable monograph on the beautiful 15th century Tomb with effigies, in Porlock church, is a most valuable and praise-worthy contribution towards the elucidation of an interesting monument.

Page 182. "The account book of the Holy Ghost Guild, now preserved at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, was in the possession of the corporation of Basingstoke at the latter end of the 17th century, as appears by following entry on a fly leaf of a record book belonging to the corporation:—'Sept. 5th, 1698. The book of the accounts of the chapell was lent out of the chest to George Prince to peruse, to be restored again by me, *George Prince*.' This George Prince died in August, 1709, (see page 467). The entry is no evidence that Mr. Prince retained it, and the probability is that it was borrowed for some lawsuit at a later date, and thus came into the hands of the Hartleys acting as solicitors.

Page 261. Line 3 of note. *For* perform *read* perform.

Page 284. Line 9 from bottom. *For* Sadlers *read* Saddlers.

Page 400. Line 1. *For* Thomas Athooke *read* Richard Athooke. "In a list of the freeholders of the county drawn up in February, 1590-1. At Newenham occurs:—'*Richard Atte Hooke, alias Hooker, bedridden.*' The lay subsidy return of 1598 records under Newenham, William Athooke, in lands, £4. Among the Basingstoke quit-rents due at Michaelmas, 1643, Richard Athooke, gent., 1s.

Page 407. The statements relating to Dr. Jackson will be found corrected in the Appendix, pages 697 and 698.

Page 422. Line 6. *For* occurs *read* occur.

Page 432. Note \*. "We overlooked an earlier entry in the Register:—1638-9, *Januarii* 28, *Elizabetha filia Nicholai Lamy, generosi, sepulta est.*' The churchwardens' accounts for 1639, 1640, and 1641 give the payment of a shilling each year for the knells of three of his children, and in 1640, 'Received of Mr. Lamy to sit in the seat behind the bailiffs' seat, 2s. 6d. Received more of him for his wife to sit in the seat where Mrs. Osey sat, in the first seat of the women in the south side middle range, 2s. 6d.

Page 436. Line 12. (1507-1508.) *For* Gilber *read* Gilbert.

Page 449. Line 11. *For* changed *read* charged.

Page 452. Third paragraph, line 2. Twentieth day of January. "It should be the 14th. The words *twentieth* and *January* are written by a later hand upon the blank spaces left in the original entry for the date. (See page 466.)

Page 462. 1647-1648. *For* William Greene *read* WILLIAM HEARNE. "There was an uncertainty as to the surname of this mayor, and as William Greene's name was next in seniority, we considered that he was the William who was mayor that year. We have since ascertained that Mr. William Greene died in 1645, in which year the churchwardens account for 2s. paid for his knell and 6s. 8d. for his burial in the church. We have also met with a document dated 9th March, 1647-8, signed, *William Hearne, Mayor*, of Basingstoke. The parish Register records, 'Mr. William Hearne, gent., buried October 22nd, 1657.'

Page 485. LIST OF MAYORS, Addenda to.

"John Wathen Lodwidge, who was mayor 1881-1882, died on May 31st, 1888, aged 68.

1888-1889. "JOHN BURGESS SOPER. A well earned honour, as supplementing a residence of 65 years in Basingstoke, with an ever increasing interest taken in the trade and prosperity of the town, and a seat in the council for 20 years.

Page 495. "We regret to record, that since this page has been in print, the venerable and much beloved Viscount Eversley has closed his earthly career. His death occurred at his country seat, Heckfield Place, on 28th December,



1888, within a few weeks of completing his 95th year. Age sat lightly on him. Till quite recent years his powerful frame was unbent, and his step was free and elastic, while his face was ever bright with the natural animation of his youth.

Page 546. In the list of Congregationalist Ministers, the name of Mr. GEORGE JAMES PROCTOR is omitted. He succeeded Mr. Norman Glass, April 3rd, 1869, and resigned in June, 1870.

Page 691. (*Ushers of the Holy Ghost School.*) Add after third paragraph : "On the death of Mr. Williamson,

The REV. EDWARD WANSTALL, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, was appointed Usher on 18th January, 1820. "He afterwards accepted the curacies of Upton Grey and of Cliddesden with Farley, and died on 6th August, 1839. On his resignation

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was appointed on 30th January, 1821, and he is named as receiving the Usher's stipend (£20 yearly) down to May, 1823.

Fourth paragraph. The date should be 1823. After Mr. Dennis's resignation

WILLIAM COOPER, Junr., was appointed 'Petty Schoolmaster of the Holy Ghost School' on 15th May, 1827, and received his stipend as Usher in September, 1827, and again in August, 1828.

WILLIAM CULLUM occurs as Usher in 1838, and held the office till September, 1841, when he was succeeded by the

REV. GEORGE DUNBAR HAUGHTON, B.A., who received the customary stipend on 24th June, 1842.

LEAR How was appointed before 24th June, 1844, and was re-appointed under the new scheme as mentioned. (Page 691.)

"In 1885 an Act of Parliament was passed to amend the parliamentary representation, and Hampshire, which since the passing of the Reform Act in 1835, had been divided into two divisions, North and South, and returned four members as Knights of the Shire, was divided into five divisions, one of these consisting of the Isle of Wight; 2. West or Andover division; 3. The New Forest; 4. East, or Petersfield; 5. North, or Basingstoke division. This last includes all the Basingstoke hundred, and all the out hundreds given upon the map of the ancient jurisdiction, omitting Steventon; and Overton hundred, excepting Bradley and North Waltham, and including Pamber, Sherfield-on-Loddon, and Rotherwick, also the hundreds of Odiham and Crondal.

"The first member returned for this new division of Basingstoke was the Right Hon. George Selater-Booth, elected on November 28th, 1885, who on 21st June, 1887, was called to the Upper House as Baron Basing, of Basing Byflete, in the County of Hants, whereupon another election took place and Mr. Arthur Frederick Jeffreys was elected on July 19th, 1887.

"The County Council Bill came into force in 1889, and the first election for Basingstoke resulted in the election of Major John May.

## LIST OF OFFICIALS IN 1889.

## CORPORATION.

*Mayor*.—John Burgess Soper.

## ALDERMEN.

Arthur Wallis, Henry Portsmouth, John Follett, and Major John May.

## COUNCILLORS.

Richard J. Knight, Henry Smith, Edwin Charles White, Walter Wadmore, Joseph Tigwell, Joseph Baker, John Burgess Soper, Henry Smith Ackland, Edward Adams, Thomas Maton Kingdon, Thomas John Edney, and Frederick James Temple.

*Auditors*.—William Charles Ayliffe and William Cannon.

*Assessors*.—Charles Joseph Jacob and William Taplin.

*Borough Treasurer*.—George Lear.

*Town Clerk*.—William Henry Bayley.

*Borough Surveyor*.—Harry Budden.

*Sergeants-at-Mace*.—Charles Pritchard and James Pittard.

*Hall Keeper*.—Charles Pritchard.

## URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

*Clerk*.—William Henry Bayley. *Medical Officer*.—Charles Frere Webb, M.D.

*Surveyor and Inspector*.—Harry Budden.

## BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

*Ex-Officio*.—The Mayor and Ex-Mayor.

Major John May, Arthur Wallis, Henry Portsmouth, Richard J. Knight, John Burgess Soper, Thomas Maton Kingdon, Henry Allen, Hawkesley Roche Hayes, James Poulter, Edwin Charles White, and John Dew.

*Clerk*.—Francis Samuel Chandler.

## MUNICIPAL CHARITY TRUSTEES.

*Chairman*.—James Elwin Millard, D.D.

Henry Portsmouth, Arthur Wallis, Richard J. Knight, Henry Allen, Hawkesley Roche Hayes, Charles Frere Webb, James Poulter, Frederick James Temple, and William Henry Blatch.

*Clerk*.—William Henry Bayley. *Treasurer*.—John Dew.

## GOVERNORS OF QUEEN MARY'S SCHOOL.

*Chairman*.—James Elwin Millard, D.D.

Right Hon. Lord Basing, Henry Allen, Chaloner W. Chute, Henry Portsmouth, Richard J. Knight, Arthur Wallis, William Henry Bayley, James Poulter, Hawkesley Roche Hayes, Major John May.

*Co-optative Governors*.—James Elwin Millard, D.D., Chaloner W. Chute, Henry Allen.

## GOVERNORS OF ALDWORTH'S CHARITY.

*Chairman*.—James Elwin Millard, D.D. *Vice-Chairman*.—Henry Portsmouth, Henry Allen, Arthur Wallis, Richard J. Knight, William Henry Blatch, James Poulter, Hawkesley Roche Hayes, Charles Frere Webb, Charles Joseph Jacob, and Major J. May.

*Clerk*.—William Henry Bayley. *Treasurer*.—John Dew.

## SCHOOL BOARD (elected 1888.)

*Chairman*.—James Elwin Millard, D.D. *Vice-Chairman*.—Edwin Charles White, Edward Adams, George Dunn, Thomas John Edney, Charles Pinder, and William Powell. *Clerk*.—Francis Samuel Chandler.

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NOTE.—The names of persons and places mentioned in the preface, and the introductory pages, xiv. to xxiv., are not included in the foregoing index.

*FINIS.*

ERRATA (IN THE INDEX).

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Mr. Attwood has inadvertently indexed Magdalen College, Oxford, and St. Mary's College, Winchester, together. The following corrections are therefore necessary.

Magdalen College, Oxford, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 90, 91<sub>n</sub>, 98, 115, 326, 345, 406, 519, 525, 579, 582, 583, 650, 651, 659, 698<sub>n</sub>, 713.

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Also at p. 724, (2nd Col.), *read* Chadwick, James Herbert.

p. 753, line 2, (2nd Col.), *read* Sheppard.

p. 760, Merton College, Oxford, *dele* St. Martin's College.

In the list of plates Lilly's Horoscope should be assigned to p. 429.









